

Printed at the Government Press, Baroda and published by Benoytosh Bhattacharyya Director Oriental Institute on behalf of the Government of Baroda

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## PREFACE

The Päñcharātra manual entitled Paramasamhita is published here with an English translation for the benefit of the non-Sanskrttknowing public. Among the Paincharâtra works, this one occupies a high place, and has been quoted as̃ such by eminent Achäryas. Even so, manuscripts of the work have become rare, and all our enquiry could give us no information of any other copy than the manuscript, Shelf No 10 G. 27, in the Theosophical Society, Adayar, of which a copy came mito our hands by chance, and a more or less mperfect manuscript, No. 23743 (Grantha) in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library at Madras. The first of these is said to have been coped on 24th January 1918 from the MS in possession of Rangaswami Bhattacharya of Srırangam. On both of these munuscripts this edition of the worh is based. Except for very bad lapses in chapter XXVIII and comparatively smaller lapses in the very first chapter, the work is in a farly good state of preservation. It is published therefore as it is without watting for the possibility of a more complete copy. If ever one should become available, it would not be difficult to issue an amended test, and make the work complete. The worl is of too great importance to the Bhakts school of Vashnavism to need any apology for its pubhcation. I acknowledge here with pleasure my obligation to Dr. Benoytosh Bhattacharya, Drrector, Oriental Instrtute Buroda, and the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda for publishing it in the Gaehwad's Orrental Scrics. I achnowiedge with equal pleasure the assistance I received from Silutya Siromanı Pandit S. Rajagopalacharya who read the work with me, and whose comparatively short introduction in Sunshitit is also meluded in the work. It is hoped that this publication would lead to a better understanding of the Pañcharitra, and of the character of the ägama worhs gercrally:

5th March 1940. $\}$ S. KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR. Mylapore, Madras S. $\}$

## INTRODUCTION

## Paranasañhita of the Pañcharātra

## Pãñcharātra Āgama:-

What is called the Panincharitra is one section of the agama literature of the Vashnavas. The term $\bar{a} g a m a$, as it is used generally, is applied to a class of works of a general character which incorporate the established, accepted practice in regard to any subject which has an iggama of its own. In its religious signification, responsible commentators among the Vashnavas regurd agama as the synony $m$ of what $\log ^{-}$ cans call apta vakyam. Literally this would mean the words or commands of those interested in our welfare This would correspond to what is generally called sishlächära, or the practice of the disciplined. Hasing regard to these shades of meaning, we may define an agama generally as that which is the accepted practice of the disciplined in respect of worship.
The àgamas and their number:--
The agamas presume the existence of God as the "Sole Supreme," whether the name actually gisen to that Supreme Being be Siva, or Vishnu, or any other. The most elficient method of attaming salvation is by devoted service to that Supreme, whatever be the form chosen. These ágamas fall into different classes according to the niture of the deity chosen. But three classes stand out. Vashnmen, Suwa and Sikta. Votarics of other religions and mstitutions also have their agamas, but we are not concerned with them at present. Among the Hindu system of ayamec religion, these three take a promment place. of foma teachno gencrally falls into four sections, (1) conduct (charja), (2) serssec (krnia), (j) hnowledge ( fïnna), and ( 4 ) desotron ( 10 gia), Thusefatures are common both to the Sua and Vashuava datmat. Lerasing astde the Sikta for the moment, the Vashomatad Suw agamas are generally sand to be 108 , and 28 m number respeetiscly. Some among these are held to be the mont promnent and others are reqarded as monor, being desoted more or less to particular forms of the de.ty worstupicd.

## Pañcharalra and Vakkanasa -

The Vushnviz afamas ire sometimes spolen of is of two clesses, the Puchoratry and the Vuhhanas? The dif ference betwcen the two schools seem to be in the detals of the ritual of worship but otherwse there secms to be 1 ore cognised difference in the matter, or the meaning of these The 108 Vushnava a amas are tal en to be all of them Pancharatra, and the list does not include the well I nown Vaihhanasa fexts For a full hist of these 108 und what are pronted and aval able, and what not, reference may be made to the introduc tory volume of Prof Schraders Ahirbhudnya Sumhita pub lished by the Aduyur Theosophical Society in threc volumes An ructe on the $P$ ncharitra in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic S ciety of Great Britam and Ircland for 1911 by A Goundachrya mas also be referred to
Pancharutra zeorship common in South Indian temples --
Pancharatri and Puncherstra-worship seem to obtain in the great mujority of cascs of the Vishnu temples of South Indin and must hize had i large genernl following perhnps IImost from the begmning Some of the Puncharitri works themsclies contan the list of the 108 They themselves some times also contam ? select list of those which are the most important or held in the highest esteem The numbers given of these latter are 965 and 3 This worl Parama sumbita is meluded in these select lists also excepting the last one the thrce last being Satiata Piushi arz and Jaya whicl stand out most prommently Exch one of these three is pro vided with another worl which is in cliborition and a detuled exposition of the ritual These three guide the practice of worship in the three great Vishnu shirmes of South India Mell ottu (Tirun iriy in 2purnm) in Mysore, Srirangam and linnchipuram (Conju uram)

## Explanatoon of the name Pancharatra -

The mome Puchar itra is explaned in 3 varrely of ways It is tal en to lave refcrence to the plauest meann's of the words that it contans mezm $g$ five $m_{\mathrm{b}}$ bis. This is accounted for as being due to the fact that the Puncharatra had been expluned ly the orig nal expounder in five successive mights 1 This is so stated in the Sotiputhr Brahmanz as hung been narrated in five nights of a Syira" The Paramesumbita text itsclif gies its own definition which is characteristic of the worh The name is sud to be due to the fise qualities of
mahabhinta, namely, the five gross elements (bhitta), the five subtle elements (tammätras), cgostry or indıuduation (ahankära), and thought (buddhin), and the formless original matter (avyakta). These five constitute the iatris or gifts of Purusha. ${ }^{3}$ Hence the Tantra or the Sisisa which treats of these gifts gets to be called Pāñcharätra. ${ }^{4}$ The treatment of these in Pañ̃charätra or the Yoga-tantra may be regarded as distunct from, and, we may say even pecular to, the Paincharatra as distingushed from the Siñkhyas socalled. Hence the name Päñcharaitra for thes class of worls.

## The Bhägavala relıgon of the Pānclhanâtras --

What is called the Päñcharätra is generally regarded as the Bhägavata religion of Bhaliti or devotion to God, capable of being propitiated by devoted service and of granting in consequence ultimate salvation (mhlstesas). The question of the antrquity of the relogion of Bhagavala, and of the Bhagavates as a sect, has received considerable attention in recent tumes. It is regarded as a school of thought and a body of people practising a mode of worship in conformity thercto, and goes bach to times anterior to the Buddhist and Jain history. ${ }^{5}$ We are enabled by recent research to trace the growth of this sect of teachers and teachung from now bachwards regularly to Vedic times. The teachung of the Bhigavatas lihewise has been recerving much attention, and the concluston has recently been reached that the Bhagavadgita itself is a manual of the Bhigarata religion. ${ }^{6}$ We shall consider these positions briefly.

## The Bhägavata telıgıon cocual auth Jamsm and Buddlusm -

The Bhagavata religion and the Bhigavatas are under reference in literature which takes us back to the early literature of the Jans, as some of ther carhest classics make mention of the holy ones of the Blaigasatas. 7 The inclusion of the names, Visudéva and Baladeva among the Saliha Punushas of the Jams and thear reference to thic relatonshap betucen Arsbtanemi and Visudesa among the Bhigavatas, would make the idea of Vásudera-worshup contemporary whth the earliest stages of Jamism. The idea of the Visudenas and the Baladesas beng regarded as among the great perconages of the Jans in the present day would certanly attest

[^0]to an equal antiquity to the Bhagavata religion. Equally early references to the Bhaggavatas could be traced in Buddhist hiteraturc. The Ghata Jătaka ${ }^{8}$ seems to be reminiscent of the Vaishnava tradition; Ghata, the brother of Vásudeva is identificd with the Buddha in a previous birth, and Vāsudeva is identified with Sĩriputra. Other early Buddhistic texts contain rcferences to the sect of the Bhagavatas among the innumerable religous sects who were contemporary with the Buddha himself, as has been pointed out long ago by Sir R. G. Bhandarkar. It thus makes it clear that the Blajgavata reiggion as such is at least as old as Jainism and Buddhism.
The Bhăsavata cult prevalant all over India at the besinining of the Chirstian era.

That this rellgion had a considerable following is in evidence in the number of references to the worship of Vaisudeva and Baladeva, or Vásudeva and Sankarshana, and Krishna and Baladeva, and in a number of other forms. The Besnagar Pillar msernpion of the 2nd century before Christ bears evidence to the worship of Vāsudeva in temples. The miscription records the erection of a Garuda Pillar in the temple of Vasudeva and indicates thereby that that worship had been accepted by a foresgn Greek ambassador from Taxita ${ }^{10}$. This definitely establishes the practice of the Bhagavata religion in the pernod of the Sungas. Another inscription at Ghasundi ${ }^{11}$ of the same Vashnava character takes us back somewhat earler. A simlar reference has come to notice recently in Muttra ${ }^{12}$ in regard to similar worship. That is so far as Indaa north of the Vindhyas is concerned. In the inscription of the Sãtavāhana queen Naganika ${ }^{13}$ found in the heart of the Sätavähana country, the rccord begins with an invocation to Vásudéva and Sañkarshana. Proceeding further South, we come upon references to the worship of Krishna and Baladeva in Tamil literature, and numbers of instances could be quoted from the Tamil classics. For a precise reference, the pocm 56 in the luraninaitu collection ascribed to Nakkirar, contemporary of the famous Pãndyan, victor at Talaiyalank:anam, solemnly includes Kinsina and Buladera, along with Siva and Subralmanya, as the four controlling deities of the universc.
8. Cowell and Rouse: Buddba Jatakas, IV, p. 57.
9. Opus, Citt. p. 3.
10. Epl. Indica Xi, App. p. 63.
11. Ibid. p. 3.
12. D. R. Bhandarkar's. List of Sans. Inseriptions.
13. Epi. Indica. App. to. Vol. X. p. 121.

This irrefutable evidence that, among the Gods commanding worship as Supreme deities, this pair takes rank along with the Sava pair, Siva and his son, Subhramanya or Skanda, is indeed of great signsficance. Numbers of references could be quoted from the silapadhikaram for temples to thesc two dettes in the Chola capital at Kaveripaṭ!nam, and in the Pandya capital at Madura aluke. ( ${ }^{(4)}$ ) One of the carly shrincs in the far south is Tirumil Irum Solat which finds mention in the Silapadhikaram ( ${ }^{15}$ ) along with Srirangam and Tirupatı as places pecularly holy to Vishnu. This place is said to have metalled in it Krishna and Baladeva as the chief deities in the temple. In immes later than these, we have not merely undoubted references, but elaborate descriptions of devotion to the worslup of Krishna and Baladeva. These references establish beyond doubt the prevalance of the worshp of Krishna and Baladèva all over the country, so that we would not be wrong if we state it categoncally that the Bhagavata cult, of which these form the principal features, was prevalent over the whole of the country.

## Poems moluded in the collectoon Paupadal expound the Pāñcharầıa:-

Apart from these stray references, the Tamıl classic Paripadal, which is a collection of poems of a particular hind of composition, of which 70 poems of what was probably a larger collection, has been recovered and published, contans five poems in description of Vishnu. These are intended to describe the character of $V_{1 s h n u}$ as a dety, and have no more definte object of describing the Bhăgarata or any other cult as such. Even so, the description of Vishm as given in poems 3 and 4 by one Kaduvan Ila-Eyman follows closely the description of Vishnu as the Supreme in the Pañicharätra text books, and the Näräyaniya of the Mahībhārata as well. The inference would be possible that this dcscription is based directly upon some of the Päñcharaitra texts which have come down to us, although this need not be considered absolutely necessary as the whole of the Narayaniya of the Mahäbharata before us was probably known at the time in the Tamil country. Whether the Närayaniya or any Pañicharaitra textbook was the source from which the inspiration was drawn by the Tamil poet, it is clear beyond doubt that the description of Tirumal, the familiar name for Vishnu, is closely analogous to the description that we get of the Supreme

[^1]Visudeva-Visinu in the Pañcharntra text-books It therefore becomes obvious that in the distant Tamil country, it was not merely the detul of worship, or mere mention of the names of Visuderi and San! arshana thet are under reference, but something very much more than that, the agamaic idea of the supreme character of Vishnu The description goes into all the detals of the creation as given in the carlice chapters of the Paramasamhita and definitely refers to the four uy ithas and the ablavas There is the further statement of the chrracter of immanence (antaryamitva) clearly made on the poem Another poem in the sume collection, No 15, mikes a specific reference thit Krishna and Bilddeva are the deties installed in Tirumal Irum Sola1, and that poem is again by an author by name Ilam-Peruvaluds. The names of these two authors are clearly those of castes other thin that of the Brahmon The affix to the first name would indicate the hunter caste and that of the second some assocration wth the Pandyan fumily ruling over Madura This poem 15 gises in circumstantal detail the features of VisuderaSanharshana so fully that it leaves us in little doubt that this worship had established itself in the remote south much ear lier than the period to whinh the poem actually refers

## The Pancharalra and the Tamul Al ars

If there had been such a detuled 1 nowledge of the tench ings of the Bhaguatr and the Panchratra in the distant south is is indicated in thes ${ }^{n}$ references, it would naturally be expected that further references could be found in the Inter litenture of the south As a matter of fact the Bhakh movement seems to have been in full blast in South India durng the first millennium of the Christion era the Blakht of the Suvas as well as of the Vaishnavas But we are con cerned only with the Blagavilus and their Bhakth and we have a number of indirect and direct references to this school of the fantra or the sasira upon which this teaching had been bused The Alvars were twelte in number, and were undoubtedly devotees of Vishnu Therr derotion finds vent in poem, of rtistic ment and their cunlloyed devotion is exhibited to the full Relerences to mill which is the hiteral Tamil equivalent of the Sansl rit tantra lies scattered through the works of the enrly Aivirs not only, but we get some elaborite references to what this actually stood for in the works of Tirumalisai Als $3 r_{\text {, who }}$ whose tro pocms uncluded in the Prabhandham expound the teachung with greater cliboration than his three predecessors or contemporaries of this school The whole of the teaching of the Alvars, all
of them, is suffused with the teaching of this school of Bhakti, which is as we find it set forth in the agamanc text-books, the agama with which we are directly concerned, namely, the Paramasamhitā. Even the first A to the general principle meulcated in the work that unalloyed and single-minded devotion to Vishnu in the simplest form possible is the most efficient for the attanment of salvation. ${ }^{16}$ In fact they state it that the more elaborate forms of worship in the manner of the Veda and Vedic learning is all good for those that have the equipment for doing it, but, for actual attamment of salvation, that is not at all necessary for those who do not have the equipment. A far simpler method of devotion, the mere recitation of the names of God, is enough, provided only that that devotion is absolutely single-minded. ${ }^{17}$ We have an explicit statement in Tirumangai A l vair that what the others perhaps speak of in general terms as mill and aram alternatively, sometimes as a!anill, stands actually for agama works, which are believed generally to have been the tcaching of Vishnu directly. The first stanza of the 6th section of the tenth ten of the Periyatirumoli, his major work in the Prabandha, does contan the statement " Our Lord who expounded elaborately to the world the Dharma Sajstra (A!aunl) in the form of NaraNärayana." This has reference certanly to the ãgama worls, which were onginally expounded by Vishnu to various people on various occasions, but primurily to Nārada, and were published to the world as they were through Nara and Närāyana, described as the sons of Vishnu, tivo among his four sons, who reside habitually in an ästama at Badant, and ure regarded as having taught these to the world. The term Arannl as such could be hterally translated mo Dharma Sästra, or smply the tantra or treatise dealing with dharma. The Päñcharätra that was taught by the Supreme Vásudeva is certanly a way of hife, a Dharma Sistra, and, among the first that received the teaching from the Sun to whom the Supreme One taught it, were the seven Prajäpatis as they are called, the Saptarslus, and the eighth one who learnt it of the Sun was Svayambhuva-Minnu This Svayambhava-Manu is sald to have given the teachung to the world in the Sistra that he taught as the original Mannva Dharma Sastra ${ }^{18}$ It therefore becomes clear that, while the early A $!$ nars lave more or less indirect referen-
16. 2nd Tiruvandâdt. St. 38.
17. Ibd. St 39 and similar passages in the norks of the others.
18. M. Bh. Booh XIII, Ch. 343 'S1.31\& 45. (Kumbhakonam Eda).

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ces to this, their teaching tricen as a whole exhbits close sime lurity to the teaching of the Princharatr Among the liter Alvirs, Nammilsir is much more claborate and much more literiry ond artistic but the cssence of his tecoching is almost exactly the same is that of the first Alvars The works of the other Alsurs including Andal are of the same general choracter, so that we may syy defintely that the teaching of the Al wars is Bhesaatac or agamac or Pancharitruc in character Tiru mangin Aly ar lised in the 8th century after Chnst, and the other A lars go bacl wird from him through five or sic cen turies in point of tme-a period coeval with that of the Sana Adiy ars the Nuynmars of the Sis? school of blakh This direct statement from Tirumangar Alvir only confirms the general position and gives us ? precisely pointed statement in regard to it
The Malubluarata in the Taml country in the S'angam age Whence du country to be so the literature of is literir), is the Mahbhanta The Santi pirva of the Maha bharzta has remaned suspect as a liter addition to the great cpic It is now generilly admitted that the whole of the Mihabheritz in its present form consisting of a lahh of slokas ( $S$ ata $S$ shastrk $i$ ) was 1 nown by the 6 th century A D This does not depend merely upon literary eudence, but is found in m inscription of the Guptss (the hioh copper plates in scription) ${ }^{19}$ On this counting, it would be impossible to excle de the Sintupirva is r whole from the scope of the $S^{\prime}$ ata $S_{\text {thasri }}{ }^{\prime} a$, Mhithbharata In the Tamil land itself, onc of the earlhest achuevernents of the Tumul Pandyas who established the Sangim in Madura, was the doing of the Mahabhiratr into Timil A tenth century charter ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ referring to the carl) Pindyas the Pandy as who hived and passed 7123 with distinction, in the centuries anterior to the advent of a new dynasty of Pindyas in the 6th century, make references to a distmgushed Pandy 7 , victor over his enemies at a place called Taluy alanhanam The story is that he destrojed the armics of his enemies the Choles and the Cherss at a place called Talayalanl nam, and that "as the prime acherc ment thit made him fimous Along with this happens to be mentioned troo other icherements of his of 3 crisl, and not "arlibe character, and they qre said to be the establishment of the Singam in Mindurn and the doing of the Minabhurata
into Tamil. ${ }^{21}$ This last statement means that he got the Mahrblairata translated into Tamil, as the verb is in the causitive without a doubt. Wc have the name of a well hnown author of the Sangam age who goes by the name Perumdevan, and he is distunguished in this class of literature by being referred to as the Perunidèvan, who sang the Mahäbhärota, that is, who made a versffied translation of the Mahābhārata, Pãratam Padeya Pcrumdèvan. We may therefore tahe it safely that the Bhārata was done into Tamil as a whole, and what is really material to our discussion is that this Tamil version included in all probability the Sintı parva of the Mahäbhärata contaning in it the Mohshadlarma particularly and the Nüräyanlya. If we could therefore take it that the dong of the Mahäbhärata 1 into Tamıl in fact included the Närayanlya portion, we could easily understand the Tamils of the age of the Al värs having a farly full knowledge of the teaching of the Bhāgavatas.

## The Sätvata moventent and Blıgàavata woorslup

There is another explanation for the prevalence of Bhāgavata worshıp so far out as distant South Inda. This form of worship, there are good reasons for believing prevailed as the form of worship among the people who came to be known from very carly historical times as the Satvatas ${ }^{22}$ Their gencral adoption of this form of worship and their carrying it over with them wherever they went seems to have been one of the potent causes of the outspread of this form of worship over this vast estent of country. The Satiatas were associated with the Purus, one of the Vedic tribes, whose name occurs in conjunction with those of the Bharatas. When they noved out from the region of the Sürasenas owing to the war of extinction the Sürasena ruler and his ally, the ruler of Magadha, Jarisandha, waged against them, they are sand to have betaken themselves to the western fronter or rather southwestern frontier of the Kuru-Pañichila region finally. In the course of this migration various sections of these people seem to have settled down in the region of Malva and the farther south, and therefrom spread over the whole of northern Dalian and the region of the Konkan. Some of these seem to have moved further southward also, as among the early peoples of South Indız we find classes bearing names Āyar, Andur, Iḍuyar, all of them communties of cattle-rearers, corresponding more or less to the later Ahirs, the Ābhras of Sanshrit literature. This movement of the Sitvatas dates buch to earher than
21. Indana Historical Quarterly, Vol IX, p 63 ff
22. Proceedings of the 2nd Oriental Confercuce, Calcutta, pp $3 \leq 1$ $f$,
the days of the Aitarèya Brihmana which refers to the Abhushika of Indra in the southern region of the Satvatas with the title Bhoja. These titles, Bhoja and Mahäbhoja are found to be common in historical times in the region of Berar extending down the Mahratta country to as far south as the northern part of the present day Mysore territory ${ }^{23}$ We also have evidence among the Southern dynasties of the Agnukula, and of the solar race traditions associated with the ruling dynasties of Rajaputana in later times. A Tamil chieftann, Irungōvè, ruling over North-western Mysore claims descent in the 49 th generation from Krisina of Drãrakā. There is a story related in connection with this cheftain that the poet Kapilar attempted negotiating a marriage of this cheftann with the daughters of his friend Pann of Parambunàdu after the father's death. In that comection, the position of the famuly comes into reference, and the detals are stated there. Kapilar's poems in connection with thus meident arc included in the Purananaru collection. ${ }^{24}$ In a poem of another collection relating to the Pallasas of Kanichi, the statement is made that these Pallavas were descended from one of the younger scions of the ruling family of Ayodhya, the Ihshvaihu family, and they are supposed to have descended from the younger scions of the family than Rama. ${ }^{25}$ This is stated in terms in the Perumbunnarruppaducelebrating the Tonḑamsu Ilam-Tiroyan of Kañchi. Therc is an important class of people constituting the population of south India even now who are called Vannyars. They non-a-days call themselves Vannikula Kshatris as. This may be interpreted as Agnikula as the word Vamm means fire. But then rumi is also the name of a trec, and it may be that the name is taken from the tree totem. Whether these people belong to the Agnkuia or no, the fact of a cheftann clamming Sītvata assocation with Dvariki, and the prevalence of that and other sumihar tradition in respect of the Tondamin clueftan of Käñchī possibly through the Cholas, the Chola hing having been the father of this Tondmman, is indication of the spread of the tradition to the south and presumzbly also of the people intmately associated with these traditions. If the Salvatas, or people associnted with thesc ethnically, moved into the south and occuped unportant regrons ot the penmsula, they must hive carricd therr religious traditions with them, and that might account for the prevalence of the Bhagarata
23. A S. W. I. IV', 98 ff. J. B. R. A. S. 407 f.
24. Puransaafu. 201.
25. Pattupatta $111,11,29-37$.
worship in the south. The Sitvata movement thercfore would account for this cultural movement Probably the prevalence of the Bhigavatz worship in the south may have actually to be accounted for as the combined results of the movement of the people Sitvatis and the traditions incorporated in the Sintı parva of the Mahäbhārata.

## The tradition of Asastya's emustation confinatory

It is clear from what has been stated above that the teaching of the Bhigavata religinn had early got formulated perhaps in the region of Kurulshētra, and carried over the country to the estreme south by the Satvata movement which must have begun somewhat earher than the great war of the Mahïbhäratı. The tradition of the movement of Agastya to the south contams points in it which would confirm this. When it was resolved that Agastya should move southward across the Vindhya mountans, it is sud that he went to various places and obtaned various items of equipment for his journey south. For one thing he carrued the waters of the Ganges in his kanandala (water-pot) and went to Krishna and obtaned 18 leaders and 18,000 cultuvators, and with much other equipment went forward towards the south. ${ }^{26}$ These traditions are certanly remmiscent of the southward movement of a people from the north carrying with them the culture that had already got into vogue in the north. When the body thus cmigrated and settled down in the south, there started a new development, which combined the culture of these immigrants and of that of all the people whom perhaps they found there already. The whole course of this development meloded in the Bhaltit with wheh we find m full cfflorescence by the beginning of the Christian era showing a further cxuberance of growth in the centuries following to the time of Raminuja. Raminuja had ample materal in the latter half of the 11th century, and the earler half of the 12th to formulate the system of worship and relgion which goes by the naine Vaishnavism His teachung was cirried to the north in the generations immediately following and developed in various branches with characteristic differences suitible to the localites where it developed further in the somewhat sensuous Ridinhrishna cult of Bengal on the one side, and the somewhat severer cult of the Sihhs on the other. We are not concerned to deal with that topic further herc.

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## The Bhagavad-Gitā and the Pañ̄charätra -

The next point for consideration is the position that the Gita occupses in the decclopment of this school. The Giti has been for long the subject of sludy both in the East and in the West, and has received much attention at the hands of critical scholirs. Various theonies had been advanced in regird to its chraracter, and its position in the Mahäbharata as a whole It is hardly necessary for us to traverse the whole ground here. Now that we have a handbooh of the Pañicharitra of the gencral chracter of the Paramasamhita, we are in a far better position to compare the Giti as a whole with the Bhigavata-Päncharâtrìc teaching incorporated in this work, and arruve at important conclusions. Even a very cursory reading would show sumilarty of teaching betreen the two too close to be neglected and regarded as accidental. The nature of the teachung as well as the detals point to the affilation of the one with the other. The interesting question would arise as to which of the two might be regarded as the orginnl, the general Piancharâtrüc teaching, or the Bhagavad Gítu. By general Pañcharaitrac teaching we do not men what is actually stated in any text of the Panincharitra, but the actual general principles underlying the teaching. As in the case of most departments of Indian interature, there must have been a body of Pañcharätruic teachung probably handed down from teacher to pupil and prictised more or less generally by the people before the teaching gets to be formulated in handbooks for the teaching of this system So whether the Päñcharatra books which have become avalable to us bc late1 or earlier will not affect the antiquity of the Pañcharātruc teaching. What is materal to our purpose is the antrquity of the Pancharatra in general, and not the actual age of any particular text book. The question then reduces atself to determinng whether the Giti follows the Pañcharartra teaching, or the Pâncharitra follows the Gita teachung. The Päncharätra and Vaudika ritualstic teactung-

The problem of an original Giti, subsequently inflated by additions and interpolations, does not concern us for the present. The problem whether there was an epic Giti eliborated by additions of doctrinal texching of various hinds mato the present form of the work is a problem which has to be considered separatcly. We are concerned here with the whole of the Gita 20 if to which would naturally

- the Giti and ats authors
that the Gifiatext as it 15 , was texehing orignal to the work
itself, and was taught for the first time in the work by Krishna of Dvārakā, the Mahäbhārata hero. Thus assumption would naturally fiv the date of orgin of the Giti to the Mahäbhārata. In a discussion of the Päncharäträ̀c teaching and its relation to the Gita we have certanly to consider how far this position that the Gita teaching was origenated by Krishna is in consonance with what we know of the Pañcharatra teaching. By all accounts, in the large variety in which they have come down to us, the teachung of the Päncharatra is ascribed to the Supreme dety of the Bhägavatas, Vasudéva, later on identified with Vasudeva-Krishna leading to sery important conclusions in regard to the nature of the Paincharatra 1tself. It has been regarded in consequence that the Pañcharitra was non-Brähmanic in point of character and Kshatriya in its origm, and therefore a Protestant school of teaching to Brahmanism, as in fact Buddhism and Jamism are. While we do not feel that it is necessary we should discuss that problem here, we may just remark in passing that whule the Pāncharātra, as it has come down to us, distinctly does mahe provision for the religious needs of the four varuas, at any rate specifically and distinctly, it would be hard to postulate from the texts themselves anything antrBrahmanical in point of character. Even the much objected Vedic rituals, which certanly were exclusively the monopoly of the Brahmans, not withstandmg the fact that the actual purpose of these rituals and the ment accruing therefrom had always been for the benefit of the communty as a whole, were never regarded as of benefit only to the Brahman communty. Therefore the ascription of anything antı-Brahmanical to the Pañlharatra seems on the face of ut unvarranted. Leaving that question aside, there is still left the questoon how far the ritualistic performances of the Veda could be regarded as efficacious for achieving the ultumate ends of man. The ritualistic stde of the Veda seems obviously intended to propitiate vanous deitics, and it may ultmately be the Denty, with a view to the attanment of benefits of a limuted character and not the ultumate benefit of what the Sanshritists call misriyas, the ultumate salvation. It is there that the Pañcharatriic teaching might be held to come into conflict with the Vedic ritualistic teachung. We find this difference noted with a certan amount of cmphasis at the very outset of the Gita, thus lending colour to the conclusion that it was a Kshatnya protest aganst the Brahmanical clams.


## Kirıshua-Devaklpulra, a student of the Pülicharilra -

Leaving that aside "e come to the question that the Krishnn of the Mahabhiratra is referred to cven in an early work such as the Chandügya Upanshad as Krishna Divahiputra, whech would imply Krishmas other than this Devahiputra, as perhaps well hnown persons, the compound name Krishna-Vasudevi, Ifrshna, the son of Vasudeva would sımilarly mply other Krishnas besides this particular one. it this Krishnacertain Risht Àngerrasa gotra which is whint the totle would mean, was a descendant of the Risht Ängirasa, the most distingurshed member of the Angirasas being Brihaspalt, and, as such, came into the hereditary line of terchers beginning with Brihaspath, the Angirasa, to whom the Pañcharitra teaching was given charge at one stage. Presumably therefore Krishna-Devaliputra had learnt tlus Bhägavata teaching, whatever that be, from Ghora Angirasa of the school of the Pañcharatras. This at once establishes that he was certamly not the ongmator of the teaching, however distunguished he might have become as the expounder of that teachngg later on.

## Para-Väsudet a the feacher of the Päncharatra th the Gìla itself-

The references to the name Vasudtia in the metrical sultris of Pänıı, (IV. 3. 95-98) and Patainjali's interpreiation hhewıse, both of them mahe it clear that these had some conception of a divine Vasudeva and Väsudeva-worship apurt from KrishnaVasudeva. Therefore the acceptance of a Para-Vasudeva as the orignator of the Pañcharatricic teaching as writers of old beheved, seems to be a farly correct position. This is borne out by a statement made by Krishna himself in the Bhagavad Gitā at the beginnung of chapter IV, where he mahes the reference that He tauglit this "Yogz of Päncharatra" to Vivasvăn, the Sun, and that the Sun taught it to Manu and Manu to Ihshvahu, and then the statement follows that this in course of time had been forgotten. He takes it up in the third s'loka that "I am He who now mparts to you that old teaching." Though the question here is made clear that the person who taught the Sun was an old entity, and that Krishna now teaches Arjunz the same terching, Arjuna does raise the point how it could happen that Krishna lining in lus tume could terch this to the Sun who taught Ikshvahu. This would imply a comparatively large number of generations anterior
to Arjuna, and hence the question. Then Krishna gives the explanation, or rather, he is driven to the explanation, that "unborn though he be, he does gencrally come many tumes into the world according to need." That should be held to be decisive that Krishn2-Devahiputra the friend of Arjuna and the teacher of the Gita to him, was a person quite different from the Para-Vâsudéva, the orignator of the Bhigav ita and the Pañcharatraisc teachung. Thıs idea of a supreme Väsudèva scems inculcated by Krishna in VII, 18 as well. So the evidence of the Gitia itself is to recognise a separate entrty, Para-Vassudèva as distunct from Krishna-Vâsudéva often spoken of as Vasudéva as he was an Avatär of the orrginal Para-Vāsudéva. All the literature of the Pañcharaitra, direct and indirect, speah of the Supreme in the one form or the other, particularly the more general class of writings than the set Päñcharätranc texts. This position of the Gitīa therefore seems confirmatory of what is sud in the Narayaniya section of the Mahäbhārata in regard to the Päñcharātra itsclf, its ongin and the general tenor of its teaching.
Gïà, a manual of Pãñcharātra tcachung.-
In regard to the Gita itself, it is hardly necessary to take up the question of an onginal Gitia and its subsequent growth. This investigation mintiated by Profcssor Jacobi and taken up later on by Professor Garbe has been contmued in a recent treatise by Professor Otto, the author of Mysticism, Eastern and Western. He starts with the thesis that there was an orrginal epic Gitā forming an integral part of the Mahībhärata, and not intended to teach anything religious. The religous teaching in it is in consequence relegated as interpolations, and therefore later accretions to the original tests. That hardly concerns us, as we are prumarily concerned here with the Gitii as a relggous manual, and as such we have to tahe the Giti in its entircty. No explanation thercfore is required for passing over this aspect of the question here. We are more directly concerned with the Gita as a manual of religious teachung, and are primarily concerned with its position as a test book of a particular school of Varshnavism, whether it should be called Pinicharitra as such, or by any other name such as the Bhigzvata. Considered as such, it would be quite clear that the Giti is a whole manual teachang Bhakth as the most efficacious method of attuning to salvation, and as such, and as inculcaling Vishnu Bhakit specifically, it could be regirded, and has been so regarded, as a manunl of the Pinichritra school. As such and then as a whole, the sumimity between the Panicharitra teaching, and the teaching of the Bhagenad

Gita from the doctrinal point of view is so close that ond cannot ressist the conclusion that it was mintended to be a mannal of the panicharitras. It is hardly necessary in this context to go into an claborate investgation to prove this, as it vould be quite obuous to cven the most ordinary reader. In the Bhakh school of Sonth Indian Vaishnavism, it is actually tahen as such, and wherever we find references, these mercly go to establish the fruth of this statement. This is ma way confirmed by the statement of Sri Krishna in chapter IV of the Gita quoted above, wheh seems almost a repetition of the statement contanced in the Narayaniya sectıon of the Säntı Parvan of the Mahäbhärata, where the ${ }^{\text {n - '. - - ' . ' to as "Hangitam }}$ Puraitanam would mean that the teachinn . by Hari hmself in tume promeval. A full study of the Päncharätra tcaclıng therefore would involve a study of the text of the Pañeharitra as in the Paramasamhita, as perhaps a good example of a full manual, in comparison with the Giti on the one side, and the Möhshadharma of the Mahäbhärata leadıngultımately to the Närayaniya. Such a study may nnvolve chronological incompatibilities in the present state of opinion regarding the chronology of the Mahäbharata itself and the Gita. But without a study like that, it is hardly possible to arnve at any definte conclustons The Pañcharatra is a growing tradition, and withor - - ${ }^{11}$ -
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went as well as the relations between the position of Yajunavalkya as mnovator and his teachers before hm, no definite conclusion in regard to the doctrinal position would be possible.

## Pāncharātra is Vatdıka in character.-

The general account of the Pañoharatra as given in the Möhshadharma chapter gives the mpression that the Pañchnratra as a system is presented there as mecting the general needs of humanity at large, and is intended to explain the general position of the relation of man to God. It starts from a study of the Sinihhya and the Yöga, and proceeds therefrom to the teaching of other systems reaclung ultumately to that of the Pañcharatra. The term Sinahhya receives the $c-$ planation that it is nothing more than a careful or critical cxamination, rather than any thing more techncal, as it is

[^3]generally understood. One often comes upon statements that there is no difference between the Sänhhya and Yoga, as is too often assumed in recent critical discussions. We are led on gradually through a scries of discussions to the view that there really is no contrancty or opposition between the orthodo Vaidıc teaching as a whole, and the Pañcharatra escept the differences due to human capacity and achicvement in this department of human activity. The Mahäbhirata expounds the differences and arries at last to the conclusion, in uts own characteristic way, that the Panícharaitra marks the head and crown of the God-given teaching of the Veda itself. Unfortunately, however, modern discussions, Indian and European, have attempted to trace not merely a distunction, but even a contrariety between the Vaidic texching and the Pāncharitra as such. There is a scloool cven of Indian opinon which regards the Pañecharãtra as outside the fold of the Veda. In regard to this, we need say no more than to refer to the passiges of the Sri Bhishya where Rimanuja refutes the opinion expressed by Sanh hara in his Bhīshya. ${ }^{2 s}$ Ramãnuja here makes quotations from the Pañcharaitra test bools, of which he mentions three, the Paushhara Samhita, the Sitiata Samhità and the Parama Sumlutā. The two passuges that he quotes from this last work have reference to the fundamental position of the Pāincharaitra as such, and perhops evlibits the importance of this work in the estimation of Riminujz himself In this priticular, Riminuja is not the first of the Āchiryas. The Parama Sumhiti is rcferred to, and quoted with approval, by Yämunichirya before hum in his Agama Primanya, and that recelves of course further support from Vedinta Desikz later. It is hardly necessiry to babour the pomi forther here 30 far as that partuculat part is concerned. The actual clam of the Pañicharatra worhs themselies, it must be pointed out, is that it is besed on the Vedu tisclf, and the clam is made that it is bised entircly upon a particular Sahhi, of the Veda called Ehayena based upon one of the redactions of the Yajur Veda. Ehiyann is sometimes described as at the head of the Veda itself as a whole. This Ehisanz is under reference in the passige in the Chundegra Upanshad where Nirida tells Smathumira that that is among the literature that he hand already studed. Later wriers begmang with Mindhe ich irya have no doubt that the Eh iyany in 1.anchritri, and that statument finds support in the Mato bhirata The Chandogy a Upenishad riself sccme to mal.c the poation more or less cleqr. Further refurace are ginen in the $S$ mahrit mitrodaction that follows.

## Pañcharatra, God-ggven and not of human origin-

The claum is made in the Malsibharata that the Pancharitra 15 of equal authonty wth the Veda as being apaurushiya (God-given and not man made) unlike the other systems with whech it is brought into comparison. Whatever interpretation the moderncritic may put upon thas suprahuman character of the tezching, the teaching goes bach undoubtedly to the tunes of the Upanshads, the oldest among them, and therefore anterior to Buddhism cerlanly and Junısm as well. The teachung of alumsià of the Päñcharitrnns is much more emphatic than that of the Buddha, although in ongul both perhaps sprang from a natural objection to the immolation of victims in sicrifices conducted in the name of religion. While Buddhism perhaps remaned content with probubiting it only so far, Jannism and Päñchäratrasm prohibit hiling absolutely The antoquity of the Paincharitra therefore gets established as beyond a doubt on traditional Indinn evidence. Whatever the actual form of the teaching, it had estrblished itself in voguc, periaps in the days of the Brahminas, and is clearly in cridence in the Upanishads, and perhaps it got to be formulated in test books, at may be, in the age of the Satras Hence the name Bhahtı Sütras given to the teachngs of Nuradz and Sindilya, the two principal exponents of thas school of religious thought

Coming to the Parma Somhiti itself, we stated alrenciy that, unlhe the other treatises on the subject, it is a general handbooh on the principles of the Pañchiretra, and so far as the test of $1 t$ goes, it does not seem to have reference purticularly to any one temple. The context as well as the import of the quotations made by Rummun secm to amply that this is really 7 guncral work on the Princhartra principles Ve may thercfore have to refer it to compiriticely carly times. Vishnu-worshup of the Pinchuritra hind, and Vashnwa temples were hnown m the 2nd and perhips 3rd century B. C. Althougly we lave not come upon any direct reference of ań

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of the Pañchnratre ty pe, as being more or less a handbook whech lays down the way of hee of an indwidual going through hife with a vew to the acherement of the uitimete end of humm esistence, mhiriyas, by treeng onecelf from the cyele of barths and
attaining to the posttion of sumularity and proximity to God Hımself. The close similarity between the Paramasamhita as a Päñchrraitra handbook and the Bhagavad Gita as it has come down to us as a manual of the Pañ̃charatra Vaıshnavism would only go to confirm this in a general way notwithstanding the detailed modern criticism, which would ascribe the Gita to varıous dates. Of course, the determination ot this question with precision would involve a discussion of the position of the Santı Parva in the Mahabhārata and of the chronology of the Mahäbhärata itself. That question is too large for discussion here. We leave that subject there therefore till the larger question of the Mahäbhārata could tahe definte shape. A reference to the tatlvas as detaled in the Parama Saminta will show that the Parama Samhita makes a total of only 25 of these, while in the Sãntı Parva of the Mahäbhīrata this is the actual number of the fattuas recounted till we come to Yajnavalkya's enunciation of these in the Sintı Parva, chapters XXIII-XXIV, (See S. N. Das Gupta's History of Indian Philosophy, Vol. II pp. 471 ff) It will be found that Yäjnavalkya is led on, in the course of a discussion, to postulate a 26th tallva, mikng the Purusha into two, the Kevala Purusha or the Supreme Purusha, and the Purusha contaminated by assoclation with the Kshētra or Pralpritt. We do not find anything analogous to it in the Parama Sumhtio of the Pañcharitra. Reference may here be made to Panmı (IV. 3.105) regardng the later character of Yijñavalhya as compared with others whose names have come down to us as ongmators or writers of the Brihmanas. Whether we would be warranted in actually regarding the Parama Suinhti older on this ground alone may well be left over for further investigation. Tho antiquity of the Pã̃charātra nevertheless is clear from this. Throughout the discussions regarding these, the terms Bhighvata and Päncharätra are uscd as synonyms, the one of the other.

* In many of the references made above to carlicer literature, the Bhignvatas appear as one group of people. It sems likely that, under that general name, a number of groups of people of kindred thought and practice in religion was included. Bühler held the Alinhas as a seet of the Bhaigusatas. But in South India the Ajivihas are grouped along with the Nirgranthic, who are res reded as a sectoon of the janas.
 tunt and respected group, as we come upon references in mseriptions to a spenal levy called . Nistikil kiaite, reicnue raseal in cash for the benclit of the Xjwihis. The associstont
are not in a position definitely to ascribe a precise date to the Paramasamintā, it is farry clear that it is a very early handbool of a general character, and therefore of high authorly to be quoted in discussions on the general character of the teaching of Pañcharatra.

It will be seen from the above discussion that the Bhahtt school of the Vashinzvas goes bach to great antiquity, and is a school of thought which evercised very considerable influence over other sects which had attaned to historical fame, among thein prominently Jamism and Buddhism. This position is cert uniy in heeping with what obtained in the Tamil country where, in the earlest extant Tamil literature, we find clevr references not only to the worshıp of Krishna and Baladeva, but more or less to the genemil tencts of the àsamàz teachang, as in the Paripadal. A detanled analysis of the poems beanng on Vishnu would indicate considerable affilation to the Paramasamhita in respect of detals, although it is possible, as we have stated already, that the detarled knowledge of the Pañcharatra possessed by the Tamils may have been got from the Sinnt1-Parva of the Mahabhirata which had, in all probzbility been done into Tamil pretty early. The Alvärs whose time ranges from the 3rd to the 8th century have clear, and unmistahable and detaled references to the teaching of the Päñcharātra as such, culmunating in the specific statement of the Paincharatra having been taught through "Nara and Näranı", and be of the character of a general way of hife, Dharmasustra, as it is called in Sunshrit. It must have had a continuous history in the Tamil land already, enabling Rimannujn to quote authoritative text boohs and among them Paramasamhtir for one, for cefotug a contrary opmion. It is the teaching of these agamas generally that contributed largely to widening the sphere of the Vedic relggion, giring it a popular form, and mahing it much less technical than the ritualistic V'audtk teacling of the Brähmana literaturc. No extraneous influences or copying from outside is needed to explain this popuiar chraracter, and there is herdly justrfication for regarding the Pañcharîtra in particular as non-Brahmanical teaching, sometumes eien described as anti-Brahmanical. It is this particular way of populansing that has gren to modern Vushmuism the wide scope and continuity of practice. This teachung that had recelved already form and shape got to be popularised by the writings of the Alvars and more regularly formulated and incorporated in the Vashnava tecching by the work of Riminnug and carred to the north and spread out into the various regrons of Northern

## शी

## पस्तावना

श्रीमते लक्ष्मीहयवदनपपर्नह्मणे नमः।
भो भो आर्याः पज़ासमुन्मिपितधियणाः पण्डितप्रकाण्डः वेदवेदादाअतत्वज़ाः नैगमामोदमुदितहृद्ययाः श्रूयते चान्यावधि आगमैकवेदो भगवन् ल्रोकाावजः सेै्बेध्वरः श्रिय:पतिः परमाइमा जगदेककारणं मुख्यं तच्वमिति।

समुन्मिपति चाहमां तन कापि महती जिज़ासा कश्चायमागमः। सबैदिक उत अवैदिकः। किंमूलंधायमागम: कति च भेदास्तास्य। के वा प्रर्तरयितारः इति च। आगमो नाम आडिड्युपसर्गात् गम् धातोः अच्पत्यये निप्पन्नः तन्त्रशास्तरूपार्थावनोधकः। तथा चोक्जम्-

आगतं पञ्चवक्न्नात्तु गतं च गिरिजानने ।
मतं च वाबुदेवस्य तस्मादागममुच्यते ॥
सृप्पिश्र प्रलयमैव देवतानां तथार्चनम्।
साधनं चैन संैँां पुरश्रशणमेव च ॥
पट्कर्मसाधनं चैव ध्यानयोगश्धतुर्विधः।
सप्तमेर्हक्षण्युर्तुं त्वागमं तद्विदुर्बुधाः ॥ इति।
कि च। आगमस्य पाइम्पर्यक्रमागताचारानुव्यञ्जकत्वमवगम्यते महाभारते सहस्रनामाध्याये। यथा-

> सर्वागमानामाचारः प्रथमं परिकल्य्यते।
> आवारप्रभवो धर्मो धर्मस्य प्रभुरच्युतः ॥ इति ॥

स चायमागम: नारदखा|णिडल्यमार्कण्डेयादिमहार्भिभ्यः श्वेतद्धीपवासिमि: सनकादिमिः श्रीमतो नारायणादवगत्य उपदिए इ इति सुचिरं सुद्छढं च बहुध जोधुप्यते ॥

हारीतश अस्यागमस्य परिद्दईयमानवेदेचतुप्यसमानाकारवं स्वीयधर्मशाखे प्रकटयति। यथा-

## अी

## प्रस्तावना

## शीमते रक्ष्मीहियवदनपरन्दलणे नमः।

भो मो आर्याः भज़ासमुन्मिपिताधिपणा: पणिततपकाण्डःः देदेवेद्दा्धतव्वज़ाः नेगमानोदसुदितद्ध्याः श्रूयते चायावधि आगमैकवेदो भगावन् लोकपावनः सर्देधघर श्रिय:पतिः परमारमा जगदेककारणं मुस्यं तत्वमिति।

समुन्निपति चाह्माकं तत्र कापि महती जिज़ासा कश्रायमागमः। सवैदिक उत अवैद्दिकः। किमूमूर्धायममगमः कति च मेदास्तत्य। के वा पवर्तयितारः इति च। आगमो नाम आठियुपपसर्गात् गम् धातोः अव्प्प्यये निप्पन्नः तन्वरा|खरूपार्थावयोधकः। तथा चोक्तम्-

आगतं पझ्चक्व्तात् गतं च गिरिजानने।
गतं च वादुदेवस्य बस्मादगमनुच्यते ॥ सृटिश्र म्रळमधैव देवतानां तथार्चनम्। साधनं चैव सरैवां पुरश्रणगेव च॥ पट्क्मर्माषनं चैव ध्यानयोगध्रतुर्विधः।


के च। अागमस्य पार्प्पय्यक्मागताचारानुन्यन्जक्वम्ववग्यते महाभाते सहस्रनामाध्याये। यभा-

> सर्वागमानामाचाः पथम परिकल्य्यते। आचागप्रमोो धर्मो धर्मस्य पभुरुच्युतः ॥ इति ॥
 ननकादिमिः शीमतो नारापणादवगत्य उपदिए इति सुचिरं खुदूं च बहुधा गोगुप्यते ॥

हारीतथ अन्यागमस्य परिह्यमानवेदचचुप्यसमानाकारवं स्वीयमर्मशासे प्रकटयति। यथा-

अथातो धर्म व्यास्यास्याम । श्रुतिप्रमाणको धर्म । श्रुनिध्य द्विविषा। वोदिकी तान्त्रिकी चेति 1 इति सूत्रयन् हारीत श्रुतेंवंदिकतान्निकलेने ह्रेविध्यं दर्णयति। एतेन वेदृन्नयो सोदरखं सुस्पए भवति। अत वेदे याहर्धी प्रामाणिकी बुद्धि तत्तनविदा ताहदयेव तन्न्रेपाँति निर्विवादमवगम्यदे। अन्यच्च मनुस्मृतौ पथमाध्याये दऱम श्रोकस्य व्यास्यानावसरे कुल्कूक्ट -

इदार्नामगमपसिद्ध नारायणसान्दार्धनिर्वचनेन उस्कमेवार्थ दृयताति अवतरणिफा दुर्घन् ‘आपो नारा इति पोक्का आपो वै नरसृनव । ता यदस्पयमन पूर्वं तेन नारायण समृत ॥ इति पघ च्याकरोत्। एतेन च आगमस्प स्मृतेरापि प्रवख्यमाणत्वमवगम्ये ॥।

सनागम एकायनेेदमूल इति परम तत्र तत्र प्चरानम्न्येपु उद्युप्पते। यथा ईचरसहिताया-

पुरा तोताद्टिरिखरे शाण्डिल्योडपि भहामुनि ।
समाहितमना भृब्वा तपस्त्वप्वा मुदारणम् ॥।
द्वापरस्य युगस्थान्ते आदौ कलिय्युगस्प च।
साक्षात् सकर्षणालंख्वा देदमेकायनाभिभ्् ॥
सुमन्तु जेमिनिं चेव भुग चैदोपापनन् ।
मौज्जायन च त बेद सम्पग्यापयत् पुरा॥
एप एकयनो वेद मख्यात सर्वतो भुवि।
दुविंज़ेयो दुफ्कश्र पतिवुद्धिलिमेय्यते ॥
श्रृणुण गुनय सर्वे वेदमेकायनाभिधम् ।
मोक्षायनाय वै पन्या एतदन्यों न विद्येते।
तस्मादेकायन नाम पवदल्ति मनीपिए: ॥ इति।
एवमेव पारमेधरसहिताया च पथमाध्याये-
शाणिड्य -
यस्त्ड सर्वपोो धर्मो यस्माबान्ति महत्वम्।
वामुदेवैषनिम्ठस्तु देवतान्तरवर्ज़त। ॥

तज्जिज्ञासा भगवरी तदा ब्वांवियून्मम। ततोडन्र पर्वतले्रेठ् तपस्तह मयोतमम् ॥ अनेकानि सहस्ताणि वर्षाणां तपसोडन्ततः। द्वापसस्य युगस्थान्त आद़ौ कल्युगुस्य च॥ साक्षात् सर्क्षपणात् भक्कात् प्राप्त एप महतरः। एप एकायनो वेटः प्रस्यात साल्वतो विधिः॥ दुर्विजियो दुक्करध प्रतिवुद्धैर्निपेव्यते। मोक्षायनाय कै पन्था एतदन्यो न विदते॥ तस्मादेकायनं नाम भवदन्ति मनीपिण। इति॥
तन्चैव अस्य वेदस्य मूळवेदल्लं पकृतिवेदलंलं च प्रतिपायते। यथामूאश्रुति यभावच ऋवयोऽ्यापितास्तु तै•।
ततत्ते अपयस्त्वहौ लोकानां हितकाग्यया।
फ्रोकानों श्रतसाहतेन मूलबेदं निरीक्ष्य च।
तथा दिव्यानि तन्राणि साल्याद्दीनि चक्रिरे।
अस्मात् शांबं कु तन्नास्यमस्मान्मन्वादयोडपि च ॥
धर्मशाखाखण्येनकानि करिप्यन्ति यथातथम्।
अन्येपामपि शासाणां योनिरेरदूविव्यति ॥ इति।
ซ्ञुगादिमन्नास्सनेंडपि तथा चास्मिन्वकीजिताताः। इति।
एप पकृतिकेनास्यो वाुुदेवैकगोचरं।
पवर्तते कृतयुो ततलेतातुयागदिध ।
विकावेदास्तर्वन्न देवतान्तरगोन्चर।
मटतो चेदप्षस्स मूलगयूतो महानयम् ।
एकन्भम्ता Fस्गाधास्ते रास्सामूताम्लया मुने।
जगम्नूलस्य देकस्स वामुदेवक्य मुस्पत.।
पतिपादक्तासिद्या मूट्रेगाध्यता द्दिज II


 मथार्वणं वाकोयाक्यमेकायनं चेति। तत्र एकायनशब्द्ध: एकायनेददनोपक एव।

 इति जैपण्ड्कवनकेन एकमुस्यान्यानां समानर्थक्तात् मोक्षाय मुख्यायनेपदेश्रको वेद: एकायन इति ।

अयं चैकायनो चेदः काइमीरागमभामाण्यमेणन्रा भोज्राजेन ततः पूर्वतने-


अतो नावात्माकमवकाशः।

 भानुर्यूवन् पान्च्रान्रिकाः इति तत्र तत्र महाभारते स्रस्पष्टं भवति। त एव
 प्रभृतिमिः ₹चीयस्वीयमन्येप विमृख्यन्ते।

अस्य पान्चरान्रमतस्य भागवतमतमिति कथमिति चेत् भावच्छन्द्यार्धयूत-


अत्र च पाज्वराग्राले ये गर्भाधानादिदाहान्ताः संसक्कारः प्रतिपायन्त
 पभाणतलेनेवेपाददेयाः । नोचेत् स्वगूदोक्रानुपातृषणां गुद्वान्तरोक्ताननुछातलेन


कि चि पान्नरोने थे वा विधीयन्ते भगवदाराभनोपयुक्तः पन्चसंक्कारा-


तथा हि वेदे न ऊुनापि पाझ्घरात्रतिपाधानां भगगद्रारानतदद्रदीक्षादि-
 मन्कफलापस्यापि महृं पर्दृद्यते। यथा-

अलामे वेदमन्त्राणां पाइ्नराः्रोदितेन वा। इति।
अनेन वेदापेक्षया पाज्चरान्रस्य संपूर्ण कियाइलं च ब्यज्यते । बेदे यन कुनापि लक्षणया व्यक्जनाया वा कचन पाश्धराशोक्तसंस्कारविरद्धलं प्रतिपदयितुं पैः आरम्येत तदा तत्पदेशेो पूर्वापपपर्याहोचनया ऐककण्यमार्गेण समाधिः साघनीया।
 ' प ते विण्णो अठजचके पविन्रे जन्मान्योंध्ध तर्तवे चर्षणीन्द्वाः। मूले वाह्बे: दधतेजन्ये पुराणखिझ्भान्यदे तावकान्यर्पयन्ति '॥ इति ॥ यज़पि कठझाखायां-
धधृतोर्धपुण्ड्रः कृतचकधारी विव्णु परें ध्यायति यो महाग्मा
स्रेण मन्न्रेण सदा हृदि स्थितं परापरं यन्महतो महान्तम्'। इति ॥
यजु़ि दृद्धारण्यके अर्र्वणि सुदर्शन्शनपनिपदि च-‘ निचिक्षेप सुपणं भूरि तेजः पर्धर्पति दिवानक्तं विभृयुस्तजनास:' । इति॥

ऋनि साम्नि च 'चमूपच्छ्येनः शाक्रुनो बिभृष्वा गोगिन्दुं द्रप्म-आतुधानि
 सर्थव्वण
एभिर्वियमुरुरमस्य चिहैरक्षितो लोके सुभा़ भवेम। तद्विण्णोः परमं ये गच्छन्तीह लाधिक्चाः ' $|\mid$ इति। एवं कउनेद्वलिले -

- चके निर्मी चुुपामिततं बलं देवानाममृतस्य विव्णोः। स एति नाकं दुरिता विधूय प्रयान्ति यदतयो चीतरागाः । इति। सान्कि च-
 घलणः सायुज्यं सलोकतामाओेतीट्युपनिपत्। 'ड़ति।

यजुपि काउके- ‘चरण पविन्रमियातर्य सुधितां दधालि'्यन्तम् ॥ अपि च कल्पस्त्करोपु श्राण्डल्य:-

> पगुगादिकं सर्व ग्रहोफकणणानि च।
> अङ्येच्छ्ड्यनकाम्यां नाम कुर्याच वैण्णनम्।

कारयिल्वा सुवणेन पन्न्वायुभगण हरे ।
वर्नीयात् कण्ट्देशो तु वाराना स्यूतिकाग्हे।
न मुद्दयेदासनानि रायनानि महीतलें।
स्थापेत् क्षेत्रमंध्ये तु स्रिला चझादिसद्रिताम् ।
मुक्तामणणुपुकर्णायै कृत्वा चनादिभूपणम्।
यथाहई तिभृयु सर्वे पुमास स्रीजनोऽपि वा ॥
सान्नि च 'अवपतनु न तदाममश्रुने।' इल्याहिमिन्निडुमि प्रमाणवाभयै अन्यैपप्येव पायै पुयाणेतिहासादिमिश्र पन्वसस्कारस्य पहततेदाविएद्धन सुप्डु पतीयेने।

किंच। पान्चराने योडय मुस्यतया पतीयमानेंडश भगवर्दर्चनारूप सोडपि वेदब़हित एव ॥

यथा सुवेदे --
' प्र व पान्तमन्धसो धियायते महे ह्युगय विव्णवे चार्धत। या सानुनि पर्वतनामद्य्या महत्तस्थुर्खर्तीव साधुना ॥' इति ॥।

अस्याध्र चुच अयमर्थ। हे उपासका । व युप्माक अन्धस अन्न। पान्त रक्षन्त [ अर्चावतार] मिया ससकलेन। आयते आगत्य प्राप्तुवते। मह महते। शूराय शौयैयुत्ताय। विण्णने सर्षन्वापकाय नारायणाय। [ तल्मसादनार्थमिल्यर्थ] पार्चत तुरसीपुप्पदीन् तसादारविन्दयो समर्षयत। अदभ्या फैरनलभिभान्या। मह महती या देवता। साधुना समेंचीनेन। अर्षता इव अभ्थेनेव। पर्र्वाना सानुनि पर्वतसानुपदेर्य। तस्थतु तस्थौ॥ अस्या कच सापण यदपि अर्थ अन्यथा वर्णयति तथापि त夭ांतनै रोनकादिमिमंहर्पाभि इय कक् भगवत विप्णोगराधनायेवोपयुत्ता ठ्याह्याता च। यथा ॥ सौनकोडह पवस्ष्यामि निल्य विक्णर्चन परम् ।
प व भान्तमन्धबोधि इल्यर्यर्चविधानत ॥ इति
ये दा मन्न्दृप्णरो ऊयव त एव जाननित मन्राणाममिषाय उपयोग च।

'प ते विष्णो झूपमतु मन्म गिरिक्षेते उरुायाय विण्णवे'। इति।
( $1-155-4$ ) प्र तद्विण्णु स्तवते बीर्येण मृगो न भीमः कुचरो गिरिछाः। इति ऋचौ च विम्बाराधनमेव प्रतिपादयतः। अन्यच्च ऋक् ( $10-155-1$ ) ' अरायि काणे विकटे गिरिं गच्छ सदान्वे। लिरिं विठस्य सत्वमिः तेमिश्व चातयामसि।' इति श्रूयमाणो मन्त्रः भविष्योत्तस्पुराणे श्रीवैकटा|द्रिमहालाल्ये श्रीवैंकटनायकश्रीनिवासभगवद्विययतया व्याल्यातः।

श्रीमाभारते आदिपर्पर्वण सप्तारीत्यधिकश़तनमाध्यांय ससर्विशतितमः :

गिरिपृष्ठे तु सा तस्मिन् स्थिता त्वसितरोचना।
विभ्नाजमाना श्रुगुभे प्रतिमेव हिएण्मयी 11 इति।
अयं च अभुमेवार्थ विशदयति।
 विपिरे हिएण्यैः ' इति मन्तोडपि विमहाराधनस्य भमाणन्।

ऋक् (1-25-13) ' विभद्नारिं हिरण्ययं वरणो वस्त निर्णिजम् । परि सपदोो नियेदिरे '॥ इति। इयमपि 干क् देवताया: विगहसतायद प्रभापिका।

अपि च। कक् ( $10-155-3$ ) ' अदो यद्दाß प्ववते सिन्धोः पारे अपूरुपम, । तदा रमस्ब दुरणो तेन गच्छ परस्तरम्। इलस्सा कचः सापयःः। अद: समीपे चर्तमानं। यत् दारमयं अवौरूं देवताशरीरं सिन्धोः समुदस्यं पोरे एवते जलोपरि वर्तने इति न्यास्स्यायि। अतः इयमशि ऋक् विमहाराधने देववतायतने च युद्ढं प्रमाणं भविनुमह्हति ।

कफ् संहितायां अएममण्डले (8-69-12) भुदेदो असि वष्ण यस्य ते सस्त्र सिन्यवः। अनुक्षर्ति काल्ध्ट सूर्ण सुपिरामिय।' इति आम्नायते। इदं च वचनं ब्याकरणााम्न पत्नः्जलिना तघया सोभनां ऊर्म सुपिरां अन्निः अन्तः पविरय दहति इति व्यास्वातं यथा अनिनः तर्रलं मलं भर्माहलन्य



गुखत्तल्पमः'। इति। इयं च ऋक् प्रतिमायाः सता वैदिकेडपि काले आसीदिति निथेतुं हहनरपमाणं भवितुनीटे।

कि च। ऋक् ( $10-130-3$ ) ' कासीत् प्रमा पतिमा कि निद्दानं भाज्यं किमासीत् परिािः क आसीत् छच्दः किमासीत्त पउगं किमुक्यं यद्देवा देवमयनन्त विश्ये, इयमपि ऋक् तन्र पमाणीभवितुपर्द्धति।

यजुपि 'r वद्दिप्पुस्तवते वीर्याय मृगो न भीमः कुचरो गिरिषाः ' इति।
तैधिरियंयंहितायiं- ‘यतो चीरः कर्म०चः सुदझ्षे युक्तमावा जायते देवकामः। पिग्नरूप: सुभरो वयोधाः। भ्रुधी वीरो जायते देवकामः' इति। पारमार्धिकोपनिपदि- ‘रायां पतन्ने रयिमादधाने रायो वृन्तं रयिमस्सुपुण्गम्। रा राजिमन्तं रतये यजन्तु तं विम्चकन्तं कदुदायय भट्रे।' इयाधाः श्रुतयोडपि पमाणतया अवगम्यन्ते।

अथ चात्र या या ऋचः प्रमाण्बेन भतिपादिताः । तामु कतिचन खिल्मागे अन्वर्मूताः कतिनन अन्यन्रोप्युकाः तस्मान्न ताः प्रमाणलेनोपदिया ह़ित केचन यद्यम्याचक्षीख्त् तदा तस्र्वर्वपि समाधितं भगवता यामुनमुनिना श्रीमता निगमान्तार्येण च स्वीयागमपामाण्यपानचरान्रक्षासचर्रिर्रक्षामु च । तस्माजास्माभिस्तन्र यलः कृतः। किं च-
 तवान् ' इति वेदनिन्दा पतीयत इति कैलिदुच्येत तदसंगत्प्। कुत इ़ति चेत् वेदेपे बहलो विपयाः पतिपाधन्ते। एक एव विपयध्थ बहुधा बहुत्र च उपर्ण्र्यते। वेदस्य सागखरुलपलवर्णनाच तत्र ज्ञातुमराब्ववावेदऩं न तनिन्दायां पर्यअस्येत्र प्रयुत तन्महिमान्यधिकवर्वन एव पयौवस्येत्।

अन्यन-
यथा वा छान्देग्योपनिपदि भूतवियापकरणे क『्वें भगयेऽ्येयेमिल्यन्न तदिवरसमसतेदाध्ययनादारमेदन्नालम मस्य उपवर्णनात् नहि वेदनिन्दा पतीयते।

अपि च-
' चल्वार एकतो बेदाः भारतं चैकमैफतः। समागतैस्सुर्यिमिन्बुलामाशेपितं पुरा॥

महले च गुरुत्वे च मियमाणे ततोऽधिकम्।
महत्वाच गुरुत्वाच महाभारतमीरितम् ॥' इत्यत्र चयथा वा तथा अन्रापि समाधि: करणीया।

पाइ्चरान्रं नाम-पक्च रात्रीयन्ते यस्मिन् शास्ते तत् पाञ्चरान्रम्। यस्य देहिनः महाभूतगुणाः शब्दस्पर्शरूपरसगन्धात्मिकाः 9 श्चसंख्याकाः रार्नीयन्ते इति वा पाइ्चरात्रम्। अथवा यस्य देहिनः यस्मिन् शास्त्रे रात्रयः सुखपदाः ज्ञायन्ते तत् पाश्चरात्रम् । इति-

तथा च परमसंहितायां प्रथमाध्याये-
'महामूतगुणाः पन्च रान्रयो देहिनः स्मृताः।
तद्योगात् विनिवृत्तेर्वा पञ्चरात्रमिति स्पृतम्ः। इति।
तंत्रैव ' मूतमात्राणि गर्वं च बुद्रिरन्यक्रमेव च । रात्रयः पुरुपस्योक्ताः पश्चरान्रमिति स्सृतम्'॥ इति च। तथा विप्णुतन्त्रे-
'पाक्न्वरात्रस्य शव्द्सस्य यक्ष्याम्यर्थमतः परम्।
वियद्वायुश्च वह्हिश्ध अपश्चैव घरा तथा।।
रात्रयो देहिनां प्रोक्ताः अविय्यासंभवःः स्मृताः।
तद्रोगारिनिवृचं नु कारयेयुर्यतस्ततःः ॥
पाज्चरात्रमिदं पोोकं एतच्छास्रं मया तथा।
अव्यक्तं च मनोवुद्दिरहंकारश्ध चिन्तकम ॥
भूतमान्रादिगन्येपु रात्रयो। देहिनः स्तृताः।
एभिस्समन्वितैद्देहैंदैहिनां भुनिमुक्तिद्यम् 11
साधनं पूजन बेतत्पम्चरात्रमिति स्टृतम्।
देढ्रमूतगुणाः पन्च रात्रयो देहिनः स्स्थताः ॥
तयोगाद्विनिवृषं नु कारयेयुर्यतः स्टृतः।
आवहनासनाधेध्य तन्रोफ़ते यनन्ति माम् ॥

ताम्बूह्यादि चानाधीर्युत तन्वामितीरिम्।
तन्नेण तेन मार्मेण यो मां निलं समर्चयेत् ॥ तं ज्रायतीति संसारात् तन्नमिल्यमिभीयते।
 घ्राणं च कुरते यस्मात् वस्माप्न्चमितीरितम। 'इति। तथा च ईथरसंहितायां-

पन्वायुधांसास्ते पह्न शाणिडल्यध्रोफगामनः।
मौज्जायः कौरिकझ्भ भारद्वाजश्र योगिनः ॥
ने मिल्लि्या समालेच्य विव्णोरराधनेच्छया।
अभिसगग्य दोताश्रै तभश्रकुस्सुस्तर्तर् ॥।
त्रेपां तु वपसा नुषो वामुदेदो जगतसिः। $\times \quad \times \quad \times \quad \|$
अघमंकायनं वेदं रहस्यान्नायसंश्रितम्।
दिएयमन्न्रक्रयोपेंत मोक्षैकफरलर्भ्षण् ॥
पन्चापि पृथग्योकेकं दिवाराशं जात्यक्यु:।
अध्यापयामास्स यतः तदे़तन्मुनिपुत्वान् ॥
झ्राखं सर्वजनैलैंके पस्चराश्रमितीर्यते ॥ इति॥
तस्मात् पाम्चरान्तागमः चैदिकः एकायनसारामूलक्येति सर्वसम्पतिपनविपयलेन ₹पटं प्रीयते ॥ स च प्यमतः सिद्यान्तपज्नरानराम्दाभ्यां विभक्षः पश्याप्र्येकंक बहुणा भिनः प्रये।

तथान पोरक्रें-
«वं नानागमानां च सामान्ं विद्धि सर्वदा।
नामदूंयं का सिद्धान्तपन्न्चरानेति पौफ्कर।।
एकैकं बहुलिमिनदैरारमूयदेव संट्थिथम्।
नानाशायवरेनैव सिद्धावैंः प्रकटीकृतम् ॥
संक्षिप्ं सपपन्चं च तृर्तयमुभयालकम्।


ये जन्मफेगिरिमिस्सद्याः तेपामन्त्रेडत्र संस्थिताः। इति एतेन ‘प|न्नरान्तस्य कृत्नस्स वक्ता नारयणः स्वयम् '। इस्यत्र वक्ता इंयस्य पवक्ता इलुपवर्णनचच न कापि हानिः। तस्य च पान्च्रान्वागमस्य अटोत्वरातसंख्याकः संहिताः - अथवा अपोत्रसहस्ससंख्याका वा संहिताः इति विजायते।

तथा च विष्णुतन्ने-
विप्णु:-अप्टोत्तरसहसाणि अप्टोतररातानि च।
पन्च्चरात्राणि तन्च्राणि सन्ति मे कमलोद्धव ॥
श्रुतिमूलानि तान्येव पज्नरहतार्णि पमाज।
बेदो क्षनामयुकानि मम र्भीतिकराणि के ॥
वेदाश्ध पान्च्रात्रं च सांल्ययोगं तथैव च।
मयोदिताध्रव्वर्क भुक्तिमुक्तिपदानि च ॥
एतेपां फन्नसूंख्यानां वेदादीनां चनर्गुख।
तन्र्राणiं पन्नसंस्यानां नामानि च वधाम्यहम्।
शतमप्टोतराणां च तन्र्राणामत्र पभज।
नामघेयानि चक्ष्यामि श्रुणुप्ेेकमनाधुना।
विण्णुतन्वमिदं नाम परमं तदनन्तकम् ॥ इड्यारम्य-
एतानि पन्न्ररानाणि नामानि कथितानि वे।
रूतम立तराणां च तन्वाणां च यथाकमम् ॥।
इलनेन च अन्यजातेन अघोत्तरससतसंस्म्यकानां पास्दरान्रतन्र्रणां नामानि भूयन्ते। तेपु अन्यतमा द्वितीयम्यानभाजी काचन परससंहितेति प्रसिद्धा हृयते सा च परमसंहिता विव्णुतन्ने जलोत्सवाध्याये-

मन्नसिद्धान्तमरोंशु नवरलं मसिद्धकम्।
एतनुक्तमकरोण वस्य्यामि कमलासन ॥
पामतन्ं उु पथम द्वितीयं विक्युतन्ककम ।
फापिजलं तृतीयंय म्यात् चतुर्थ अलसंहिता।
मार्कण्डेयं पचमं तु पन्छ भ्रपरसंटिता।

सस्तम परम तन्न भारद्वाज [परारारमध] तथाप्टमम् ॥
श्रेप्ट नारायण तन्न नवरत्नुद़ीरितम् ॥ः दति ॥
नवर्नेप्यन्यतम स्थानमावृतीति प्रतीयते। किं च पार्मे चापि इ्य सहिता तन्रेपु पन्चरत्नानीति पथितेपु तन्रेपु अन्यतम्व्वेन गण्यते। यथा चर्यापादे गयस्स्त्रिये अध्याये-

> पाभ सनक्欠मारास्य तथा परमसहिता। पभ्योमव च माहेन्द्र कण्वतन्रामृतानि च ॥ इति ॥

अपि च इय परमसहिता भगवता श्रीभाप्यकारेण उत्पत्यसमवाधिकरण भाप्ये प्रमाणत्वेन परिगणिता च द्इयते। किंच भगवता श्रीमाप्यकोरेण कृतस्य निडयम्भन्थम्य इयमेव सहितामूल्भूतेति तद्बचास्यातॄभिरम्युपगम्यते।

अतथ्ध अस्या सहिताया प्रकारोने तत्रभवन्त श्रीमन्त शाक्कोट्ट एस् बृप्णझनाम्यार्या पर यत्नमावहन शीमतो राजराज्जम्य बरोडासंम्थानाधिपस्य प्राच्यविद्यामकारानालयाध्यक्ष्मुखेन सफला प्रकारान्ने।तत्र च दे एव मातृके उपलुधे। तयोरेका अड्यार्मातृकाल्यस्था। अन्या मद्रपुरीराजकीयपाच्य अन्थमातृकालयम्था। तयोरेब सहायेन इय सहिता पकाशयते।

अम्या सशोधने च किंचिज्नमन्येन मया सह श्रीमन्त डाक्टरविरुदभाज दिवान् घहादूर्, साक्कोट्टै कृष्णमार्या यथामति अयतन्त। तत्रत्यान् ₹खालित्यादिदोयान् सर्वानपि तत्रभवन्तो विद्वदभेसरा सह्दययशिखामणय क्षन्तुर्हन्तु । इति शुभम् ।

सोठठ्य विजुधैरेतत् स्वालिल्य सर्वमादित ।
किंचिज्ज्नेन मयाडज्ञानात् कृत वैदग्य्यमानिना।।
इत्यम् शोट्टूर्राजगोपालग्य
साहित्यशिरोमणण ।

# परमसंहिताथा विपयान्नुकमणिका 

प्रथमाध्याये
प्रश्नम्रतिवचनाख्ये
1 मार्कण्डेयं प्रति देवहेन श्रेयोमार्गविपयकप्रक्ने कृते मार्कण्डेयेन स्वस्य भगवतः साक्षात्कारपूर्वकं भगवता खस्य श्चेतद्वीपगमनाम्यनुज़ानेन श्येतद्वीपे सनकात् ख्वस्य तन्त्रप्राप्तिकथनम्
2 मार्कण्डेयेन देवलं प्रति पन्च्चान्नस्योपदेशारंभः
3 तन्न सामान्येन सृथिकमझारंभ:
4 क्षीरसागरे भगवता परमेण नह्माणं प्रति मोक्षसंसारयोः कारणकथनम्।
5 परमेण अह्माणं प्रति संसारिणां विज़ानोत्पत्तिमार्गकथनम्
6 देहिनां नन्धह्तुकुकथम्रकारः
7 צकृनेः पुरुपंस्य च संयोगे मायाया: कारणत्वकथनपूर्वकं भगबतः प्रसादस्य मायामोचकल्लेन संसारिणां भगवत; घसादपाप्युपायकथनुम्

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { द्वितीयाध्याये } \\
& \text { सृथिक्ऋमाल्ये }
\end{aligned}
$$

1 घह्माणं प्रति परमेण ₹वपसादनोपायमृतस्वर्चनोपदेश:
2 सकलानां भावानां पकृते: कारणत्वकथनपूर्वकं भकृतिपुरपस्वरूपसंबन्धादिक्यनम्
3 परस्य पुरुषस्य नियोगात् भकृतेः भुवनन्रयोत्पतिसंहाएपूर्वक सृट्टिऋमोपवर्णनम्
4 कालुचकस्य सम्पकारं स्वरूपकथनम्
5 भगवत: द्वादरहमूर्तीनां द्वादशशार्तीनां च स्वरूपकथनपूर्यकं मुर्तिपाल्लनां द्वादराइक्तिप्रभवस्य द्वादरामासाधिपत्वस्य च कथनम्
6 भगवतः देवतादिविभागकथनपसंगे मधानत्वेन मूर्तित्र्यकथनपूर्ईं विम्णोरेव धैरिप्यकथनम्
7 सॅँैपां भगवद्वाचकानां नारायणादिराब्द्दानां स्युत्पविकथनम्

## 40

ससमं परमं तन्त्रं भारद्वाजं [ पराहरमथा] तथाएमम् ॥ श्रेष्टं नारायणं तन्न्र नवरलमुदीरितम ॥ इति ॥
नवर्जेप्वन्यतमं स्थानमावहतीति परीययते। किं च पाने चाभि इयं संटिता बन्रेपु पन्च्हरलानीति पथितेपु तन्नेपु अन्यतमलेनेन गण्येते। यथा चर्यापादे ज्यस्त्रियो अध्याये-

पाभं सनल्巛ูमारास्यं तथा परमंहिहता।

- पभोदूवं च माहेन्द्र कण्वन्नामृतानि च॥ झति ॥

अपि च इयं पससंहिता भगयता श्रीभाव्यकारेण उस्प्यसंभवाधिकरणभावेये प्रमाणलेते परिगणिता च हख्यते। किं च भावता धीराम्यकरेण कृतस्य


अतक्ष अस्याः संहितायाः प्रकाशने तत्रभबन्तः श्रीम户्तः शाक्कोट्टे एस् कृष्णन्झाम्यार्याः परं यलनावहन्तः श्रीमतो राजराज़स्य बरोडासंस्थानाधिपस्य पाच्यवियाभकारानाखयव््यक्षुसेन सफलः प्रकाशान्ते ।तत्र च दे एव मातुके उपछने। तयोरेका अडयार्मातृकाल्यम्था। अन्या मदप्रुराराजकीयमाच्यभ्नन्यनातृकाइयस्था। तयोरेव सहायेन इयं संहिता पकाइयते।

अस्याः संखोधने चन किनिज्ञ्रमन्येन मया सह शीमन्तः डाक्ट्रविरदभाजः दिवान् वद्वाद्र्, श्राक्कोट्टै कृष्णमार्याः यथामति अयतन्त। तन्रल्यान्
 क्षन्तुमहन्हन्तु। इति श्रुभम्।

## सोठब्ं बिनुैदैसेत् स्लालिल्यं सर्वभादितः । <br> किंचिज्ज्रेन मयाइज्ञानात् कृतं वैदेग्यमानिना।।

इल्यम् होट्टूर राजोोपालंग्य:
साहिल्यहिरोमणि:।

## परमसंहिताया विपयानुक्रमणिका

## प्रथमाध्याये

प्रश्नम्रतिवचनाख्ये
1 मार्कण्डेयं प्रति देवलेन श्रेयोमार्गविपयकमश्ने कृते मार्कण्डेयेन स्वस्य भगवतः साक्षाहकारपूर्वकं भगवता ₹स्य श्वेतड्रीपगमनाम्यनुज़ानेन श्रेतद्वीपे सनकात् स्वस्य तन्त्रपाप्तिकथनम्
2 मार्कण्डेयेन देवलं पति पन्चरान्नस्योपदेशारंभः
3 तन्र सामान्येन सृप्टिक्रमपारंभ:
4 क्षीरसागरे भगवता परमेण ज्रह्माणं प्रति मोक्षसंसारयोः कारणकथनम्।
5 परमेण घह्साणं प्रति संसारिणां विज़ानोत्पतिमार्गकथनम्
6 देहिनां बन्धह्टेतुकथनपकारः
7 प्रकृनेः पुरुपंस्य च संयोगे मायाया: कारणत्वकथनपूर्वकं भगवतः प्रसादस्य मायानोचकत्वेन संसारिणां भगवतः प्रसादप्राक्युपायकथनुम्

दितिताध्याये
सृष्टिक्रमाब्ये
बह्माणं पति परमेण स्पसादनोपायूभतस्वार्चनोपदेश:
2 सकलानां भावानां पकृते: कारणत्वकथनपूर्वकं पकृतिपुरुपस्वरूपसंबन्धादिकथनम्
3 परस्य पुरुपस्य नियोगात् पकृतेः भुवनत्रयोत्पत्तिसंहारूर्वकं सृथिक्रमोपवर्णनम्
4 काहचनकस्य सप्रकारं स्वरूपकथनम्
5 भगवत: द्वादरामूर्तीनां द्वादराभार्तीनां च स्वरूपकथनपूर्वकं मृर्तिपललनां द्वादशाइक्तिमभल्वस्य द्वादरामासाधिपत्वस्य च कथनम्
6 भगवतः देवतादिविभागकथनप्रसंगे पधानत्वेन मूर्तित्रयकथनपूर्बकं विम्णीरेव वैशिए्टचकथनम्
7 सテँपां भगवद्वाचकानां नारायणादिशव्द्वानां स्युस्पत्तिकथनम्

8 भगवतः चतुर्यूहकभनपूर्वकं देदानां आश्रमाणां वर्णानां च चतुर्थाकिभागकरणनिरूपणम् भगवतः स्वरूपकथनम्
10 भगवतः भाणिनः पति इच्छाद्दयस्य स्वरुपकथनपूर्वंक तत्रयोजनकथनम्

तृर्ताये विनयार्ये।
1 परमेण फल्हळतदैविध्यविशिश्टाया भगवत्पूजायास्समकारोपदेशः
2 भगवत्पूज्ञया: पुनः गुणकृतचैविध्यकथनपुरस्सरं भानुप्यजातिविशिप्रानां सर्वैपामपि भगवत्पूजाकरणे चैप्णवत्वमाप्तो च आवश्यकत्वकथनम्
3 पूंज्यूपू जक्वरुपविवेचनम्
4 अर्चनांगभूतसमयविवरणपूक्कं भागवतानां निल्यकर्मानुछानविवरणम्। चतुर्थें अर्चनाविधाने
1 भगवतः आराधनस्य सप्षफन्चोपदेशः
2 भخे: स्वरूपकथनपूर्वें अपविधत्वकथनम्
3 अम्युद्यकामस्य अपरस्य विण्णोः ज्जने विशोपतन्त्रकथनम्
पश्चमे द्वव्यविधाने
1 संम्रेण पूँद्नव्याणां निरुपणम्
2 पूजोपकरणानां श्रुद्धिनिरूपणावसरे आत्मनः बाइयम्यन्तरगुद्धिनिरुपणम्।
3 स्थानगुद्धिनिरूपणम्
4 पात्रशुद्विनिरुपणम्
5 बेरश्रुद्दिनिरूपणम्
6 पूलोपयुक्तगन्धादिद्रव्योपयोगनिरुपणम्
7 भगवदाराधनानहंद्रव्यनिरूपणपुरस्सरं भगचतो निवेदेनानर्द्धद्रव्यनिरूपणम्
8 परिवरवूजनविधिनिरुपणम्
9 होमोपयुक्तसमिधां च निरुपणम्

## पष्डे मन्त्रकोशो

मन्नाणां सप्रकारं प्रयोगविधि:
ससमे चकाष्ये
1 वैप्णवयागाক्रभूतदीक्षायाः सप्पञचं निरूपणोपक्रमः तन्र, घाह्सणादि वर्णानुकमेण दीक्षांगयागभूमिनिरूपणप्रकारोपदेशः
2 दीक्षार्थिनां दीक्षाकाले अवस्थानप्रकारः
3 दीक्षायाः तिथिनिर्णयपूर्वंक आचार्यलक्षणवर्णनम्
4 चतुर्विधानामपि दीक्षानामधिकारिनिरुपणम्
5 दीक्षायां अनधिकारिणां निरूपणपुरस्सरं बुद्विमतः पुरुपस्य मुखु्याधिकारित्ववर्णनम्
6 दीक्षांगवेदिपरिकल्पनपर्वकं चक्रपरिकल्पनप्रकारः
7 बहिरावरणे वेदिनिर्माण्पकारः
8 चक्कस्य वर्णकैरालेखने बहिरादरणे वर्णविन्यासपकारः
9 चक्रमण्डले रजःपातनविधि
10 रजसां संपादनपुरस्सरं मण्डलविन्यासप्रकारः
11 ऐधरसस्य चक्स स्थापनप्रकारः
अपूे दीक्षाविधाने
1 दीक्षाया आवरयकत्वकथनपुरस्सरं तस्यासैविध्येन विधाननिरुपणम्
9 नवमे निमित्तब्कालख्ये
निमितज्ञानपूर्बकं साधकस्य ध्रुभाग्रुभविचारः
10 द्रामे योगाख्ये
1 योगज़ानस्य आवइयकता
2 येगस्य द्वैविध्यकथनपुरस्सरं सप्रपन्चं योगोपदेख़ः
11 पकादरो अरिप्रास्ये
अरिएस्वरुपनिरुपण पूर्वकं तस्य विचारः।
12 घाहरो धर्मारये
देप्णवानां धर्मस्व रूपनिरूपणपूर्वरं तद्दनुपानम कारः

## 13 ध्रयोदरो भाम्याख्य

सविसतरं फाम्यानां स्वरूपनिरुपणपूर्यें तत्साधनभूतयागनिरूपणम् 14 चत्तुर्दूरो मुद्रास्य
समपघं मुद्दाविचारः

$$
15 \text { पश्च्वद्रो }
$$

त्रयोदझोक्ककाम्यसाधनकर्मणंं नविस्तरोपन्यास:

## 16 पोडरो

काम्यफल्माप्युपायमूतमन्चाणां स्वरूपकथनपुरस्सरं तदनुपानपकारोपन्यास:

$$
17 \text { स सदन्रो ईअखरास्ये }
$$

राजादीनां पभूणां दीक्षाप्रकारोपवर्णनम्।
18 अपादों अधिबासनारये
अकृतविद्यानां धनिनां नराणां देउदे़शस्य स्थापनेन सिद्दिकथनपूर्बकं भगबतः स्थापनमक्रियायां अधिवासनान्बो भागः

## 19 ऐकोनर्विंदो स्थापनाब्ये

भगवतः स्थापनानहीदेशकालद्नव्यादीनां कथनपुरस्सरं भगवतस्सपरिवारस्य स्थापनम्रकारोभन्यास:

20 विशतितमे अभिकार्याख्ये
अमिकार्यविधि:
21 एकविंशो स्नपनारये
स्थापनोत्तरं भगवत: कर्तब्यपूजादभूतन्नपनस्य सानोपन्यास:
22 द्वाविंदो याखाख्ये
स्थापनोतररं कर्तव्याया: यात्रायाः सक्रकारोपन्यास
23 घयोगिरो विम्यलक्षणास्ये
विम्बक्ष्णण क्यन पूर्वकं होमसाधनमूतसुवादिरक्षणकथनम्
अयं च अध्याय: असंपूर्णः। किं च चत्लारिंरातमर्रोकादारन्य उड्रो
-भागः प्रक्षतानुपयुक्त: अन्यन्न कर्मरोपपकरणे़ द्रप्पव्य इव भाति

## 24 चतुविंशे विद्वप्यूजाब्ये

भगवत्पूजापकारोपन्यासपूर्वंक विद्दल्पूजायाः विधानोपन्यासः
अयं चाध्याय: आरंभरहित इव प्रतिभाति
25 पः्न विंरो यान्नाख्ये
ज्ञानेन हीनानां भक्कानां श्रेयोमार्गपाप्तेः साघनत्बेन भगवत: यात्राया: पकारभेदकथनम ॥ .

26 पर्ड़ंरो लोकास्ये
संसारस्यास्य वृक्षर्पेण रूपणे अग्रमध्यमूलविभेदेन लोकानां स्थितिकथनपुरस्सरं तन्र तत्र जीवानां स्थितिवर्णनेन तेपां परस्परैशिप्टय प्रकारोपन्यास:

## 27 समाविंदो संग्रहाख्ये

तन्र तत्रेपन्यस्तानां वैैप्णवनित्यकर्मणां एकन्न समावेशेनोपदेशः
28 अधार्वियो अनुग्रहास्ये
नित्यनैमित्विकयोः सविभक्तयोः आपत्काले कर्तन्यप्रकारोपन्यास:; अयं च अध्याय: तत्र तत्र त्रुटितत्वात् असंपूर्ण: असंविज्ञातश्थ

29 पकोनार्भरंदो कर्मझोपास्ये
इतः पृव्वोंक्तेम्यः कर्मभ्यरिशप्टनां कर्मणां सविस्तरोपन्यास:

$$
30 \text { निंरो रहस्यास्ये }
$$

गुसतमस्य ज्ञानस्योपदेश:
31 एकर्भिंदो उपसंहारास्ये
भगवता जपदिएस्य पश्घरान्तस्य घह्नणा ध्रेतद्दापवासिनां सनक्कुगारदीनां उपदेशः
सनलోमारादिभि: तद्द्वीपनागचठतां सिद्धादीनां उपदेगकयनपुरस्तरं देवंङ प्रति मार्कण्डेयेन स्वस्प तद्यूद्वीपे पञ्चरान्रपाप्तिकयनम्

13 अयोदो गकम्यास्ये
सविक्तरं काम्यानां स्वरूपनिरूपणपूर्वकं तसाधनभूतयागनिरुपणम्
14 चतुर्दोर मुद्राख्ये
सपपय्यं गुद्नाविचारः

$$
15 \text { पश्वन्द्रो }
$$

习योदशोक्ककाम्यसाधनकर्मणां सकिस्तरोपन्यसस:

$$
16 \text { पोडरो }
$$

काम्यफटम्राप्युपायमूतमन्त्राणां स्वरूपकथनपुरस्सरं तदनुछानप्रकारोपन्यास:

17 ससदरो ईश्वराल्ये
राजादीनां पभूणां दीक्षापकारोपवर्णनम्।
18 अपादरो अधिवासनख्ये
अकृतविद्यानां धनिनां नराणां देवदे़दस्य स्थापनेन सिद्दिकथनपूर्वकं भगयतः स्थापनप्रकियायां अधिवासनान्तो भागः

19 ऐरोनविंदो स्थापनारये
भगवतः ₹थापनानहदेशकाल्द्व्यद्यीनां कथनपुरस्सरं भगवतस्सपरिवारस्य स्थापनपकारोपन्यास:

20 घिर्रतितमे अम्निकारांख्ये
अमिकार्यविधि:
21 ककर्वरंदो स्नपनाख्ये
स्थापनोचरं भगबत: कर्तन्यपूजाधभूत्न्नपनस्य साड़ोपन्यासः
22 द्वाविंशो या पाख्ये
स्थापनोत्ररं कर्तव्याया: यात्रायाः सप्रकारोपन्यास

$$
23 \text { ज्रयोविंो बिम्वरक्ष्षणारये }
$$

विम्बरक्षणकथन पूर्वकं होमसाधनमूतहुवादिएक्षणकथनम्
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## 24 चतुर्विरो विद्वश्पूजाख्ये

भगवत्पूजापकारोपन्यस्पूर्वंक विद्वत्पूजायाः विधानोपन्यासः
अयं चाध्याय: आरंभरहित इव प्रतिभाति

## 25 पश्धरिंरो याझाख्ये

ज्ञानेन हीनानां भक्तानां श्रेयोमार्गपाप्तेः साधनत्वेन भगवतः यान्नायः: प्रकारभेदकथनम ॥ . 26 पहिंदो होकाल्ये
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27 सत्रविंदो संग्रहाख्ये
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28 अधार्विंरो अनुग्रहाख्ये
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29 एकोनात्रैंशे कर्मशेपाख्ये
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31 पकमिँ्भिरो उपसंहारास्ये
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आसीनमाश्रमे रम्यें नानानुमविभूपिते।

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[^4]समास्सह्स्रमष्टी च स्वयमागतनिर्णयः।ग्रद्धाभक्तिसमेतेन विधिना येन केनचित्॥11
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## दीर्घमायुुरवाप्यैव मया तन्त्रमिद्द्ं श्रुतम्।

 मन्त्रसारमुपोद्हल्य तव वक्ष्यामि देवल।47उपोद्दातं पुरस्कृल चैकुण्टचरिताश्रु(स्रि?)तम्।अासीदिद्ं तमोभूतं अपज्ञातमत्रक्षणम् ॥ 48अप्रर्यंमविज़ेयं पसुसमिव सर्वतः।
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## थीपश्चयने परमसंद्रितायां

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१. and २. ख, परिणाम । ३. त, भर्जनान् । $\gamma$, ख. परिणामाच ।

तचिच्छन्नेपु निबब्देपु कार्यैपु करणेषु च। स्खयमेव परो ज्ञाता निष्पन्द्मवतिष्ठति ।।

## च्रह्मा[?]

केन धर्मेण भिद्यन्ते मुक्तास्तव रारीरिण:। एतदाचक्ष्व मे द्वे गुह्ट्यान्हुह्यमिद्ं परम् ॥

## परम:

अह्येव भवन्त्रेते न भेद्सतत्र कश्रन। यथाऽहं विह्राम्येव तथा मुक्ताश्च देहिनः ॥

ज्रह्मा
बन्धहेतून् समाचक्ष्व द्हिहिनां पुरुषोत्तम। केन रूपेण बभन्ति पुरुषं बन्धह्तेत:।।

परम:
त्रिभिरेव गुणैर्त्रह्मन् समासब्यासतृत्तिभिः। त्रि द्विधा क्रियते निद्धा घध्यन्ते पुरुपास्तया।।71

सत्वा सुख्ययी निद्रा रजस: कर्मसङ़ुलम्। तमसः सम्भृताकारा संबन्धस्त्रिविधः समृतः॥72

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त्रिभिरेव गुणैर्योगः पुरुपस्यावतिष्ठते । कथं वा विमयोगः स्यात् मुक्तिकामस्य योगिनः ।।73

## परम:

पुरुपस्य गुणा नैते च्रयोऽपि कमलासन। विपयस्य चशाद्ते भवन्ति न भवन्ति च॥74

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कोडसी विपय इन्युक्त: पुरुपाणां सुरोत्रम। घस्य योगाद्रवन्त्येते न भवन्ति च ते गुणाः 1175

परम:
मकृति स्र्रिगुणा क्षेया दे़िद्नो विपयस्थिता।
तया गुच्तास्तु घध्यन्ते मुच्यन्ते रहितास्तिया॥ 76
जानाति पुरुपो नित्यं न्रिगुणां मक्रृतिस्धिताम्।
सा घ मसूते सततं निद्रामस्य पृर्थविवधाम्॥77

कान्तामेव भजन्निद्रां सतन्न्रमिव संसिधताम्।
सुरुचं विस्मरत्येप संवन्धः पुंस इप्यते॥ . 78
घह्मा
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परम:
भायैव कारणं तस्य पुरर्ताद्दिह्दिता मया।
भूयः कर्मबराादेव मायामग्रेव तिष्ठति॥80

मत्कृतायास्तु भायाया मत्मसाद्यद्दिना कचित्।
न विरामोस्ति लोकेडसिमन् नात्रकार्यां विचारणा।। 81
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तावत् पुंसस्तु संसारो स्रिन्रिरस्य विपर्येये।
घह्मा
परिपूर्णस्य ते देव पसाद्: किंनिबन्धनः।
न जाने कारणं तस्य तद्धाह्छ पुर्पोत्रम ॥

## परम:

ग्रदा भक्ति समाधिश्न मर्य पणिहिता जनै:। डुभमेव विविच्यन्ते तत्मसाद्मचैहि मे॥
रास्त्रागमविद्धीना च भाक्तर्मयि समर्पिता। गुभमेवावह्हेत्पुंसो मूर्खस्यापि न संरायः ॥ 85 तस्मात् संसारिणां पुंसां मस्पसाद्धिना कचित्। नि:अ्रेयसकरं नान्यत् दत्वे[द्न्वे]प्ट्यं पेतामह् ।। 86

इति श्रीपाश्वरान्ने परमसंद्हितायां<br>मश्नप्रतिवचनं नाम<br>पथमोडध्यायः

## च्रहमा

भगवन् देव देवेशा पुण्टरीकनिभेक्षण।

- सर्वमेतट्घतं मन्ये त्वमेव जगतां पति:॥
त्वामुपासितुमिच्छन्ति ये जना विधिपूर्वकम्। तेपामुपायमाचक्ष्वेस्पेष्युगुर्यत्र ते तद्वा।


## परम:

येपु भावेपु मे कीडा सर्गे संह्रार एवच।
तान् भवानानुपूर्त्येंण भक्तिग्रुक्तस्सदा ₹मर॥
पधानमूलमेतेपां प्रकृतिर्द्रिव्यमेव च। अन्याक्कृतमविद्या च तद्वेव व्यक्तुच्यते।।4
अन्यक्तयु द्वहंकारभूतमात्राग्य पश्चच।
इन्द्रिधाणि द्रोकं च महामूतानि पश्न च॥ ..... 5
स्यूलं सूक्ष्मं द्विधा क्षेत्रक्षेन्रजश्य तथा परः। इति तत्वान्यरोपांण कीर्तिताने तवानघ॥ ..... 6
त्रिभिरेव गुणरेरेते परृतिस्रीधसमन्विताः।
सर्व भावा भवन्त्येते श्रेष्डा मध्यास्तथाडधमा: ॥ ..... 7
भ्रेष्ठास्तु सत्व भूयिप्ठा मध्यमास्तु रजोमयाः। अधमास्तामसा ज्ञेया: तेपां चर्वास्तु ताद्धराः॥ ..... 8
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## तस्मिन्निसर्गे संहारे विज्ञेयौ मामुपाश्रुतौ।

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## परम:

पसूते पक्रृतिर्भावान्न पकृतिर्ग्रसते पुनः।
घ्रह्मण: संभवे सृंट्टिस्तद्पाये तु विश्रचः ॥
सह्टस्रयुगमानं तत् दिनं जालं निशापि च। तेन मानेन तस्यापि रातं वर्पोगि जीवितम्॥15

एवं च्राह्मेण कालेन सर्गसंद्रार एव च। सततं परिवर्तेते मन्नियोगात्पितामहृ॥16

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किं रूपं पकृतेत्तस्याः कधं सा च पसूयते। संबन्चः कीटहरास्तस्याः पुरुपस्य परस्य च।।17

## परम:

अचेतना परार्धा च नित्या सततविक्किया। त्रिगुणा कर्मिणां क्षेत्रं पकृतेरुपमुच्यते ॥18
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# चथाकाशमिद्ं संर्ध प्राष्य शाठ्द्रो क्यवस्थितः । <br> तथैवाप्या [उया?] कृतं पाप्य परमात्मा ध्यवसिधतः 7। 20 

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व्रह्मा

कधम₹मादिदं संवं चभूव भुघनन्रयम्। कीदृराः पुरुपात्यैव संसारेडस्मिन् ब्यवस्थिता: ॥ 25

## परम:

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: शान्तय: पन्च विल्याताः परस्य परमात्मन:। ~ याभिरेव पेरो देव: परमव्योग्नि तिष्टति ॥ ..... 29
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मतम् ॥ ..... 37
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वासुदेवमवस्थाध्य यंजन्ते सिद्विमीप्सवः॥
तन्मान्नेभ्यस्तु भूतानि फमाद् ज्ञानानि[जातानि?] पश्र वै। पं[खं?]च वायुश्ष तेजश्र जहगृथ्वी च पश्चमी॥ 54 एभि: स्थिल
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कार्यैंश्न करण्गे्यैव रारीरं स्थूलमुन्यते ॥
एवं सृष्टि: रारीरान्ता सूक्ष्मस्थूलविभागइा:।
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पुमांसोड:-याकृते मग्नाश्विद्यूपा अपि ते रवत:। अश्काक्ता: रवपरं ज्ञातुमाश्रयस्वैन्तमोहिना: ॥
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9. क. जायन्ते। २. क ड्याहते। ?. स्त्व । Y . मोद्धिताम्।
गुणानां तु समुद्रेकात् कर्मभि: स्वैरश्रुभाशुभै:। उत्चमामधमां मध्यां गतिं गच्छन्ति देहिनः॥63तेपां सत्व्चगुणोद्रेके गतिर्द्वत्वमिष्यते।मानुष्यं राजसत्र्रोणंत तिर्यक्तुं तमसस्तथा।64 एवं शरीरिणस्सर्वे गच्छन्ति विविधां गतिम्। कालचं समार्ट्ट भ्रमन्त्यजानमायया।।65

## व्रह्मा

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[^5]समर्थ: पुर्प: कड्दित् तरमाद्देवभुपाग्रयेत् ॥ 34
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[^6]अधिष्ठाता विराडस्य लोकमूर्तिः प्रापति:। पझपन्रेपु विज्ञेया: कमात् दाद्ग मूर्तय:॥34
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## श्री: <br> अथ पञ्चमोऽध्यायः ॥

## घस्मा

कानि द्रव्याणि पूजाया मेपां संग्रह् इष्यते। शुचिश्य कीद्टरीी तेपा मेतन्मे भगवन्वद्॥

## परम:

अमा स्थानंच पात्राणि दर्भाम्बु प्रतिमा अपि। गन्धपुष्पाणि भूपांश्य धूपदीपाक्षतानिच।।
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तन्रात्मा[त्म?]नो बद्रु[द्रि?]इशुडि: र्नानेनाचमनेन च। पूर्वमुत्तं मया स्यानं [न्ना?] श्रुणु उक्ष्यामि पझ्मज!॥ 4 अहुषठतल मूलंहि घह्मतीर्थ मिति स्टृत्। त्रि: पिघेद्महमतीर्थेन संममृज्य मुग्वं पुनः ॥5

वामह्स्तं पुन: पोंक्य पादयोग्य तले उभ। नलेन हूदयं स्पप्रा मुग्वमझुलिभिस्तथा।। अहुप्टेड नामिकां कृत्वा नेन्रं स्टप्टाच वारिणा। तेनैव तर्जनीं कृत्वा तथा छे नासिके उभे॥ कनिष्डं तु तथा कृत्वा तेनैव ग्रघणे स्टर्रोत्। तभैव मध्यमां कृत्वा दाहुद्रेगाचुभौ सृत्रत् ॥8 नेनेन नाभिद्रेंच सर्बर्गुर्क: किर: रृृ्गेत्र। पतदाचमनं मोतरं दीक्षितर्य विशेपन:॥
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# थी: <br> अथ पष्ठोडध्यायः 

घह्मा

मन्न्रकोरां समाचक्ष्व यथावत्परमाह्मन:।
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[^7]वासुद्नेशादिकानां ワ गुणगत्किसमन्वयान्। थीजानि कर्पयंदिछान् पश्चरात्रविश्रारदः ॥। ..... 21
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थी:
अथ सतमोडध्याय:

- $: 0:$घह्माभगवन् वैप्णवों याग स्त्वया योडयं परीर्तित:।दीक्षितर्यैव नान्यस्य मन्न्र्र: कर्तु न संभवेत् ॥1
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## परम:

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## इत्युक्रा पादयोरस्य प्रणिपातं समाचरेत्।

 ₹वस्तिसौम्य विवर्धस्व जीवितेन धनेनच॥67इत्युक्कां तं गुरुरिशष्यं भीतियुक्तो विसर्जयेत्।
हउधदीक्षश्र यः शिाप्यो वैप्णवे चकमण्डले ।।
स तु पाश्जलिराचांयं धनेन परितोपयेत्।
परितोप्य तु पाणिभ्या मुपसंगृह्य पादयो:॥69

अनुज़ां दे वदेवस्य पूजने पार्थये हुरुम्।
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लन्धानुज्ञश्व शिप्योऽपि ततःपभृति मन्त्रवित्। पूजयेत्परमं देवमेवं पूजाफलं लभेत्र 1171

आचार्येणा ननुज़ातो̀ यः पूजां कुकते नरः। न तस्य पूजया किंचि देवदेवः परीद्ति॥72

तस्मान्मण्डल मध्यस्धं देचमाचार्गदर्शित्तम्। द्वम्वान्नज़ां गुरो: पाप्य पूजयेप्पुपोंत्तमम् ॥ 73

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ध्राधियासनं कृत्वा स्वमं दृ़्रा परेऽह्नि। उपवासपरों भूत्वा पुनः परतरेऽहृनि ॥
लिखित्वा मण्डलं सर्व जपद्ोम समन्वितम्।
प्रविइयास्तमिते सूर्ये सर्वमेवं विसूज्यच ॥ प्रभातेऽबभृषं गच्छेद्यन्न तीर्थ:[बैं?] परं भवेत्। भक्तियुक्तान् विशोपेण घ्राह्मणान् स्वस्तित वाचयेत् ॥ 81 इति कर्म फमेणोक्षं दीक्षायां कमल्यासन ।। अनुग्रहाय भक्तानां किं भूय: कथयामि ते ॥

इति श्रीपाक्धरान्ने परमसंद्टितायां
दीक्षानाम अप्टमोडध्याय:

# थf: <br> अथ नवमोऽध्यायः ॥ 

## घह्मा

गुभाना मशुभानां च निामित्तानां जनार्द्न ! । साधकस्य कथं ज्यं ज़ायते तं त्रवीहि मे॥

परम:
दन्तकाष्ठनिपातेन रवम संदर्शानेन च। अग्निर्पैप्तु जानीयात् साधकस्य गुभागुभम् ॥2

न्यग्रोधोहुम्बरोग्वत्यान् प्रक्षान् दर्भांश्य वैणवान्। आत्माकरमपाभार्ग मजनं धानकीं ड़ामीम् ॥3

अन्यानि च पविन्राणि कारयेद्दन्तधावनम्। दाद्शाद्नुल्लमान्रं तद्वमंं ग्रन्धिवर्जितम्॥4
मूलतो भक्षये हिद्रान द्रि: मक्षाल्य वाग्यत:। उत्तरां दि्रामैन्द्रींच पतीचीं द्रक्षेणां तथा।। ..... 5

पइयन्त: कमरोड्णर्णा: खाद्देयुर्द्नधावनम्। रोर्धयित्वा फमेणैव तेन दन्तानुपर्यघ:।।6

भझ्जनं मध्यतः कृत्वा जलेः पक्षाल्य तन्पुनः। यह्रिरेब क्षिपेद्विढान् पननं तर्य सक्षयेत् ।।7

पूर्वाभ्रेतु भचेद्धॄहि राग्नेयात्रे नपो घलम्।
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चातुष्याग्रे परारान्ति र्वयक्याग्रे नुलागम:।
उ₹रामें धनायासि रेशान्यमे परं सुग्वम् ॥
ऊर्ध्वाग्रेतु स्थिते तस्मिन् महती धृद्दिरिप्यते। इत्येतानि निमिचानि जानीयाद्दन्तधावने।।
दीक्षाकाले विरोपेण प्रारम्मेपु महृत्तु च।
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र्वप्नं दृ्ट्वा यथारृपं गुरबेतु निधेद्येत्।
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मासेनैव भवेदन्त्त्ये घभाते त्वरया फलम्॥ ..... 14
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मातरं पितरं दारान् पुन्रान् भातृन् सुह्टृज्जनान् । अपऊं मानुपं मांसं पादादिप्रतिभक्षणम् ॥ ..... 16
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चामरं तालवृन्तं च कुन्भं हुघिर मामिपम्।
© पिष्ठानुलेपनं गान्रे पुण्यराबद्द श्रुतानि घ।। ..... 21
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१. अवयदे. क पुसंत नामित । २. ष. भरू่।
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नवमोรध्याय: ॥


# अथ दुशमोडध्यायः 

## घह्मा

योगमार्गं समाचद्ध्व विस्तरेण जनार्देन ।। योगाङ्गानि च सर्वाणि तन्र मे परमा सृृ़ा॥

## परम:

ज्ञानानां खल्र सर्वेपां योग ज्ञानं चिशिप्यते। योगज़ानाद्विकैवल्ल्यं पामोति परमं सुग्लम् ॥2

केवलं तु कृतं कर्म योगज़ानाहिना नृभि:। न क्रुर्यदिपुलां सिदिं तरमाय्योगं समाश्रयेत्र ॥3

स तु ज्ञान कियाभेदाद् दिविधः शास्त्रचोदितः। कर्मणां संविभागाच वैरूप्यन्मनससतथा।।
ज़ानयोगो भघट्रेक: कर्मयोग: पर:हमृतः। यत्करोति समाधान् चित्तस्य विपये कचित्॥5 अनाकुल मसंक्षोभं स गोग इनि कीर्त्यते। यदि कर्माणि यधनाति चित्तमर्ग्नलितं नर:॥6

कर्मयोगो भवत्येप: सर्वपाप पणाइनः। यद् तु ज़ान प़वार्थं चित्तं यधनाति निर्द्य $\cdot: ॥$7 ज़ानपोंगः स विज़ेयः सर्वंसिक्किकः जुर्भः। उभयोर्योंगयोर्यस्य न चिरां चिन्द्नि क्गभाम् ॥ स तत्पद्मवामोति यरिप्णों: प्रधितं पद़म्। उभयस्पापि योगस्य देप प़्व निसन्मनःः 11
ज़ानेन कर्मणा चापि तच कार्यमुपासनम्।यमश्र नियमस्रैब कर्मयोगस्य निस्दितम् ॥10चैराग्यं घ समाधिय्य ज्ञानपोगस्प उच्यते।चागिन्द्रिय मनुकोशा दकृल्यकरणात्करम्।।11
अगम्यागमनात् पादं नर्तनोह्यङ्ग्वनाद्वि ।
निन्द्यनारीसमायोगा जघनेन्द्रियमात्मनः ॥ ..... 12
इचछामान्रेण घोचारा हुँशीलं गुस्थ्यमिन्द्रियम्, । सङ्कल्पनाद्नर्थानां मनश्व परिरक्षति॥ ..... 13
यदयं धार्मिको योगः स यम: परिकीर्तितः। घतोपवासदानादों गदेतानि नियच्छति ॥ ..... 14
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कर्मयोगेन यत्कर्म कृत्वाऽन्ते कर्म तत्पुनः ॥ ..... 15
अर्ध्यपायादिवद्देयं पाद्यो: परमात्मन:।
कियमाणानि कर्माणि फलार्थमपि योगवित् ॥ ..... 16
शुग्रूपामेव देवस्य चिन्तयेदतिशाक्कित:।ज्ञानयुचंकं च यत्कर्म ज्ञानशून्यं च घद्रवेत् ॥17
उभयोरन्तरं द्रादिति तन्त्जस्य निर्णयः।
मधुरेण्वपि शबन्देपु श्रोन्रेन्द्रियमपेक्षते [क्षितम्?]।। ..... 18
दर्शानीयेपु रूपेपु तथैच नयनेन्द्रियम्।
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पण्मास।द्धिकं तस्य जीवितेनैव श़िप्यते।। ..... 28
यदितु स्फ़रणं नइ़्ये द्धसतात्कूर्परोपरि। त्रिमासाभ्यन्तरे मृत्यु: पुंसरतस्य भविप्यति॥ । ..... 29
मेढ़े पार्श्वे च कक्षे च नइ्यन्ति[ति?] स्फ़रणणं यदि । प़कमासेन तस्यापि जीतितक्ष्तमृच्छति॥ ..... 30
अर्धमासे स्वकदृहि: स्वेद्यन्वं न पइयति। जठरान्तर्गतो दोपो द्शाह्ढेन विनइगति॥ ..... 31
स्वघ्योत सहृशज्यातिर्न न्रयो: पश्नभिर्टिने।
न परयेव्यदि जिहुामं त्रियह्ं तस्य जीविनम् ॥ ..... 32
 मचिदिचस: [द्वयद्टे मंरणेंचछछति]।
33
यरघेतेतु विनइयन्ति तस्यैकाहैं तु जीवितम्।


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वर्षेन्यो द्वादंशेन्प्योंडचौक् नंराणंगं जीविते संतिं।
तस्प सूक्ष्मं च̄रिज्ञातुं रॉक्यंते योगिभिभि हैंभि! ॥ 37

प्रास मालंख्य कैंबल्यं मिन्द्रियीचंमधॉनुपुं।
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अरिष्टं विद्टितं तेपाँ विशोपेण पेराश्रितेम्।
39

क्षीणस्य वा यह्:ि सूक्ष्म रेंग्वामयरवनस्थितम्ं।
तथैवार्न्धतीं देर्ध ध्रुषमाकारानिम्नेगा: ॥ 40
संवत्सरान्वयेनांर्वोंक् तैस्य नृत्युर्भविक्यंति। अप्रंद्दीसौ राशाष्टार्की वगिन्न या दीसिवजितेमें 11 पश्यन्नकाद्रो मांसि यमलोकं प्रपवंतं। यक्षरक्ष:पिशाचानां विमॉनं नगर्गोंणि चु॥ 42
 जाम्बूनद्मयान्यृंक्षान् पर्घितं थाँ तथाविधिम्॥43

यः पञ्यति जर्ः सख्यों नवमासानू स ज़ी़िति । छर्दितं काज्चनं रूप्यं र्रतनानि विविधिनि चा।।44

रक्तमूर्धान मवाक्पइ्यन्नप्टमासान् स ज़ीविति। पांस्तु भर्मस्स्ड़ पछे चा पादन्ग्रासे क्रृते सति॥45

खण्डितं लक्क्यते यस्य स्रत्त मास्सान् स्स जीवति।
रक्त: कपोतोतो काको वा सहसा छायया विना॥
यस्य रोह्टाति गान्रेपु क़तवास्तोऽपि वा कचित्। पांसु बंप् भव्रेत्र्पष्ठे कारणेन विना यदि ॥
पण्मासं ज्रीवित तस्य़ नाधिकः कमलोड़व। छायापुरुपमत्र्डोक्य शिरसा हीज़्नम्बरे।।48

कवन्धाकृति मन्यं वा प्रत्यक्षं पुरुपं स्रित्रम्। कुष्णवर्ण महाघोरं पश्नमासान् स जीव्ति॥ कृष्णवर्णा गता नारी भिन्देच्यस्य यदा शिरः! मूछायां सुत्त [ृति] काले वा चातुर्मास्यं स्तीवति ॥ 50 नीलवर्ण मह्टाघ्योरं परं पउयति राक्षसम्। पिशाचं वा तथारूपं ःीन्मासान्न स तु जीवति।। 51 अनियुक्ते इमशाने यं सन्ध्याकाले निशाचरेत्[रान्?]। पइयति ख्वयमेवैको टै मासी तर्य जीवितम् ॥52
बस्तगन्धि भवेन्मृन्ं यर्य रोगैर्विना कचित्।रारीरमेब चा सर्व पइयेयादा इह्मराक्षसम् ॥ 53

संमेतान्वा विधा पर्ये निधनानि मह्रत्ति च।
 हेतुना जिचिधान्ग्रक्रं झूगान्मरण मार्म्मन:। अभियानपि पइएयन्बा बन्भूनपि श्रितिपिण:॥
एकमासावधेरर्वाक् तस्य नइयति जीचितम्।घन्द्रादित्यौ तु यः पइये द्लुधिरेणोक्षिताचिच॥56
उ्योम वा रुधिरास्यक्षं घर्पमेकं स जीवति।
दर्पणे सलिले वापि प्रतियन्घं[यिम्बं] पुरःस्पितम् ॥ ..... 57
य: पइयेदिकृताकार मझ्मीन मधापिवा।
दपपस्य चापर्रान्तस्य चर्तिद्डं न जिघति॥ ..... 58
दादशाश्टेन तस्यापि मृसकालो भविप्यति। ओष्ठ: प्रच्यवते स्यानात् वका भवति नासिका॥ ..... 59
फर्णश्य चलति स्थानात् पड्रानंत्रं तस्य जीवितम्।
यस्य कृष्णा भवे जिह्हा मुखं वा कमलीजसम ॥ ..... 60
आहारे यस्य विद्देपो जीविताराय भूयसी।
दण्डेन संग्रीकी [ गण्डौतु निभ्रीकौ] रच्ची न्रिरात्रेण सनइयति॥61
आपाण्डु नीलपक्षीतु यस्य रोहति मूर्घनि।प्यक्षं दर्शोने यस्य द्रिरान्ं तस्य जीवितम् ॥62
अचिरादूद्हइते यन्र [स्प] दर्पणे सलिलेडपिया। अहोरात्रेण तस्पापि मृत्गुर्भवति निश्वयात् ॥ ..... 63
अरिष्ट कालमासन्न पुपरक्ष्य नरो डुधः।
समाहितमना भूल्वा सर्वस्थोडपि गनज्चरः॥ ..... 64
वैराज्यं परमास्थाय विपाद्भय बर्जित:।संसज्य सर्व कर्माणि मानसं योगमाचरेत्।।65
पुण्यस्थान मनुमाप्य इान्तात्मा रिजितेन्द्रियः।
सर्वर्त्मना परं देव मभ्पर्च्य शारणं वजेत्त॥ ..... 66

वैप्णवान् योग निष्ठांग्द पूजमित्वा विचार्य च। योंगमांग समातिष्ठेद्रम्तः समाह्टित:॥

इत्ति श्रीपाश्नरान्रे परमसंह्टितायां अरिप्टोनाम एकाद्शाіॅध्याय:

# थ̂: <br> अथ द्व|दइोडऽध्यायः 

मह्मा
को धमों विष्णुभक्कानां देवदेव ! परास्यते।
प्रायस्चित्तानि वा कानि धर्मा नैमिच्तिकासतथा।।
मुक्तिकामस्य के धर्मा भृत्तिकामस्य के मता:।
एतत्संर्व समाचक्ष्व तत्र मे संशायो महान्॥

## परम:

कृतेन कर्मणा येन भगवान् भुवनेश्वरः। प्रसीद्ति हितं कंतु स धर्मो नात्र संश्रायः ॥
स पुनस्त्रिविधः मोक्तः पूर्वेमेव मया तव। मनोवाफ्कर्म संबन्धा चत्र वष्ष्यामि मानसम् ॥ 4 श्रद्वा सम्[धृ]तिः पसादश्न श्रयस्सर्वास्तु मानसा:। एपामेव विभागास्तु सर्वेंन्यं मानसाः स्टृतः ॥ 5
ग्रहावान् लमते ज्ञानं श्रदावान् साधुसम्मत:। श्रदावानपि युक्तश्र श्रछावान् देवसम्मतः॥
धृत्या न च्यवते धर्मात् धृत्या दुःग्वैन्न[वा]ध्यते। धुर्या सुग्वैर्नमुह्थेत धृत्या नोढेगमृच्छंति॥7

पसनों वाधते नान्यं पसनों ना भ्पसूयति। प्रसन्नो नार्यब्रव्घथ्य पसन्न स्सततं सुखी।।

## यन्र पते गुणा यस्य स्वभावायत्नतोडपिवा।

नित्यं मनसि तिप्ठन्ति देव रतस्य प्रसीद्ति ॥

गुणवड्रिस्तु संयोगोंगो गुणांनां कारणणं भैवेत्त।
भ्रवणं वां गुणेष्वेपु विश्रुतानंगं महात्मेनाम् ॥
एतेपां विपरीता ये तानधर्मान् पचक्षते।
तेपु पसक्का छुख्वानि लभन्ते सर्वजन्मसुं॥ 11
तस्मा त्सर्वम्रयत्नेन सिडिकामस्तु बैष्णववः।
विनयं मनसः कुर्यात् त्रिभि रेभि गुणैचसदा॥
वर्शाकृते तु मनसि सर्वमेव वर्शीकृतम्।
भविष्यति नरस्तस्मात् साधयेत्मधमं मनः ॥
सत्पथे मनसि न्यदते वार्णी तिष्ठति सत्पथे। सङल्पितं हि मनसा पकारायति वाक् पुनः॥ 14 सत्यं मियं हितें चेति वाग्धर्मः स्त्रिविधो भवेत्।। त्रिण्वेतेपु इ्यवस्थाप्य वाचः सिध्यति मानव: ॥ 15 अर्धचर्तासु सर्वासु गुणवार्तासु सर्वतः। धर्मवार्तास्तु चाग्यासु सत्यमेवान्जसा वद्देत्त्त16

प्रासकाले मियंज्नूया दुर्णां मह़तां तथा। पण्डितानी रिशेशूनं च जीर्णानां किएँयतां तथा।। 17 आसन्नॉनां सखीनांच रिष्याणममंनुर्जीविनाम्ं।
 वृद्धनां संमयोगै托 पुण्यशास्त्र निपेवंणै। अभ्यासेनं च दर्घेंण वाणी सन्मार्गन्च्छति ॥। 19 वागिन्दिय मजसृका [मसत्सझ्ञा]दयत्न विनियांगते:। संनिराडुमशाक्यं है仑 तस्मान्मौनं विशिप्यते॥ 20
लोकनन्त्र पवृत्तर्य न मीनें धर्म ड़्रिते।

त्रिभिरेतेर्बिह्दीनात्मा चाणी भवति देह्हि्त:। अधर्मायै च सा ज़ेया टु:खर्यसनकारिणी॥ ..... 22
परिचर्या बिशुचिहिध्द परानुग्रह् प्रव च।रारार स्त्रिधिधो धर्म स्तनन सिध्यति मानवः ॥23
देवस्याराधनार्थाग गत्करांति परिम्रयम्। घतेग्र द्रव्य यत्नैग्न परिचर्या तु सा ₹मृता। ..... 24
घतं न्रिपचणस्नान मघ:रायनमेव च।
ग्रह्मचर्यं तथा मौन मक्षार लवणाशनम् ॥ ..... 25
रान्रौ वीरासनं चैन दिधा स्खापन बर्जनम्। पुण्यध्रानादि गमन मिल्यादि कमल्रासन !॥ ..... 26
पूजा द्रु्याणि देवस्य समाह्रति य त्स्ययम्। विरांधयति संभ्रान्तः परिचर्याऽपि सा भवेत्।। ..... 27
विशुन्हिरात्मनों जेयं[या?] मल्गनामपकर्पणम्। मलास्तु चहृव: काये तानपास्य विश्रुध्यति।। ..... 28
-. मून्र शुक्तु पुरीपाणि श्लेट्मविकेय शोणितम्। स्वेदोर्र्रुणि नग्वा: केशा विस्रवाश्र्र पृथ्विधाः॥ ..... 29
अन्तर्गता न दोपाय बह्द्:ः्था दोपह्तेतव:।काले काले मल्गार्वेते सर्वेपां संभवन्ति च।।30
तेपां शुद्दिर्मृदा चैब क्षाटनाच विशोधनम्।मटानां परकीयानां सपर्शाने ₹नानमाचरेत् ॥31
शाब स्त्तक संयोगे धुर्मनेच्य समागमे। गुक्नमोक्षे वमित्वा च स्नानमेषात्मशोधनम् ॥ ..... 32
आत्मीयानां मल्गानां च प्रच्युतानां हररीरतः।स्पर्शने सनानमेवोंचं स्वेद् घध्पादिकं चिना॥33

तन्राप्याचमनं कुर्यां निद्रां कुर्यान्न सर्वेदा। यानि चात्मशररीरस्य कर्मोपकरणानि वै ॥

## अन्य भोगेन दुष्यन्ति तान्यप्यस्य पितामह !।

देवोपकरणानां च स्थानाद्दीनां पितामह!॥ 35
दोपहेतु मरनुष्याणा मुपभोग इति स्थिति:। पूजायां विनिगुक्तं तु यदूद्रव्यमिह्ह पूजकैःः ॥36

- निर्माल्यमिति विज्ञेयं सर्व कार्येपु वर्जितम्। हेमरन्नांशुकादी़ांां स्थानस्याग्रेः स्रुवस्य च॥ 37 पात्राणां प्रतिमायाश्य शुहि: मक्षालनाइनवेत् । मरानां क्षालनेनापि शुद्धि भर्वति हौकिकी।। 38
देव पूजाध च स्नानं निल्यशः कार्य[य?] शोधनम्। होकसंउ्यवहारेपु धर्मश्रास्रान्तरेपु च॥39
विदि [हि] ता: शुछयो ग्राह्या: विष्णुभक्तेन धीमता।अतिथीनां गुरूणां च भृत्यानां वापि दु;ग्विनाम् ॥ 40महृतां धर्म सेतूलां देवतायतनस्य च।भिक्षुकाणां पशूनां च वैष्णवानां च मूयसाम् ॥ 41उत्साहैरर्धदानैमैस्र घत्नेनोेपकरोति यत्।परोपकार इत्व्येप: शारीरों धर्म उत्तम:॥42

गाव: पूज्यास्तु तिर्युग्य स्तक्योडपि मनुजासतथा। तेभ्योडपि ज्राह्मणा: पूज्या भिक्षुभ्योऽपि च योगिनः॥43 योगिम्योऽषि तथा पूज्या मुत्किकामाः समाहिताः। अन्नदानं परो धर्मों बसुदानं च सर्वराः॥44 शायनासनदानं च वैप्णवेपु यतिप्ववि।
विद्यादानं विशोष्यन्ते नान्यानि विपुलानि च॥

## भूमिवाहृन घानादि धासत्वैश्वर्यादि सम्पदः। दानानि कीर्ति भूयांसि मध्यमानि फलेपु च॥ :. 46

 अवस्धयापदेशेन पात्रेण श्रब्नयाडपि च। -" कालेन च धनेनापि फहं विविध मुच्यते॥ ..... 47
सर्वन्नापि पशोगुर्दि [काम] कार्योध्न निन्द्रितःः॥ ..... $47!$शलायाच कीन्तनं चापि वैष्णवस्य विरोपतः।कामभेदेन दानंतु भुष्यादीनां परास्यते ॥$48 \frac{7}{2}$
आमुरुरोग्य पुनादि पार्ययन्ति तदन्वयात्। द्वर्याणि काल देशौच पास्रस्यापि परीक्षयेत् ॥। ..... $49 \frac{1}{2}$
परीक्ष्य भियमाणेनु संर्वं संपघते फलम्न।
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थ̂:अथ 习्योदइो|डध्याय:--0.-घह्मा
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आत्मनस्तूपपन्नायां पुषौ यत्नं समाचरेत्। तत्रापि परिमाणेन सिद्धिर्भवति नान्यथा।।11

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काम्ययागो नाम
च्रयोद्शोडध्यायः
थी：
अथ चतुर्दुग़ोडः्य｜चः

## 习习्मा

मुद्रोति का त्वया पोरका यस्या बन्धां विर्धीयते। एप मे बद वैकुण्ट！लक्षणेन समन्चिताम् ॥
परम：
हिंसकानां मुदं गस्मात्त् द्रावयन्तीति दर्गिताः। तेन भुद्रा：समृता घ्रह्मन् देवतानां मनोह्रा：॥अर्चनेपु विशोपेण तेन सुद्रा महाफल्डः ॥ अनुग्रश्र匀 यत् स्पं देवतायाः प्रकाइयते। सा मुद्रा कभिता ध्रह्मन् द्वतागुह्यमुरामम् ॥ 4 हृद्यं च गिरम्बैब रिाग्वाकवचमेचच। अस्न्रनेन्रं च विज़ेयं सर्वा户ं सर्वसम्मतम् ॥ 11 अनामिकामध्यमयां निंवेद्याङ्जुप्ड मायतम्। कुर्वीत हृदये मुहिं मुद्राच हृदये रमृता।6
निबध्य भुप्टिमं ह्न्या दछ्लुष्टाग्रेण तर्जिनीम्। स्थापयित्या ललाटन्ते मुद्रा शिरस उच्यते॥ ..... 7एवं वध्वा दढां मुप्टिं कुर्घदद्बुच्ड मूर्घंगम्।स्थापयित्वा किग्वाद्शे शिगग्नामुद्रेय मिप्यते॥8

अन्तः प्रविर्य चाद्युपं वेप्टयित्वा समन्ततः । संह्रे चर्जर्ना भृयः सा मुढ़ा कचचस्य तु ॥

अग्रहुस्तं पराहृत्त्य वंध्वा नाराच बुप्टिवत्।
विसृष्धा [विरिप्टान्] तिर्यंगानम्य अस्र्रनुन्देयमुच्यते ॥ 10 स्थापयित्वा भ्रुबोर्मध्ये रिखासुद्रा मथो मुर्खीम्। नेन्रमुद्रा पयोक्तर्या हस्त: सर्बत्र द्क्षिण:॥11

पडेता: [कथिता] मुद़ः: पडद्ध न्यासकर्मणि। आत्मरक्षणमेताभि: क्रियते साधकै: सदा ॥ 12
हृदये वा ललाटे वा संपुटाॅ्जलि सुध्चर्गा।
मुद्रेयं कथिता......जेया शणामे परमेष्ठिनः ॥
कृत्वाझुष्ठठी समावूध्बवंँ वध्वा ह्त्तौ परस्परम्। योगसंपुट भुद्रेये स्थाने न्यासेच कथ्यते।।14

तथैव छिद्रवत्कृत्वा न्यस्य मूर्ध न्यथो मुखम्। अभिपेकं प्रयुव्जीत न्यासन्ते पावनं परम् ॥ 15 प्रसार्य करजा नूध्र्ं मरिबन्धौ समुद्धतौ। अन्तॅपवेंरय चा ङ్رुष्ठौ पद्ममुद्रां पकल्पयेत्॥ । 16 आसने पद्मरूपेच सृव्टिचिन्तासु च कमात्। मणियन्धसमौः हसतौ तिर्यक् संभ्राम्य चकवत्.।17

पर्यायेण प्रयोक्तक्या चकमुद्रा महोद्या। चक्रकल्पन काले च रक्षार्थ च पयुज्यते।।18
मुष्टिं कृत्वा तु हृसताम्या महुफ्ठौ विनता धुभौ।युक्का संभार्म्य निर्मुर्तौ गदामुद्रेति कीर्त्यते।।19प्रतीकारे च चिघानां भूमिरक्षासु चोत्रमा।

निवध्य दक्षिणाहुपठं वामहस्तर्य मुह्टिगम् ॥20
कृत्वाचाह्युष्ट तर्जन्यौं संयुते प्रसृते समे।तिस्रस्तु दक्षिणस्यान्या घधन्नयुर्मुष्टि मुध्घंत: ॥21
शाख्झंन्देय सुद्दिप्टा द्रव्याणां सथापने परम्।पद्भं चभं गदा शङ्यु मितिमुद्रा चतुष्टयम् ॥22
चतुपर्वेवा ग्रह्र्त्तेपु देवस्य विनिवेद्येत्। धनुपस्तु धनुर्मुप्टिः रारमुष्टिः शरस्यतु ॥ ..... 23
खड्गस्य के [को] शा विख्लंपो मुद्रा ग्चेटस्य मण्डलम् ।
उभे कनिप्टके चध्वा पदेशिन्या चुभौ तथा।। ..... 24
हृस्तावुभी परावृत्ता वद्नुप्ठाग्रौ समावधः। मध्यमानामिके कुर्याद्भित: पत्रयुग्मवत् ॥ ..... 25
पोंच्रा गुडडमुद्रेयं वध्वा बहु फलानही।
गरुड स्थापने मुख्या सर्व सर्पभयेपु च॥ ..... 26
भसार्य करजान् सर्वान् विरलानूध्र्वगामिन:।
कृत्वा हस्तर्य चायामं मुद्रानन्तर्य कल्प्यते॥ ..... 27
शायने बन्ध[ध्य]मानेच आत्मरक्षां करिप्यति। मूपिकाणां कृमीणां च सर्वदा विपनाशिनी॥ ..... 28
कृत्वोत्थाना डुभी हत्ती संपुटाग्री म्रसारिती।कुर्वींत भार्थनामुद्रां सांनिध्यावाहनादिपु ॥29
उरसि सपर्शानं कुर्या हुभयों: स्थानयोर्डुघः। श्रववर्सार्थ दक्षिणतः कौस्तुभार्ध च वामत:॥ ..... 30
एतदुद्धेशात: पोत्तं भुद्राणां हक्षणं तव। विनियोगश्र पूजायां तन्र तन्र भदर्शित्तः ॥ ..... 31
आनन्त्या छक्षणस्यास्य वक्तुं घह्मन्न श्रक्यते।

- देवतानां घदुप्वात्तु सुद्रा भिन्ना पृथक् पृथक् ॥ ..... 32

सामान्य मुद्रया त₹्मा त्सर्वससां कार्यमर्चनम् । नामनी प्रार्थनी चेति मुद्रे दे सर्वसम्मते॥ 33
ताभ्यामे वाङ्भभूतासु देवतासु प्रयोजयेत्।
अन्युतस्यापि पूजायां तत् दे मुख्यस्य कल्पयेत् ॥ 34
मानसं रूप सङ్कल्पं मुद्रां मोक्षार्थिनां चिदु:। इतरेपांतु हस्ताभ्यां मयोगः रास्यते बुधैः॥33

न जातु दर्रीयेन्मुद्रां महाजन समागमे।
गुह्यमेतहि मन्त्रेपु तर्मा द्रहसि योजयेत् ॥ 36
न[ना]दीक्षितस्य मुद्राणां लक्षणानि पकारायेत्। कुष्यन्ति द्वत्तास्तस्य विफलं च कृतं भवेत् ॥ 37

इति अपीपाश्चरान्रे परमसंह्तियां

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { मुद्रानाम } \\
& \text { चतुर्द्रोऽध्यायः }
\end{aligned}
$$



# अथ पश्चद़शोडधय।यः 

चल्मा
काम्यकर्मणि अर्बन्र चर्तम मानस्य देहिनः। सामान्य कल्पमाचक्ष्व येन सिध्यन्ति कामिनः ॥

परम:
सावरोपं मया मोक्त मिदं तव पितामह!। अरोपेणतु चक्ष्यामि काम्पकल्पस्य संग्रह्नम्॥
आद्धी स母्रल्पये त्काम मेकमेव नरोयुध:। जातिशीलानुकुव्येण चेन पुप्टः स्वयं भचतत् ॥
संकलष्य दूरतों गच्छेत् चान्धथानां पुरस्यच। आश्रमं च निपेवेत तोयाधंं पर्वत्ताश्रयम्॥
 तीर्धिनातः सवकं कामं द्वेतानां निवेद्येत् ॥5 फल्पयित्वा कुटीमेकां स्वयमेव समाश्रयेत्। अराक्त: कारयेदन्यै: सर्वांत्र चासमाविशोत् ॥6 एकमासंवमं कालं तन्र संबर्तरावधि:। कुर्वीत कामसिध्यर्थ पुरञ्दरणमाद्तिः ॥
रारीरमन्त्र संस्कारः पुरं््ररण मिप्यते। नतु तेन विनाकाम: तापसस्यापि सिद्धयति ।1 8 बन्यशाग्नै: स्वयंपऔः कुर्वीत प्राणधारणम्।


पातः र्नात्वा शुचौ देशो पूजये न्मन्न्रद्वत्वाम्। जपकाले जपे न्मन्न्ं न क्षिमं न विलर्वितम् ॥
सह्स्रं रातवारं चा यावढुत्साह्मेचवा।
द्वताभिमुखों भूत्वा वाग्यतः संयतेन्द्रियः ॥ 11
आधृत्ति गणनां कुर्वन् जपेद्वह्तिताशानः।
प्रासे मध्यं दिने काले विधिवत् खलानमाचरेत् ॥ 12
स्नात्वाचाक्य निवेद्याधंर्य तरमान्मन्न्ंं जपेत्पुनः।

पुनः स्नातः कृताहारः सन्ध्यामाराध्य संविशोत्। एवमेव परेद्युग्य कर्म कुर्वीत साधक: ॥14

उचारार्थं बह्रि गरत्वा स्नानं नियत्राचरेत्। जपं नियम पूर्वतु मन्चंत्र तु प्रयतोत्तरम् ॥15 द्वाद्रौव सहुस्राणि मह्यामन्ज्रं जपेदुधः। सुद्शरानं नृसिम्मंच वाराह्मपराजितम् ॥ 16 दाद़ शाक्षरतों हीनंन जपे दक्षर लक्षकम्। पधाना दङ्जमन्न्रेपु देशास्तु द्शा भागि[वि] कः ॥ 17 एक बीजेपु मन्ज्रैपु तेनैवाङ्ञानि कल्पयेत्। कार्य सकलमुत्तैव मालामन्त्रः समाप्यते।। आयन्तयोस्तु प्रणवं कुर्यान्मन्न्रस्य सिघये। सिब्दे मन्न्रे घथा न्यायं होपे स्वाह्नान्त माचरेत् ॥ 19 घृतेन वा समिद्धि वी फले वर्व होम मिद्यते। नियतं मन्ज्रसिद्यचंध्ये द्रावारावमं चुधः ॥20
१. क. घंगत्र: 1 ㄱ.. ख. संयते
अशाक्त स्तु जपन्नेव मानसं होममाचरेत्। ह्रोमान्तमेव कुर्वीत नित्यं मन्त्रं जपन्वुधः॥ ..... 21
निर्मेध्य चामिं होंमार्थ मविनाशेन धारयेत्।तस्मिन्विनट्टे भूयोडपि मन्धनेनैव धारयेत्॥22
जप्यमाने मह़ामन्न्रे भरं कुर्वन्ति देवता:।घोरहूपं मह़ानाद्ं न तत्र छ्याकुली भवेत्।।23
अनकुलम संभ्रान्तं घन्चयन्ति च देवताः।
विलोभन मुपस्थाप्य नारीरत्न सुग्वाद्किम् ॥ ..... 24
अन्या: कारणवादेन स्वमे चन्धुजना इव।साधकस्य द्वाां बुर्दिं मन्दुक्रुर्वन्ति दैवताः ॥25
यो नगच्छति संमोहं साधक सतन्र बुद्दिमान्।
तस्य सिध्यन्ति सह्कल्पा येडस्य नित्यं मनोगताः ॥ ..... 26
अजस्रं कुर्वतां कर्म धीराणां व्यवसायिनाम्।
सिध्यन्ति विचिधा: कामा नेतरेपां पितामह् ! ॥ ..... 27
सहायेन विना धीर: साधयेत्काम्प[र्य]मीप्सितम् । क्रुर्यान्सह्यायमक्किए मशार्टो [नें] नेतरः [रे] कचित्॥ 118
सिद्दे मन्न्रे पयुश्जीत होमं कार्यस्य सिद्बये।याव द्शा सहृस्राणि जुहुया ताबद्ट्टुती: ।।29
ततो भूयोडच जुद्डुपात् सक्फल्पस्य तु गौरवात्।श्वेतपद्मांस्तु जुहुया दिच्छन् च्रह्मम्रियं नरः॥30
रक्त पद्मानि जुदुया घ इच्छति नृपश्रियम्। अभ्वत्ध्यमिधा होमं राज्यकामः समाचरेत्त। ..... 31
दर्वं घृताक्तां जहुर्या घ्य इच्छेट्धृद्दिमायुप:।कन्याकाम: काल्रपकां भूमिकामशतु मृत्तिकाम् ॥32
स्यानकामस्तु जुहुया न्न्यग्रोधसमिधो नरः।
औद्व्वरीस्तु जुद्रुया त्समिघ: सर्वशान्तये।।

पायसं पुत्रकामस्तु जुह्रुया दटयकर्मणि।
अपामार्गैतु जहुर्यात् गवेपु [ महृत्स्तु ] ग्यसनेपु च॥ 34
विद्याकामस्तु ज़हुयात् पालाशी: समीधो बुधः।
अन्नमन्नाय कामस्तु ज्ञानकामो नवं घृतम ॥ 35
विल्व मैग्वर्यकामस्तु तिलान् रोगस्य शान्तये।
रुधिराक्तास्तु जुन्रुया त्समिधः कण्टकान्विता: ॥
36
शान्रू नुत्साद्य[नें] त्स[ स]न्धौ सर्वपापान् रुपान्वितः।
मापचूर्ण प्रतिकृतिं हुत्वा कृत्वा पदादितः॥ 37

छन्नेण जुहुया चछन्रो रभिचाराय साधकः।
विद्धेषमिच्छन् लवणं जुह्रुया त्रिलसंयुतम् ॥
38
सुवर्णकामो जहुया न्निम्बपुष्पाणि साधकः ॥
वर्षकामस्तु जुद्धुयात् समिधो वेतसस्यतु।
खवाहाकारस्तु होमेपु मन्त्रान्ते नियत: समृतः॥
हुंकार फट्कार गुतं परपीडासु सम्मतम्। तां ता मवस्थां साध्यस्य चिन्तये त्सर्वकर्मसु ॥
वरीकारे वरीभूतं विद्देपे देपपमागतम्।
परपीडासु सर्वासु कुर्याचछान्ति कृतात्मनः॥
अन्यधा सुमह्टान् दोपो विष्णुधर्मेपु दर्शित्तः।
प्रयुज्य करेम कामार्य प्रतिलन्यच तटफलम् ॥
पुनः कामस्य सिछचर्ध प्रयतेत विचक्षणः।
निर्वेदं च त्वरां चापि काम्यकर्मणि चर्जयेत्,।
9. स. भर्तृपीडानु। २. स. धर्म।

१४ qा. $^{\text {. }}$
चाड्मनोभि: क्षये सिदि रन्पथा जीविते क्षय:।तस्मादात्मद्टितं काममेकमृद्दिए्य पुष्कलम् ॥45
कान्यकर्माणि कुर्वीत नालमलंपं मह्ाातनि:॥ ..... 46
इति श्रीपाश्नरान्ने परमसंहितायां

काम्यो नाम पश्नद्रोड्ध्याय:

श्री:
अथ षोडड्रोडधयायः

## परम:

कामसिद्चिकरा न्मन्त्रान् कांत्रि दक्ष्यामि पद्मज ! ।
श्रुणु ता न्यणिधानेन महावीर्या न्महाबलान ॥ 1
वाराहं नारसिहंच श्रीकरंच सुदर्शानम्। एतचतुप्टयं मान्दु; श्रेष्टं मन्न्रेपु वैष्णवा: ॥
अचिराद्वे सिध्यन्ति मन्न्राह्येते महोंद्याः।
अन्येतु चिरकालेन तस्मात्तेपां पधानता ॥
अक्षराणि न्र्यस्त्रिंश दाराहस्य पितामहु !।
भूमिकामो विशोपेण मन्न्र मेत त्पसाधयेत् ॥
स्थानं बैष्णन मासाद्य पूजयित्वा च तं पभुम्। ध्यात्वा वराहरूपेण मन्न्र मावर्तयोदि्मम्
दादर्रौव सह्स्राणि मन्त्रसिद्धि स्तथा भवेत्। पुनस्स यावतीं भूमिं मनसा लवधु मिचछति।।
तस्याः संनिहितां भूमि मासाद्य सततं जपेत्। हक्षमर्ध चतुर्भागं त्रिभागं च यथा तथम् ॥7

यावजपति ताव त्सा लभ्यते नात्र संरायः। चतु:राताक्ष्रो मन्त्रो नारसिद्म इति समृतः ॥
अमोघश्दामधृष्यश्र महावीर्यो महोद्यः।
पाताल विपया सिद्धि स्तेन सर्वातु लभ्यते।।9

सिद्धि[दि:] द्रव्यं रसो वा पि भृमि: स्वर्गों रसायनम् । रथेनार्थसमृद्धि: स्यात् सिद्धन्रत्येण सिद्धिमान् ॥ .. 10
रसायनेन दर्घायु: भू(?)मि: स्वर्गेण निर्टृति:। पद्विमद्यारमाभ्रित्य देच देवस्य मन्दिरम् ॥ ..... 11
घादर्रीच सहैम्राणि मन्त्रमावर्तयेंदे मम्।पुरम्दरणसिध्यंध्र ततो यिलमुन्वं घजंत् ॥12
तन्रापि विधिना तिष्टन् मन्त्रमेत हसद़ा जपंत्। सहिस्त्रवार मावृत्य पविवेगाविरांकिन:॥ ..... 13
यस्तु पवेरानं नेच्चेत् पातालं साधक: कचित्।
स विलस्य समीपस्यो मन्त्रस्य जपमाचरेत् ॥ ..... 14
कृतेतु जपवाद्धुल्ये भीता: पाताल वासिनः।कुर्वन्ति बह्डुधा विमं साधकस्य समंततः ॥15
तेतु निभ्दल्डचित्तर्य ज्ञाति[त्र?] कामा मनोरथान् ।
आगत्यागत्य पृचछन्ति तत्र कार्य यधारुचि॥ ..... 16
तुगुपानीत मादाय काममस्य हृदद् स्थितम्। ..... 17
र्वदेशो वा सुखं जीवेन् यत्र कुत्र यथा सुग्वम्।श्रीकरस्यापि यो मन्न्र स्तमषाक्षरकं विदुः ॥18
सर्वकामानवामोति यस्याभ्यासेन साधक:।वैप्णवं स्थान मासाय विविक्रं सुमनोरमम् ॥19
भगवन्तं समाराध्य जपेन्मन्च्र मनारतम्।धुवं पश्च सह्रस्राणि तन ऊध्धं यथारुचि॥20पवं जपेत् द्याद्राहं पुरक्षरणसिद्बये।आयुष्कामों घृताभ्यक्ता न्दूवर्वास्तु जुदुयान्नव॥ ${ }^{23}$आहुतीर्रयुतं हुत्वा हुतरोपेण सर्पिका।घस्तन् भारय विगुद्धात्मा दय्यादिपाय काश्ननम् ॥22
अपमृत्यू नतिकम्य शातवर्षाणि जीवति।सून्रेण ग्रथितं चकं मेन्त्रेणामृद्य धारयेत् ॥23
सर्वेभ्य एव सत्वेभ्यो रक्षा भचति निश्द्रल्रा।
आह्वे सुमना: पुष्पै मर्न्त्रेणानेन मन्ज्रयेत् ॥ ..... 24
स[स्सु]खं ग्रह्ट गृह्टीतस्य सतु रीभं विमुश्नति। वीरकयेण विकीय रातपुष्पं सहृस्तरा:।। ..... 25
जुहुयान्मधुरैर्तां [स्तावत्] तत् द्वरिद्दः सकुलं भबेत्।ऊर्धवाहुर्जेप[ [म्मव] न्नित्यमाद्वित्याभिसुखो जपेत् ॥ 26अविचिछन्नं भचत्यस्य निल्य मन्नाद्य मास्पदे।इमशानभस्म जुहुयात् वासरा णयेकविंशाति:॥27
बुध्या शान्डु मनुस्टृल्य तमुत्सादयति ध्रुचम्। अस्रुरापिट्ट कल्केन विष्णुमालिख्य [प्य] सेर्वतःः ..... 28
तन्त्रेणामृरय बहुरा: रान्तुस्तु ज्वरवान् भवेत्।गण्येन पयसा देवं स्नापयित्वा विमोचयेत् ॥29
गोमयेन स्थितित्वेन कृत्वा प्रतिकृतिं दिष:। पादेनाकम्य हूदये जपन्मन्नं निहृन्ति तम् ॥ ..... 30
त्रिधा स्यण्डित मालिप्य देक्षु कुन्मा निधापयेत्। एकविंशातिकृत्वस्तु मन्त्रयित्वा पृथक् पृथक् ॥ ..... 31

मधये देवेशा माराध्य पयसा तैन प्रपरयेत्। मन्त्रेण पूजयित्वा तु रनापयित्वा [येचह्ही:] स [मा] तृद्ये 1132 दीर्घयुष्य मवामोति सा पुत्र मविशाक्फितम्। वन्ध्याऽपि लमते पुन्रं ख्री: प्रयोगा न संशायः।।33
शातवार मिमं मन्न्ं नित्यं जपति यो नरः।न विघातोडस्य कार्युपु भयं बा जायते कचित् ॥34

[^8]
# मृत्युस्थानेपु दुर्गंपु भये चा प्रत्युपरिथते। <br> इम मावर्तैये न्मन्त्रं नावसीदत्ति साधकः ॥ 

रिक्कोऽपि सर्वतो मर्त्यों मन्च्र मावर्तय निमम्। उब्योग मन्तरेणापि लभते सिद्दिमीप्सिताम्।।36
सुदर्शरनस्य मन्न्तस्य कथगन्त्य क्ष्राणि पेट्। पे़्वश्वर्य मीप्सितं संँ तस्याभ्यासंन सिध्यति।। ..... 37
राज्यकामः समावर्त्य पर्वतायं जलान्वितम्। पडक्षरं जपे न्मन्ं्रं पूर्वसेवा भवेद्यियम्।। ..... 38
पद्भानि जुदुया दु्रौ नित्यं विल्वेन वा नरः। अयुतं नियुतं वा पि ततः इ्री रुपस्स्पति॥ ..... 39
अराक्तस्तु जपे देतत् दीर्चकालमतन्द्रितः। द्वंवं सततमाराध्य राज्यमस्य भविष्यति॥ ..... 40
शान्रुभि वैध्यमानस्तु चैप्णवो जुद्धुया त्सदा। विभीतकसमिम्द्रिस्तु रान्रुपक्षोडस्य शीर्यते ॥ ..... $+1$
शान्रवान् जेतुकामश्द जुहुया त्साधक: र्वयम्। सहुस्तपरमेतेन शान्युं जयति निर्भय:॥ ..... 42
पडक्षरं दाद्शारं वाचं कृत्वा जपेदिमम्। सौवर्णमधवा तामंं निहितं सर्वतः शुभम् ॥ ..... 43
उपरि स्थापये देेटे निल्य माराधयेच तम्। जपेच सततं मन्न्ं नास्प किंचि द्रुयं भवेत्र॥ ..... H
जपे त्खुदर्शोनं मन्न्ं नास्य किंचि द्रयं भवेत्। जपे स्स्रदर्रनं मन्न्नं सततं यो मह्दामतिः ॥ ..... 45
तं सिह्ममिध मन्यन्ते पर्षीण $म प ि$ शात्रव:। चमस्प नाभिमघ्यर्ध मात्मानं भावयन् जप्षत् II ..... 46

केवलोऽपि न सङ्रामे पराजय मवापुयात् । धारयन् पाणिना चकं भ्रामयन् सततं जपेत् ॥
तस्यां दिशि मुखं कृत्वा शान्रुसेना निवर्तते । प्रासे जनपद्व्याधौ राक्षसै वर्व भयेकृते ।।
अपामार्ग समिद्होमात् संर्व समुपशाक्यति। चकमध्यस्थ मात्मानं घ्यात्वा परये दृहार्द्रितः।49

अमर्षेण जपे न्मन्न्ंं सरीध्र मभिसर्पति।
योडसावप्टाक्षरो मन्त्रः पोक्तो नारायणाश्रयः ॥
अचिन्त्या: सिद्हय सतेन साध्यन्ते साधकोत्तमै:। अप्टाक्षरं जपेन्मन्न्रं पूर्वसेवा भबेदियम् ॥51

ततस्तु वैष्णवःस्वान्ते नित्यं मौनयुतो जपेत्। संवत्सरजपाद्वे साधको नियतेन्द्रिय: ॥52

निष्कामो दे्वद्वेवस्य लभते रूपद्र्रीनम्। यां द्वेता मनुध्याय धीमा न्मनन्न्र मिद्ं जपेत् ॥53

पण्मासादेव तस्याश्व रूपं पइ्यति चक्षुपा। चातुर्मास्यजपाद्वे स्वरूपं पइयति श्रिय: ॥54

यक्षाणां किनराणांच मत्र्यानांच न संरायः। रापं वाऽन्नुग्रहं वाऽपि यर्य च: कर्तु मिचछति ॥55 चातुर्मास्यजपादेव क्रुते सर्व मीच्सितम्। द्वतानां वरीकारे रुपद्र्रान एवच॥56
अप्टाक्षरं जपन्नेव लभते सिदि मीप्सिताम्। निप्कामोऽपि जपन्नेत हेट्णव: संयतेन्द्रियः।। ..... 57

# उपास्यते सर्वजनै: काल्ज्ञानंच विन्दृति॥ 

इति श्रीपाश्वरान्रे परमसंहितायां
काम्यो नाम
पोडगोऽध्यायः ॥

थी:
अथ सप्तदरोऽऽध्यायः
--(o):-
ज्रह्मा
राजानो राजमान्रा वा हुर्टृत्ता नुर्जनाम्रिता:। इचछन्तो वैष्णवीं दीक्षां किं कुर्युः कायशुछये ॥ 1
न हि तेषां तप: कर्तु मवकाइोेऽसित कश्रन।
न हि पापाभिभूतेन दीक्षा कार्या तु वैषणवी।।
परम:
ईश्वरस्य समृद्बस्य विष्णुभक्तस्य धीमतः।
जन्मपभृति संसकारः कार्यों दीक्षा पवे राने ॥
पुण्येन हि शुभे काले त्राह्मणाना मनुज्ञया। कारयंत् काश्ननमर्यौौ दौ कटाहौ समी ततः ॥
पूरायित्वा तयोरेकं दध्ना मधु घृतेन च। एकान्ते निर्जने स्थाने इोभिते सर्वमझलेः।।
रनातमीश्वर माचार्य: पाणा वालन्व्य पाणिना।
देहंं संहारमार्गेण चिन्तयित्वा यथा कमम् ॥
जीवकामस्तु तं ध्यात्वा हेमगर्भर्पवेशायेत्। अपरेण कटाहेन छादयेदुपरि स्वयम् ॥ं
जीवं मकृति मापन्नं मत्वाइसीन सत्तोगुरुः। आत्मानमपि संहृट्य पुनरुत्पाद्य सर्वतः ॥
जीवस्य देह्हनिर्माणं कृत्वा मन्न्र्रे यंथाकमम्।
हेमगर्भा त्कमेणीव सुपस्थाव्य पुनरानयेत् ${ }^{1}$ कर्तु जन्म भवेद्स्य मन्त्रवद्देव निर्मितम्।
ततोऽस्य जातकर्माणि सकलं कर्म कारयेत् ॥

# नामधेयं च कर्नंवयं देवानामस्य किंचन। 

जातिशील्गुनुवप्येण वैप्णघाना मनुज़या।।

चौलोपनयने चांस्य कारये द्विधिपूर्वकम्।
ततस्तु ह्े्मगर्भं तं ग्राह्मणेग्यः पद्पापयेत्॥12

वैषणवेभ्यों विशोपेण विद्रि[दभ्य?]च्र विशोपतः।
च्रैवर्णिकं स्वकैर्मनन्ज्र: सर्वकर्माणि कारयेत् ॥13

शरंदुतु तन्तरजैम्मन्न्रे द्रीसान्तं नामच समृतम्। उपवीतं च वस्त्रं च गुणमन्न्रेण योजयेत्॥14

उत्तरीयोपरीते च पूजाकाले तु नान्यद्व।
न शूदूस्य परं धीजं जपे ध्याने च कर्पयेत् ।।
न मन्म्रोचारणा दोप: कमिपोगर्य सन्मत:।
तीव्रिभच्छो भवे य सतु विद्या धर्मरत: शुचिःः ॥
तं शूदमपि सर्वन्र योजये दप्रमादन्नम्।
तस्पापि नाचार्य पदं दीक्षासु स्धापनेडपिवा।।
कल्पये त्पड्किमधघेच यजने याजनेऽपिवा।
अन्येन वैटणवेनेव देवं शूदः प्रपूजयेत् ॥ 18
गुग्रूपेत स्वपं तन्र पूज्जया तोपये चथा।
पबं दाद्रा वर्षाणि पूजयिल्वा दिनेदिने।।
स्यं पूजां पुनः कुर्पा न्नैंं भवति किल्विपी।
उपन्नित मधाचार्यः अ्रदासह्ति मीश्वरम् 11
दीक्षये द्रिधिना संतं रिक्षपित्वा यधाविधि। सौवर्ण राजतं वापि पान्रं सर्वन्र योजगेत् ॥
तन्राधियास्य तें भूप स्तुल्गभारं पपूरयेत्।
आत्ममान समो मान: कुर्वा काश्चनमुत्तमम् ॥

विद्रन्यो दक्षिणां दत्वा शुछो भवति सर्वतः। तं पुन र्दीक्षये द्विदान् मन्न्रमुद्राश्य शिक्षयेत्र।।23

कल्पये दुपदे शांग्र्व समयाचारमेव च। आचाराणां तु वैकल्य मर्धद्नानेन पूरयेत्॥ ॥ 24
नैमितिकानि कर्मीणि महादानेन सर्वरशः। वर्ष वर्ष तुलाभारं पो ददाति महाधनः ॥ 25
संबत्सर प्रयोगात् स विष्णो: सायुज्यमृचछति। शाक्तिमन्तं च भक्षं च द्वाद्इयां मासि मासि च॥ 26 स्नात्वा पाङुस्तमाचार्य[:?] चर्ममध्ये निवेशायेत्। कृष्णसाराजिने विमं इ्याघचर्मणि भूलिपम्॥27

अजिने रौरवे वैइयं शूदूं तस्मिंम्र चर्मणि। तन्रोपवेइय कलरौ रत्नवड्रि र्हिरण्मयै: ॥28

तीर्थतोयेन संपूर्णै: स्य मेवाभिपेचयेत्।
पूंवं संहृल्य चोत्पाद्य सर्वमन्न्र्रे रतुक्कमात् ॥
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अर्चनान्ते ह्रिरण्यंच तरमै देयमसंशायम्॥46

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इति श्रीपाश्नरान्ने परमसंह्हितययां
ईंश्वरो नाम

ससद्शोडध्यायः

# थी: <br> अथाष्टाद़शोडधध्य|यः 

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ये नरा धन धान्येन समृद्वा ज्ञानचर्जिता:।
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१. ख. मुक्त। २, ख. कामिना सिद्धिल्म से।

उपकुर्वन्ति ये शात्तया वचसा योजयन्ति ये। तेषामपि फलं चर्मह्मन् स्थापना हुपजायते ॥

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कथं स परमो देवः स्थाप्यते भुवि मानुपै:। संसारीव कुटुन्बीव सर्वद्ञ गृह्ममाभ्रिताः ॥11

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- पश्न मन्त्रे: ममादेयं रक्षां कुर्यांच सर्वतःः ॥

अथ रान्यां व्यतीतायां सर्वमद्गल संयुतम्।
कर्या तोरण विन्यासं मण्डपस्य दिशां मुखे।।
कलशान् द्वारपार्श्वपु परि[वरि]पूर्णा न्निधापयेत्।

- आलिसपद्यनैयुर्ताक्ता न्वारिमन्न्रेण सर्वराः ॥
पताका धज चिन्यासं वायुमन्न्रेण कल्पयेत्।
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8. 

उन्मील्य नयने सम्यक् घृतेन मधुना तथा। समभ्यर्च्य विशुध्यर्थंध कारयेत् स्नानमंभसा॥50

- माड्मुखं शनानपीठस्धं रनापये च हुद्युखः। सिद्यार्थत्ड्ड़ले: पिद्है: पश्चगब्यै: फमेणच ॥ ..... 51
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स्नापयित्वा समैम्पर्च्य गन्धैरपि नवै: शुभैभः
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$\therefore$ विश्वमन्त्रेण माल्यां च पावारं गुणविद्यया $11: ; 57$ दीपं च तेंजसा दत्वा छन्रं च क्षितिधिद्ययां $\stackrel{1}{ },{ }^{\circ}$; दत्वोपरि वितानं च चामराणि च वायुना ॥ •,." 58 एवं कृत्वा नंये द्दिंब मधिवासंनमण्डपम् । न. म्टदुराय्या समायुक्षं धूपदीप समन्वितम् II• . ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{59}$ यागोपकरणायं च वैषणनै रुपशोभितम्। ${ }^{\prime}$,
5. स्थापयित्वा ततो बिंवं शाय्यायां दक्ष्किणामुखम् $11 ; 60$ मन्त्रन्यासं प्रक्रीत्वीत प्रल्योद्यसंयुतम्। . , 'गार
 राड़ं चकं गदापद्मं कल्पयित्वा च मुद्दग़ा ॥1, , तः 62 कुर्या'दावाहानं चिष्णो: पश्न मन्न्ज्रें कृताश्जलि: 1 । " सान्निध्यं-सर्वक्लेपु संपार्थ्य प्रतिपूजयेत्, !1; ही: अर्घं पाद्य निवेद्यानि दत्वा मून्न्रै यथाविधि। पूजयित्वा ततो देवं परिहोमं समाचरेत्॥ कृत्वातु चीणि कुण्डानि दिक्षु कृत्वा तु मूर्तिपान्। जुहुयात् द्वाद्रा भ्रेष्ठन्त् अप्टौ चत्वार एववा।। घृत्तं चा चतुरभ्रं वा कुण्डं सर्वैन्र कारयेत्। कृत्वा तु मध्यतः क्रुण्ड माचार्यों जुदुया त्पुनः 11 6, कुरानास्तीर्य पात्रणण साधायित्वा यथाविधि। हृविराज्यं च संस्कृल्य जुद्रुयुः सर्वेदेवता:॥
पकतु भूर्तिपापा[रा]नां दाद्रानां विधीयते।
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# ग्री: <br> अथैकोनविंशोडःयायः 

## त्रह्मा

स्थापितोऽपि कधं देव: स्थानेपु विधिना नंरैः।
कचि स्रथंचि दै्वै्वर्य सान्निध्यं च करिष्यति ॥

परम:
देशास्य गुणदोषाभ्यां कालस्य पुरुषस्य च। पासादस्य च बिंबस्य स्थापनं विद्यते भुवि ॥
एतेषु द्रोषयुक्तेपु देवस्य स्थापने मते।
शून्यं भवति सर्वन्र राक्षसै र्वा डभिभूयते ॥
देशो दुर्जनभूयिष्ठे विमकृष्टजलेऽपिच।
नाना ब्याधिसमार्कीर्ण न देवं स्थापयेह्बुध: ॥
न रात्रौ स्थापये देवं पापग्रह्वले तथा।
उग्रेच तिथिनक्षन्ने सूर्ये चादृष्टमण्डले।।
नागृह्थो नचाविद्दान् नावियो नोपर्जीविकः। नच न्यूनाङ्चरिक्ताङ: सथापये रपुपुपोत्तम ॥ कृतपयुंपिते जीर्णो मानहीनोपर्जीविकम्। कर्मान्तरेण भूयिष्ठे नागारे स्थापये हरिम् ॥। नोदासितं न भग्नंच न भमाण विवर्जितम्। न गर्भयुत्तं जर्णं बा स्थापयेद्र बिंब माचरेत्, ।l एवमेतेपु दुप्ट्युप्वेवस्य स्थापने कृते। पक्षरक्ष:पिशाचानां सन्निवासो भविद्यति॥

# यदृृृे्वे देवस्त मसाद् मवधारयेत्। <br> तदा तद् दोपयुच्रंच गुणयुचं भधिप्यनि ॥ <br> पत्तेपु गुणयुत्केपु स्थापक: प्रातशत्रितः। 

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न्यासमार्ग प्युभ्जीत स्तरारीरे समन्त्रकम्। भासादं शोधये त्पर्वात् यहिरिन्तथ्य मर्वशः ॥। 13 तोरण ध्न विन्यासं सपताकं प्रयोजयेत्। फलरान् स्थापयेत्पप्दात् छारदेशोपु सर्वत:॥ 14 द्रज्याणि पूजनार्थोनि होमार्थानिच संहरेत्। रत्नानि धातुरीजानि समुचिल्य पृथक् पृथक् ॥ 15 तूर्यवादित्र ह्स्तांच्य संह्रेत्कुधलनन् नरान्। एतत्सर्व समानीय निमिता न्युपलक्ष्य च॥ स्थानानि देबतानांच पतिपूज्य यभातथम्। स्थापनस्य विधिं कुर्य दाचार्यं: सह मूर्तिपे:॥17 छुःख्यदेर्शर्ने जाते दुर्निमियागमे तथा। मण्डपे वह्हिमादीव्य पायश्तित्तानि कारयेत् ॥ , ', 18 जुद्धुया त्पश्न मन्ब्रैत्तु आज्यमेव ममात्कमात्। दराकृत्व: शतंबापि सह़्ट्रंता यथाकमम् ॥ पुण्याह् जयघोपेश्र्र विमाणां ध्यनिभिस्नधा। ऊनं वाँ क्यतिरिक्क चा इयस्तं वा प्रतिपूरयेत् ॥20 ततः पदक्षिणं कृष्वा देउदेवं कुताक्जलि:। - ; हु्धानुजों घहिः कुर्यात्पासादंच घदक्षिणम् $11 \sim$
आन्त्रृृ्टधा समालोक्य गर्भागारं प्रुसतदा।-संर्व वाइक्षतदूर्वाभिः समन्तात् विकिरेत्पुनः ॥22
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तालं रिलामज्जनंच कासीसं पातरं[रदं?] तथा।
सीरार्ट्रं रोचनं चापि माक्षिपं विद्धुमं तथा।।
च्रीह्ति मापगवीभिश्र तिलान् गोधूमकान् यवान्।
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गर्भागारस्य दारेतु द्त्वाधंय मन्त्रपूर्वकम्।
अत:[अन्त:3]मवेशायेदेदें दीक्षितैर्ग्योमविद्यया॥
दिड्मान्रेण परिकम्य देवपीठं पदक्ष्षिणम्।
अवतार्य इानैय न्त्रसधापने यत्नमाचरेत् ॥।
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तूर्यवादिन्रनिर्घोपे ध्रूपदीपेश्य संकुलैः।
आचार्यः पुरतः स्थित्वा पूर्बेण स्थापये दरिम्।
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## दारदेशोत्रु संभासे द्याद्धर्ये यथाविधि।

पादुकेच नवे द्यात् प्रत्तः स्पर्शी विद्यया।।
गर्भागारस्य दारेतु द्त्वाधंर्य मन्त्रपूर्वकम्।
अत:[अन्तः?]प्रवेशायेद्देवं दीक्षितैछर्योंमविद्यया॥
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अवतार्य शानैर्य न्न्ररधापने यत्नमाचरेत् ॥
मुहुर्ते शाभने पासे ज्राह्मणानामनुज्ञया।
तूर्यवादिन्रनिर्घोपै ध्रूपदीवैश्य संकुलेः ।।
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इति श्रीपाश्नरान्रे परमसंहितायां
स्थापनं नाम
एकोनबिंशोऽध्याय:

# अथ विंझोऽध्याय: 

## जह्मा

अम्निकार्यविधिं न्रूहि सर्वत्र पुरुपोत्तम ! । पू जनेनच संबन्धं तस्योपकरणानिच ॥

## परम:

अग्निकार्य प्रवक्ष्यामि सामान्येन पितामह् !। दीक्षायां सथापने धापि निल्यनैमित्तिके तथा॥
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[^9]पाद्यादिं दत्वा शिरस: स्नानगन्धेन योजयेत्।
तोयं द्त्वाँड छूरागेण देह्ं तेनैव हेपयेत् ॥
वारि द्व्वा नवे वस्त्रे पुनर्द्या द्या पुरा।
छन्नवीरं ततो द्व्या्् त्रिगुणे नेककाश्वनम् ॥
कुण्डले कर्णमुद्रेच नीवीचन्धनमझ्ञदे।
बलये कटके चोभे अङुुलीयानि च कमात् ॥
कुक्षिबन्धं गुल्फयन्धं वान्डुवन्धं शिखामणिम्। उष्णीपं च ततो द्यात् लंबसून्रं च वासिंकाम् ॥35

कुसुमानि स्रजं मालां संर्व रूपस्य विद्यया। ग्रीवत्सं कौस्तुभं चास्य वनमाल्रांच शाश्वतीम् il 36 तथैव द्या न्मनसा शाङ़ चकादि मुद्रया। आदर्रां रूपमन्ज्रेण नयनाज्ञनमेव च॥ 37 धूपं दीवंच दृत्वाऽरमे पाद्याचमन मर्पयेत्र । समर्प्य पादुके चैनं पीठदेखां समानयेत् ॥ 38 अर्ध्यं द्या घधान्यावं पुनराचमनं तथा। माक्षिकां शर्करा सर्पि: दविक्ष्तरं च पश्नमम् ॥ 39 परमेष्ठथादिभि मैन्ज्रै निमिभ्रयित्वा समंततः। मधुपर्क रसेनासमै पारिभ्यां प्रतिपाद्येत् ॥40
वारि दत्वा नवे पान्रे कृतोपस्तरणे शुर्चौ।
चरो स्तिभाग मादाय सिक्राडज्येन निवेदयेत्वं।। ..... 41 वारि दृत्वाडपरेः पान्चै: भक्ष्य भोज्यादिकं पृंध्य्। कालपकंच तेनैव पूर्वन त्रतिपाद्येत्व ।'42
यन्रस्थाने ह़रिर्नित्यं विप्णुभर्तैक्पास्यते।तन्र नैवोपगच्छन्ति पिशाचग्रह्राक्षस्त: ॥45
यत्रोपकरणे: धुर्दे निन्त्य माराध्यते हृरि:।
सुकुमाराः भजास्तन्र जायन्ते रोगवर्जिताः ॥ ..... 46
छयाधिता ये प्रपद्यन्ते तत्तथानं वैप्णवा नराः।
तेऽपिरोगाहिमुच्यन्ते हभन्ते भेपजानिय।। ..... 47
मासादे सधापितं देवं सर्वदा न मकागयेत्। अन्यन्रार्चनकेटाया नहि तत्र्भीयते हिरिः ॥ ..... 48
अश्रुचिद्रग्यसंसर्ग जनसंसर्गमेवच[वा ?]।घासादे चर्जेयेटिच्णो लंकोपकरणानिच॥49
नित्यमाराध्य संरक्षेत्र पूजाद्रव्याणि वैष्णव:। प्रासाद्दारमावृत्य निर्गच्छेदिच्छया वहि; ॥ ..... 50
स पवं स्थापयेहिपणुं पासादे विधिपूर्वकम्। वर्गात्पाकृच्यवते नासी यावत्षं नापि नइयति॥ ..... 51
फर्तारो यदि भूयांसः पासादस्य स्युरश्जसा।
[कार्याणामपि] वाद्धुल्यात् तन्रापि फलमेधते।। ..... 52
प़तत्ते सर्व माख्यातं ₹थापनं परमेप्टिनः।
अत ऊर्ध्व मवक्ष्यामि यान्रामस्य पितामहृ ! ॥ ..... 53
इति श्रीपाश्नरात्रे परमसंह्हितायां स्नपनं नाम एकनिंशोडध्याय:

# अथ द्वाविंशेडध्याय: 

## परम:

स्थापितस्यापि द्वर्य यात्राविधि मतःपरम्। श्रुणु ज्रह्म न्यधान्यायं निमिचं राक्ऊनान्वितम् ॥ 1 दि प्रकारा स्टृता यान्रा देवस्य कललोर्इव!। अंद्या तीर्थाभिषेकार्था द्वितीया वस्तुसिद्हये।। 2 स्थापित: पुण्डर्राकाक्षः प्रासादे वैष्णचै नरैै:। तीर्धस्नानाय नेत्त्य: संभवेद्यः्र लिक्नगा।।3
स्थापितो प्युत्सवान् पाप्य तीर्थ स्नात्वा ग्रहुंगतः। प्रसीद्ति परोदेवो नान्यथा पद्मसंभव! ! । ..... 4
जलाधिवासाद्वरभ्य यज़ोऽयं विधिचोदित्तः। विज़ेयों वैष्णवो नाम तीर्थयात्रावसानिक:॥ ..... 5नत्राद्वावेव कुर्वीत नृत्त गीत समन्वितम्।उर्सवं दाद्राएहाने काम मूधंब्तु कारयेत्॥ ॥6
उपभ्रुतित्र[मु?]पश्रुत्य शाकुनान्युपलक्ष्य च।निमित्तानि विद्वित्वा च यात्रारं भं प्योजयेत्र।। 7तिथिनक्षत्रहोराश्य लम्यन्ते सद्नुणा यदा।यजमानानुलोम्ये[कूल्ये]न द्विड्रुखस्य च सर्वतःः॥8यद्तानि डुभान्येव संभवन्ति कदाचन।तदा यात्रां मयुख्जीत विधिमार्गेण रार्दिष:।।9
यस्मिन् जपति[भवति] नक्षत्रे सर्वमेत द्ञुणान्वितम्।तस्य कुर्वीत पूर्वैद्यु गुत्सवं बहुविक्तरम् ॥10
यन्रस्थाने हृरिर्नित्यं विध्णुभक्तैरुपास्यते।तन्र नैवोपगचछन्ति पिशाचग्रह्राक्षसा: ॥45
यन्रोपकरणै: शुुहै निन्य माराध्यते हरिः।
सुकुमाराः प्रजासतन्र जायन्ते रोगचर्जिता:॥ ..... 46
उ्याधिता ये पपद्यन्ते तत्स्थानं वैपणवा नराः।तेडपिरोगाक्ठिचुच्यन्ते लभन्ते भेपजानिय॥47
प्रासादे स्थापितं देवं सर्वदा न प्रकारायेत्। अन्यन्रार्चनवेलाया नहि तर्म्रीयते हरि:॥ ..... 48
अशुचिद्रन्यसंसर्ग जनसंसर्गमेवच[वा ?]।भासादे वर्जयेद्विण्णो लर्लोंकोपकरणानिच॥49
नित्यमाराध्य संरक्षेत् पूजाद्रव्याणि वैप्णव:।
पासादद्यारमावृत्य निर्गचछेद्चिच्छया बहि: ॥ ..... 50
स पवं ₹थापयेढिष्णुं पासादे विधिपूर्वकम्।वर्गात्राक्च्यवते नासी यावत्तं नापि नइयति ॥ " 51
कर्तररो यदि भूयांसः पासाद्स्य स्युरस्जसा।[कार्याणामपि] बाहुल्यात् तन्नापि फलमंधते॥प्तत्ते सर्व माख्यातं स्थापनं परमेपिठनः।अत ऊर्ध्च प्रवध्यामि यान्रामस्य पितामहू !॥
इति भ्रीवाश्चरान्रे परमसंह्तितायां रनपनं नाम प़कविंरोडध्याय:

# अथ द्वाविंशेड़ध्यायः 

## परम:

स्थापितस्यापि देवस्य यात्राविधि मतःपरम्। श्रुणु म्रह्म न्यथान्यांं निमिच्चं राक्रनान्वितम्॥ ।
द्वि मकारा स्मृता यान्ना देवस्य कललोद्रव!।
अद्या तर्थाभिपेकार्थ दितीया वास्तुसिब्दये।। 2
स्थापित: पुण्डराकाक्ष: प्रासादे वैष्णनै नैरेः।
तीर्धस्नानाय नेतव्यः संभवेघघ्र लिम्नगा।। 3
स्थापितो प्युत्सवान् प्राप्य तर्थे सनात्वा गृहुंगतः। प्रसीद्ति परोदेवो नान्यथा पद्मसंभव!॥
जलाधिवासादारभ्य यज्ञोऽयं विधिचोदितः। विज्ञयोो वैष्णवो नाम तीर्थयाःावसानिकः॥
नः्रादावेव कुर्वीत हृत्त गीत समन्वितम्। उत्सवं दादश्राहानि काम मूध्रंतु कारयेत्व।। उपश्रुतिर[मृ?]पभ्रुत्य शक्कुनान्युपल्भष्य च। निमित्तानि चिदित्व्वा च यान्रारंभं मयोजथेत्व। तिथिनक्षन्रहोराश्य लभ्यन्ते सदुणा यदा। यजमानान्डलोम्ये[कूल्ये]न दिङ्भुखस्य च सर्वतः ॥ यदैत्तानि शुभान्येव संभवन्ति कदाचन। तदा यात्रां पयुर्जीत ल्विश्चिम्गेण शार्दिए:॥ 9 यत्मिन् जपति[भवर्वि कुस्ते सर्वमेत दुणान्वितम्। तस्य कुर्वीत पूर्वेदु दुत्तोंश्रें घदुविस्तरम् ॥
छन्चै धर्जजपटै: धुभ्षै: केतुपष्टिरिरोधृतै:। तोरणी दींपिकासतंभे र्दिङ्ुुखानि विभूपयेत् ॥11
सर्वासां देवतानांच तस्मिन् ₹्याने विरोपत:।
कारये न्मह्त्ती पूलां चरुभि वरलिभिस्तथा। ..... 12
तत्र सायं म्रकुर्वीत ग्रामान्ते च मह़ायलिम्।
13
भक्ष्यमांज्यान्नपानानि विकिरेत्सर्ववर्त्मसु।
आरामेपु चनान्तेपु देवतायननेपु च। ..... 14
एवं महावलिं दृत्वा कृत्वा रान्नी महोत्सवम्।
आचार्य: मात सत्थाय स्नात्वा देवं समर्चयेत् ॥ ..... 15
तस्यावसाने देवस्य घान्रांर्य विंब मानयेत्र।काश्ननं राजतं ताम्रं न त्वन्य चत्र चोद्यते ॥16
शाङ़चकसमायुक्त मल्पकायं मनोरमम्।
रथं वा कुज्जरं वाऽस्य यात्रावह्न मानयेत् ॥ ..... 17
नाना वादिन्रकुशाल्गन् वह्दूंश्य परिचारकान्।छन्रध्वज वितानांद्य भेरीपटह्ताटकान् ॥18
रिल्पिनः सेवकांद्धापि गणिका देवदासिका:। एवमेत र्समार्नीय मुह्रेत्ते शोभने गुर:॥ ..... 19
शिष्यै चनुर्भि: संयुत्त: पासानुज़ो डिजोत्तमे:। देवं मदक्षिणीकृत्य पणिपल्य पुरःस्थितम् II ..... 20
तीर्धयान्रां कुरुप्वेति कार्यं विज्ञापये छछनेन।ततः संदृल्य तद्रिंब एवं विपूर्यकम् ॥21तसिम धावद्रये देवं रे परे पथोदितम्।आवाहित मनुस्मृत्य की बवेधिपूर्वकम्।।22
छादयेदेंशुकेंनैव मह्तेन द्रावता।
दक्षिणेन तमादाय पाणिना वाग्यतः स्खयम् ॥23
रिप्यै: परिवृतो गच्छे हूर्भागारा दह्:ि: पुनः।
उद्पान्रं चहृदेंकं छन्रमेक: समुचिछ्र्रतम् ॥ ..... 24
यागोपकरणान्येको हृविरेकश्द धारयेत्.।
वहिर्निष्कम्य घोपेण महृतावग्यत: स्सयम् ॥ ..... 25
सन्निधानं समासाद कुक्जरस्य रधस्य वा। गरूंड वाह्यित्वैन भारोंद्देयुरनाकुलाः ॥ ..... 26
तन्र ते वाग्यताः सर्वे सोत्तरीया: स्लंकृता:। महाजनेन संवीता गच्छेग्रु यंत्र निम्नगा:॥ ..... 27
दिङ्मन्त्रेण चहिर्ग्रमं कृत्वा पूर्व पदक्षिणम ।निर्गचछे द्योजना दर्वा गत ऊध्र्ंतु वर्जयेत् ॥28
अन्तराले मद्टाघोप गीत नृत्त प्रणादितै:।वाहनने र्विविधे श्रापि कुर्वीर न्देवतुप्टये ॥29तीर्थपार्श्व समासाय वेदिं पूंत्तु कारयेत्र।वाहृना द्वतार्यैंनं तस्यामेव निवेशायेत् ॥।30
हविश्र श्र[दृ?]पयेत्तन्र पायसं विजने ऊचित्। पाद्य माचमनं चा रमै द्त्वाइध्यं प्रतिपाद्यच।। ..... 31
सर्वेणादाय मातङ़ मारोप्य सरितं नयेत्। वारिमन्न्रेण तीर्धानि तत्रावाह्य समंततः॥ ..... 32
परमेष्ठध्यात्मना मज्जेत् तं गृद्दीत्वा त्रिरंभासि।निघृट्य वेदां द्याच पाद्यमाचमनं नधा 11 .33
पोक्षयेत्पश्षभिर्मन्न्जै: क्रुणपाणि: समाहित्:्:। पुन रप्येन मादाय तोये कृत्वाडघमर्पणम् [णनन?]॥ ..... 34
छादयेद्ंश्रुकैनैव महृतेन द्रावता।
दक्षिणेन तमाद्वाय पाणिना वाग्यतः ख्यम् ॥
शिप्यै: परिवृतो गच्छे दूर्भागारा दहिह: पुनः।
उद्पान्रं वहेदेंक्ं छन्रमेक: समुचिच्र्रतम्.॥

## यागोपकरणन्येको ह्वविरेकश्र धारयेत्।।

यहिर्निष्कन्य घोपेण महृतावाग्यतः स्वयम् ॥ . 25

सन्निधानं समासाद्य कुल्जरस्य रथस्य वा।
गरहंड वाह्यित्वैन मारोह्देयुरनक्कुलाः ॥
तन्न ते वाग्यता: सर्वे सोत्तरीया: स्बहंकृताः।
मढ़ाजनेन संवीता गचछेग्रु यंत्र निम्नगा: ॥
दिड्मन्नेण वहिग्र्रमं कृत्वा पूर्व पद्क्षिणम्। निर्गचचे द्योजना दर्वा गत ऊध्र्चत्तु वर्जेयेत्।। 28 अन्तराले महा़्योष गीत चचत्र प्रणादितैः। वाहनने र्विविधै श्रापि क्रर्वौर न्देवतुष्टये ॥ . 29 तीर्थपार्श्व समासाद्य वेद़िं पूँवतु कारयेत्। वाह्ना द्वतायैंनें तस्यामेव निवेशायेत् ॥.
हविश्य ग्र[दा?]पयेत्तन्र पायसं विजने कचित्। पाद्य माचमनं चा ₹मै दत्वाsघंर्य प्रतिपाद्यच ॥ , 31
संर्वणादाय मातङ़ मारोप्य सरितं नयेत्। वारिमन्न्रेण तीर्थानि तन्रांवाह्य समंततः ॥ . 32
परमेष्ठ थात्मना मज्जेत् तं गह्द्वित्वा च्चिरंभसि।
निपृत्य वेदांां द्वाच पाद्याचमनं तथा 11 .
पोक्षयेत्पश्पभिर्मन्त्त्: कुनपाणि; समाह्तित:।
पुन् रप्पेन मादाय तोये कहत्वाइघमर्पणम्:[णान्?] $11: 34$

# महाजनै: सहृर्नायात् ्राश्मणानां तु चाड्मयान् [वज्छया]। उत्तीर्य देब मानीय गन्धपुप्पे: समर्चयेत् ॥ <br> 35 

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## थी: <br> अथ त्रयेविंरोडऽध्याय:

## घ्रह्मा

विम्बानां लक्षणं न्रूह् प्रमाणै: सकलै: सद। अद्नु प्यद्य विन्यासं पीठ रक्षणसंयुतम् ॥

परम:
सुवर्णादीनि बिम्बस्य द्रव्याणि कधितानि ते। शोधयित्वाडग्रतस्तानि शिलिपभि: कारयेद् हढम् ॥
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देवबिन्व मुपादेय मन्यधा न शुभावह्म् ॥
खदिरः पनसश्वापि मधूक श्नन्दनं तथा।
सरलो देबदारुग्य जातीकाष्ठा स्तथाऽसनः ॥
तिमिश्रा श्वन्दनख्बेति प्रशास्ता चृक्षजातयः।
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## अप्टगर्भातु सा ज्ञेया कुलक्षयकरी रिला।

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यवमानं भवेन्मूलं घवार्ध चाग्रमिष्यते ॥
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## उत्रुा परमहंसंच शुद्धभूमौं निधापयेत्।

दद्याचछेपं [देवंवं? विधानेन तेन नइयन्ति[ति] किल्वि-
पम् II
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उपरथाय रसेनान्न मभिमृइय तथांभसा।
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प्रणापान सतथाग्यान उदानंच समानवान्।
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भुज्त्वा तोयं पिये च्रेन हस्तशुर्दिं च कारयेत्।
अर्चयित्वा परं देवं निल्य मव्यग्रया धिया ॥
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जितं ते पुण्डरीकाक्ष नमसते विश्वभावन !।
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एकस्त्वनसि लोकस्य स्र्रष्टा संद्रारकस्तथा।अंध्यक्षा चानुमन्ताच गुणमाया समाघृतः ॥48
संसार सागरं घोरमनन्त क्लेश भाजनम्। त्वालेंब शरणं प्राप्य निस्तरन्ति मनीपिण: ॥]
[ ॠनस्विन: II]49
परिद्ययते. बिम्बस्क्षणाध्याये अस्य अनौचिल्ययिव भाति,अत: त्रैच दृघ्यः 1]

न ते रूपं नचाकारो नायुधानि नचास्पद्यम्।तथापि पुरुपाकारो भक्तानां त्वं पकाइासे॥ 50नैन किंचित्परोक्षं ते प्रल्यक्षेऽणि न कस्य चित् ।नैव किंचिद्सिद्धं ते नच सिद्धाऽसि कर्पचित् ॥51फार्याणां कारणं पूंच्वे बचसां वाच[च्य?]नुत्तमम्।योटिल्यां प्रम्रसिद्धि निकरं हे परं चिह्ह: 152
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[^10]त्वत्पाद्कमलादन्यं नमे जन्मान्तरेप्यपि।
निमित्तं कुरालस्स्यास्तित येन गचछ्छामि सदुतिम्॥ ..... 55
विज्ञानं यदिदंद पाषं यदिदें स्थान मार्जितम्।
जन्मान्तरेऽपि मे देव मा भूदस्य परिक्षयः ॥ ..... 56
दुर्गतावपि जातायां त्वऩतो मे मनोरथः।
यदि नारां न बिन्द्ते तावताऽस्मि कृती सदा ॥ ..... 57न काम कलुषं चित्तं मम ते पाद्योः स्थितम्।कामये वैष्णवत्वं तु सर्वजन्मसु केवलम् ॥58
इत्येव मनयास्तुल्या स्तुत्वा देवं दिने दिने।
किंकरोऽरमीति चात्मानं देवायैवं निवेद्येत्र॥ ..... 59
पूजाद्रव्यावरोपेण पूजये दात्मनस्तन्नु्।पूजापीठोपकण्ठे तु ख्यमासीत विप्टरे ।।60
यथा नराणा मुत्कृष्टं यथा वा परमं गुरुम्।आराधयति यत्नेन तथा देवं त[स?]मर्चियेत् ॥ 61अग्रिकार्ये तु होमस्य च्रीणि द्रन्र्याणि पद्मज ! ।सम्निधो हृवि राज्यंच तै नित्यं होममाचरेत्त।62
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## थी: <br> अथ चतुर्विंदोडःघ्यायः।

निद्रया पीडवते यढा गर्वं बा प्रतिपद्यते। यथैत"..न यान्रेण सिध्यतीभीज्सितं मम ॥1

स्वेच्छया कृतमव्यें हृन्तुं शाकोति किल्विपम्। एवं चिन्तयत्त स्तस्य नाधर्मे घर्तते मतिः ॥2 इन्द्रियाणां स्सभावेन सुग्वमेवानुधावति। तस्मा दिद्रा नुपासीत न रूपं पारमार्धिकम् ॥3 अच्युतस्य परोक्षं त दित्ति किं त(चि?)द्नुस्मरेत्। औपकारिक मेवास्य रूप माराधयेहुध: ॥4 अनुध्यायन् चदेचापि तथास्यु रमिते मती (यधास्य रमते मति:?)।
तर्मा दाकार मुद्दिष्टं न परिल्यज्य पणिड्डतः ॥ 5 परं द्व मुपासीत मुक्तयैव फलाय वा।
सरूप्पं चास्य तन्च्रेडस्मिन् कधितं यन्मया तव॥6

तदेव पृजये नित्यं नतु बुद्धिविकल्पितम्।
अभिपेके खदेद्हु्य शान्ति माज्ञा [मन्च्चन्?] पयोजयेत्र्। 7 गुप्त्पर्थ मात्मरक्षायां द्रच्प झुछी च पाचनात्। समिदाज्यं न होमेपु योजये देघताश्रयात्॥
कणितेनैव रूपेण ध्यायेत तमह़र्निराम्।
घथा भसाद् माकांक्षन् संचेत सततं धुवम् ॥
अभ्षासाच भवन्त्येते न फदा प्यविचिन्तयेत्। ध्यानेनैव हृरेखूे कुर्यात्परिचयं सदा॥

ततोडस्य चर्धते भक्ति स्तत: स्नेह्ोडस्य जायते। अनपायी भवत्येव देवदेवस्य पाद्योंः।11

पूजक: सर्वकालेपु च्यवते स्थानतोडन्यथा। मन्न्र्रे रावर्त्यमानैस्तु विष्णुपाद् समाभ्रितै:॥12

सरूपं लक्ष्यते बुद्धी भक्तिरस्य तथा[तो?] भवेत्व। भक्त्यर्था: सर्वमन्त्रास्तु भत्त्यर्थ निल्यमर्चनम् ॥13 ध्यानं च प्रणिधानं च सर्वै भस्यर्थमिष्यते। यद्यस्य हूदयं तीवंत्रं सह्सा भजते हरिम्॥14अमिये वा प्रिये वापि स भक्त इति कीर्त्यंते।प्रियाणि चिन्तये घस्तु देवद्त्तनि मानवः ॥15

न ख्वरात्तयैव हबधानि स भक्तः परमेणिठनः।
मम पूर्वकृतै: पापै रेतदृम्पिय मागतम् ॥16 इल्यमियेयु य: परये द्विष्णुभक्तः ससम्मतः। एवं भक्ति निदृत्यंर्य [विवृद्धधर्थ?? विद्दांसोडपि जनाद्दिनम् ॥ 17
रुपवन्त मुपासीरन् नान्यथा सिद्धिकान्यया [माप्लुयु:?]। अन्पक्ताद्याश्य ये भावा देह्टान्ता: कधिता मया।। 18 तानतील्य स्थितोप्पेपो देव श्विन्त्य रारीरवान्न। तस्य योगमयं विद्या दाकारं सर्व वस्तुकम्॥ भक्कानामनुकम्पार्थ नतु सत्येन निष्ठितम्। आयुधाभरणोपेतं सांशुरुक दोर्भिरुज्वहै:।।20
सल्यरुप मिव ध्याये त्रथमं पुरुपोत्तमम । कर्ममध्ये विरोपेण वर्तमानस्प दे्हिनः ॥21
इद्मेव हरेरूपं ध्यातच्यं नान्य दन्वह्म्म्। यढा निवृत्त: कर्मम्य: संयते रमते मनः ॥ ..... 22
तदा सूद्ध्मशरारींतु पूजयेंप्पुकपोच्तमम्। शेक्कयः साधुरुकरो[वा] विजेया याहृवो दिशः ॥ ..... 23
दौ रुत्तमाद्र माकारां जठरं पृथिवी पद्म्।
दट्टि: सूर्यो मन ख्यन्द्रः प्राणं चास्य रारीरिण:॥ ..... 24
अचछछद्योड्यमदाएयोऽयमक्केयोडरोप्य प़च।निल्यः सर्वगतः स्याणु: पुजनीयो मनीपिभि:॥25
यत्कृतं परमं रुप मनिर्देशय मलक्षणम्।
न तस्य पुर्पः पूजा मिच्छेद्विचुधोऽपि सन् ॥ ..... 26
देवं ध्यात्वा परो[रे?] धर्म:[मैं?] पणवादै: परै: परे:।घ्यायन् परोक्षं तदिति आवृत्तेत स पण्डितः॥27
यदा यदातु ल रभते प्रसादें बुह्दिगोचरम् ।
तदा तदा वपुः सृष्ष्मं ध्याये देबस्य संयतः ॥ ..... 28
बेद् वेदाद्न विद्यानां पारगः सुघद्हुभ्रुतः ।संशर्येनैव कार्येपु धुवं सीद्ति पद्मज $1 ॥$29
आगमाधै दढं क्रुर्या त्सर्वविय्याभि रात्मवान्।
विवेकेन च श्युहेन नागमसयैव विप्रवम् ॥ ..... 30
विनिर्धूतागमोह्नयेप देह्यनन्नवरो स्थितः। अभाप्य शरणं किंचित् कावसीद्ति डुद्धिमान् ।। ..... 31
सूक्ष्मात्स्थूल्कमिदं जातं रारीरं है्यस्य साधनम्।देवोडपि सदशा रतर्य साध्यो भवितु मर्द्रित।32

ततःस्यूल कमेणैव सूक्ष्ममर्थ हरे: कथम्। तथाहि वपुरव्यस्य जायते जन्मभि: शुभै:॥ 33 यस्तुविद्धानुपासीत भ्रीकामं परमेष्ठिनः। विधानं तस्य वक्ष्यामि संक्षेपेण पित्तामह् !॥ 34 हेम पाकार संवीतं प्रासादं ह्टेमनिर्मितम्। ध्यात्वा रत्नमयीं भूमिं देवताभि रधिष्ठिताम् ॥ 35 तस्य मध्येतु बैक्रणंठं रक्त पद्मे सुखासितम्। चतुर्भुजमनुध्याये त्सुप्रसन्न मृदुस्थितम् ॥ 36 द्वारपालास्थितैद्दरंरं चतुर्भिस्तोरणोज्वलै:। आसन्नाननुगृन्त्तं कामदानेन पूजकान् ॥37 पूजकान् परिवारांस्तु पूर्वमेव मयेरितान्। अचिरेणैव कालेन ग्रियं पामोति सुस्थिराम् ॥ 38

इति अ्रीपाश्नरान्ने परमसंहित्तायां
चिद्द्पूजा नाम
चतुर्विशोडध्याय:

# अथ पश्चविंशोऽध्यायः 

घ्रह्मा
पे नरा ज्ञानयोगेन न शक्या सत्वा मुपासितुम्। सर्वद्वा भन्रियुक्राТ्य किं तेपां परमं हितम्॥

परम:
तेपामधिगमो धर्मों विह्तितः कमल्गसन ।। तीर्थानां शुद्दिहेतूनां वैष्णवानां च घर्त्मना।।
ज्ञानिना मवियुक्राना मिच्छतां धर्ममुत्त्तम्। अभिगम्यानि तर्थानि पावनानि समंततः ॥3

यत्र देशो पसीदन्ति करणा न्यस्य देहिनः। त चीर्थमिति विज्ञेयं नराणां पापनाशानम् ॥
यथा तेपामभिगमादू धर्मयृडिंर्भविप्यति। तथा ते कधयिष्यामि लोकानुग्रह्टकाम्यया।।
तीर्था न्येकाह्हसाध्यानि द्वरह्ःसाध्यानि वा नच। पावनानि भविप्यन्ति इयहात्पभृति पावनम्॥
दशाभ्यो योजनेम्यार्वाडड्न तीर्थ सफलं भवेत्।
काले देशोरपि घृध्यैव फलवृद्वि विधीयते।।
देशोकालेतु दीर्घेऽपि यदि कार्यान्तरेच्छया। फीडया वा भवेत्रींथ्य न मोहा दहुमन्यते।।
पसङानुमसहेन गच्छेद्न्येन बा भृतः। यस्तीर्धानि नरोमूढँ: तस्यापि न फलं भवेत् ॥
भजमानोऽपि यत्तींथ्थ न मोट्रा हद्नुमन्यते।नास्तिक्येन विवृद्छेन तस्यापि न फलं भवेत् ॥10
तर्मात् डुन्दिं समास्थाय ल्यन्त्वा कार्यान्तरे स्शह्दाम्। अभिगच्छे न्नरसतींथ्थ सतन्त्र: स्थिरमानस:॥ ..... 11
शाक्त: समन्नमश्नीया द्शात्तो भैक्षमाचरेत्। नैमिम्तिकानि यानि स्युस्तानि भुई्जीत न कचित् ॥ ..... 12
कायस्गानुपघातेन बृत्तिरस्य विधीयते।कृचछ्रूमें हि मर्य्यानां तीर्थाभिगमनं विड्डःः ॥13
नद्य: समुद्रगा सतीर्थ सिन्धुनदोग्य संगमः।वाप्यश्न मृदुभिर्जुहा: पर्वत्तायतनानि च॥ 14
स्थानानि देवतानां च दुर्गाणि गह्नानि च।आश्रमाणि च सिद्यानां चिहानि च दिवैकसाम् ॥ 15भागीरध्याश्य तीर्थानि सरस्बल्याश्य सर्वशः।आसमुद्रान् मनुष्याणां पाबनानि विरोषत:॥16
कुरक्षेन्रेच तीर्थोनि सालग्राम सरस्तथा।ग्रीपर्वतेच तीर्थानि कुमारी तार्थमेवच ।।17
सेतुबन्धश्य रामस्य तींर्थ गोकर्णमेवच।शूपर्पक तथा तीर्थ पुष्करं नैमिरां तथा।। $1 s$स्थानं च वैष्णवं मुल्यं तीर्थानां परमं मतम्।एवमादीनि तीर्थानि नरः पाप्य मह्रामति:॥19
त्रिरान्रमेकरान्ं वा पूंव कुर्याद्भोजनम्। अराक्री भैक्षमश्नीया त्कन्द्यमलफलानि वा। ..... 20
जपयझ्ञं सदा कुर्या न्मौनी ध्यानपरायण:।स्वात्वाsचम्य शुचिर्भूत्वा तीर्घतोयेन मन्त्रवित् ॥ . 21
योगपीठं जले ध्याबा देवमावाध चेतसा।पायमाचमनं चार्थ्य दल्वा तेनैव धारिणा॥22
तत्पादान्जि:सृतां धारां ध्यात्वा मूर्धनि चात्मनः।अवगाशेतेत मीनेन तीर्धे भागयतो नरः॥23
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ज्रह्मा
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परम:
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## अंथैकोननविंशोड़ष्यायः



चह्मा
ऊर्मइोपा स्त्वयानोश़ा स्तन्ज्रेऽस्मिमन सन्ति[यदि]केचन। तदिद्वर्नं समाचक्ष्व परं कौतूह्लं हि मे ॥

## परम:

अथातःसंम्रवक्ष्यमि ऊर्मरोपानरोपतः। सतेपां कर्मणामें यभायोगं पितामह् !॥2

योगपीठं चिना कुर्या न्मुद्रया पद्ममासनम्। शर्षारिः्ज पेद्ममालांज्य केसरेपु द्लेपुच।।3

फल्पयित्वा पुनः कुर्यात् द्क्क्पाला न्यह्रिशाश्रयान्। थीजस्भाने तु ये बीजे देचतानामनाम्निच ॥4

मूल्गमन्ने तु विन्यस्य नेन यागं समाचरेत्। आमन: [र्मनः] कार्यमुर्ता तु मूलमन्न्नः समाप्यते ॥ 5 प्रधान द्वेवामेव हृद्यादिपु कल्पयेत्। पडङु न्यास सिध्यंश्र काम्ययागे पवयं विधि:॥6 पूजारंभे भयस्धाने कान्तारेपु नद्दीपुच। पाणान्तिकेपु दुर्गेपु पडद्नन्यास माचरेत्र II7 अर्चने भोजने सतुत्त्ये र्याने चाचमने हृते। मूध्रोचारविसर्गें च सन्ध्यायांच पपूजने।।8 शररीरन्यासकाले च नमस्कारे च तर्पणे। मौनं कुर्या त्रयत्नेन भवेन्निफ्फल मन्यथा।।

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1. स. मूल। ₹. अ. रा.

२r $\mathrm{ql}_{\text {. }}$
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## पूजाद्रन्यविशोपेण पूजयेदात्मन स्तन्तुम ।

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सर्वन्र समविष्कंभं ढादराहुल⿺辶 मायतम्।

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पुप्पयागंतु कुर्वीत छत्मचारी समाहितः।

संभवे कालपकानि फलान्यपि निवेदयेत्त।55

पऊररपि वनाह़ारेर्वर्वमस्धो निवेदयेत्।
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घह्मा
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नाविकस्स्रापराधेन यथा नाँ र्विनिवर्ततें।
एवं मद्रक्यपायेन संसारोऽ₹य विवर्धते॥31

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तर्मात्संवै पयत्नेन भनितमेय विकर्धयेत्।
सा तु שृद्हा नघत्येव वैप्णवं परमं पद्श्य ॥
तच्वद्धर्गनमेबास्या: कणितं वृद्दिकारणभ्।
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असिमन् काले गभा चारिम रूपेणानेन संग्रुतः ॥37

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जन्मान्तरंच मे भावि किमष्यसित शुराशुरम्।
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मम दुःखेन नान्यस्य दुःखं किमपि जायते।
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इद्मन्ये: पुरा भुक्तां भुज्यते च मया धुना।
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नैवासपद्ं ममैवेद्ं धनमैभ्वर्यमेववा। प़ते भृल्या इमे दारा एते पुन्रा इमे मिया: ॥45

एते सार्थ मवर्तन्ते नैकेतु निद्टितं मम। बाधते मामियं व्याधि र्थाधते मामियं जरा॥

सन्तापो मे परझ्रेति ममैवेयं च वेद्ना।
पूर्वे संबत्सरे दृष्ट मरिमन्पइयामि वत्सरे ॥
तन्र पूर्व कृतं कार्य मन्र कर्तन्यतां गतम्।
अतीते द्वि्से भुक्तमन्नमचापि भुज्यते॥
तथैव कियते कर्म तथैवाद्यापि सुप्यते।
कुर्वन्ति परावस्षैव पक्षिणों जन्तवस्तथा॥
मम तेपांच परयामि नविशोपं कदाचन।
खस्यां जाती भमोदन्ते विरोपेणापि जन्तवः ॥50

तस्माजन्मशुभं वा स्या दशुभं वा समं तु तत्। तस्माज्ञाते न विश्वासो ममास्ति निघनेपु च॥51

न विद्यास्तु न रुपेपु न मिन्रेपु न बन्धुपु।
मदायतं न जानामि मद्विधेयं नचापरम् ॥52

मामेकमेव पइयामि मग्नं संसार सागरे।
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अनागतं तथा सर्व मन्तराले किमस्ति मे।
तर्माच्छरणमिच्छामि किंचि देकान्तिसंद्तितम् ॥57

अन्यथा मम संह्रे[सा?] भयं चा न निवर्तते।
इन्द्रियाणामवैकल्यं विचेकं मनसस्तथा॥

अ[त?]स्मिन् जन्मन्घवासं मे द्विप्टया पृर्चक्रूते: शुभैभ। अस्मिन् जन्मनि यत्नेन [तरेन?] कर्तच्यं कुगलं मया॥ 59
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अनुचर्धी फलं तेपां सुदुॅखं जाननाशानम्।
कर्माण्येवतु दृर्र्त्ते वेद्रास्त्रागमेपु च॥
नच तैर्मानसं ताप: सर्वकालेपु नइयति।
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## इतिहास्त प्राराणुपु लोकवेदागमेपु च।

तस्मा च्वामेव शारणं प्रपचे भक्तबत्सल॥
मनसा कर्मणा वाचा निरपेक्षो दढवृतः। न करोमिच कामेपु कदाचिद्धि मानसमू ॥ 65 किं ममैकेन कामेन द्वार्यां वा सिद्हिमीप्सितम्। तर्मा त्फल मनारांक्षत् मपचे रारणं हैरिम् ॥
एकान्तदृढया भश्या व्यवसायोऽत्र मे ध्रव:।
इत्येवं दर्शानं कुर्या देकान्ते शुभमानसः ॥
वैप्णवं सिद्विमन्विछउन्न भ्यसेच समाह्तितः।
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# थी: <br> अथैकत्रिंझोऽऽध्यायः 

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भगवानपि गोविन्द् सतन्रैवान्तरधीयत।

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\text { तदूद्ध्वृ्वा विस्मितस्तत्र बभूब कमलासन; ॥ } 10
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एकान्तिनो सुदायुक्ता विद्णुभर्तिपरायणा:।भ्रड्इया परयोपेता चासुदेवम्तुपासते।।30
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नातःपरतरं किंचित् पुरुपस्य शुभोद्यम्।एकान्तेन परं देवं पुरुपो यत्मपद्यते॥32
नहि संस्वेपु होकेषु सर्वाकालेपु वा प्रुनः।
वैष्णवेभ्यों विशिष्यन्ते पुरुपाः केचन ऊचित् ॥ ..... 33
तेषां तु सफलं जन्म संसारेऽरिम न्न संशयः।
एकान्तेन लभन्ते [भजन्ते?] ये पुरुपाः पुरुपोत्तमम् ॥ ..... 3
न हि तंमति [संमति?] पर्यांमि सर्वदेशेपु देवल !।
य: कामेन चिना भक्षों देवदेवे जनार्देने ॥35
न मुत्यु र्नभयं तस्य न जन्मान्तर संक्रमः।
न मुत्यु र्नभयं तस्य न जन्मान्तर संक्रमः। यस्य नचयवते भक्तिनेषणवे चरणाम्बुजे॥ ..... 36
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अनेन सुपथा यात्रां ये केचित् प्रस्थिता भुवि ।
मान्या: सर्वैन्र जायन्तं कीर्तिनीयाय्य देश्हिनः॥ ..... $+1$
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मह्दर्पिभ्यो गतैभ्वर्या सतेभ्योेपिच मुमुक्षव:॥46
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ईम्वरत्वंच देवानां ज्ञानित्वंच विपस्टिताम्।
चैष्णवत्वंच मर्र्यानां नाप्यन्य तमस: [तपस:?]फलम् ॥ $1+8$
उत्पत्तिमरणे पुंसां वैप्णवानां फलान्विते।इतरेपांतु मर्त्याना मुभयं तद्नर्धकम् ॥49
तस्माच्वं देवल लक्क्रा सर्वमन्यदिचेप्टितम्।भजस्व सर्वभावेन परमात्मान मच्युत्यू ॥50
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स एव वैप्णवं ज्ञानमखिलं भोतु मह़्हिति॥ ..... 53
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सर्वेपामेच दानानां ज्ञानदानं विश्रिष्यते। नसंख्या फलसिद्धीनां ज्ञानस्यच विसर्पणात् ॥55यथैव पात्रसंपद्रि र्ञानदानं विशिष्यते।एवं पान्नस्य दोपेण दातुर्भवत्ति किल्विपम् ॥56
तस्मात्पान्रं परीक्ष्यैव दातः्यं ज्ञानमुत्तमम्। अभ्रमेण महृत्पुण्यं ज्ञानदानाध्यद्चिच्छति॥ ..... 57
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कचित् ज्ञानमिद्ं संव्व धारितं देवल त्वया।कचित्रे संशाया नप्टाः कचिन्ते निश्चिता मतिः॥60
एव मुक्करतदावाक्यं मार्कण्डेयेन देवलः।प्रणक्य शिरसा पाद्दें बचनं चेद्मत्रवीत्व॥61
देवलः
एतद् ज़्रानं मया लउधं त्वत्पसाद्वान्मह्रामुने।कृतकृत्यो भविप्यामि नष्टंमे हृद्यं तम:॥62
छिन्नामे संशायास्सर्वे समुपात्तझ्य निर्णयः।श्रद्हया सह्टिता भक्ति रद्यमे भवति ध्रुबम् ॥63
यधा ज्ञानमिदं हठ्धं पावनानां सुपावनम् ।प़वमेव करिष्यामि स्थितोऽहं बचने तव॥67
इत्यें देवलः भाप्य बैष्णवं ज्ञानमुत्तमम्।मार्कण्डेयं समामन्亏्य निर्जगाम घधेप्सितम्॥65
यददं श्रुणुयात्तन्त्रं दैपणव: शुद्दमानस:।तश्य पापानि नह्यन्ति जन्मान्तर कृतानिच ॥66
भ्रुत्वा य इदं तन्त्रमुपासते पुभ्पोत्तम ।अचिरेणच कालेन तस्य देव: प्रसीद्ति ॥67
यः पठे दाद्रादेतत्तत्पाठयति वा नरः।
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THE

## PARAMA SAṀHITA

OF THE

## PĀN̄CHARĀTRA

## Samhita I

1. Dévala came to see the great sage Mīrhandéya who was then sitting at ease in his hermitage beautiful with trees all round.
2. Having saluted hum in the prescribed form, and, by hum been welcomed with kindness, the learned Dévala began addressing his questoons to Mirkandéya who had knowledge of the Supreme Truth.
3. O, Bhagavan! (the all knowng) I have learnt the Vedas with all the Angas and Upängas (auvilary studies) in their elaboration, I have studied from masters the auxiliary sciences meludng Väkōvähyam (Logıc)
4. After all this learning I am not able to discover, without besetting doubts, what indeed is the way which leads ulthately to Supreme Bloss.
5. Nor am I able to find, in any one of the Agamas, the Supreme Good. Even after studying all these Agamas my doubting only became the worse.
6. In this perplevity, O, Bhegevan' teach me that which would remore my doubts I see no one who is mister of the ways which lead to the ultumate good, other than you.
7. Thus addressed by Divala, the Great Sant Murhandiya, answered, with a smile, Devala's question as follows-
S. I have obtaned long life, my memory has never left me, many cycles of destruction and creation have been seen by me as also many ages of Manu.
8. I have seen many teqchers, and the Sastras, I have learnt 2 thousind tames over In spite of it all, I have not been able to obtun from them even 7 little of what is the only ultimate Good

10 Therefore, feeling sorely puned, I went to Salagrimi, with a burning heart, and devoted myself to worshupping Vishnu there

11 For a thousand and eight years, I conducted the worship in the minner that seemed best to me, but, with deep interest and devotion

12 Then wis seen by me the Supreme God with eyes beautiful as lotus flowers, of darl blue colour and a gracious countenance

13 Prostrated by me in salutztion and belauded in hymns of pruse that Kin s of Gods spohe to me with grent hindness, in the following nords

14 Bhygvan - ' $O$, Murh andeya' by force of the worship which you offered through such a lons period, with such great devotion and in the minner prescribed, I im here before you

1) Ash what boon you wish to hive whether it be length of life, I nowledge wealth, or whatever else jou miy desire O the diserplined one, all prosperity to you

16 Hiwng been thus addressed by God, I asl ed with hands rused in adoration, that I noivledge pure, clear ind free from doubt may be mune

17-20 When I 2ddressed this request the God of Gods rephed smiding 'if your object is to gun Supreme hnowledre" go hence to Svetadvips situate amidst the Ocean of Milh the place of attumment to great Yogis (Saints) There serving in due form the Wise Ones of Great Knonledge, obtan from them the 1 nowledge sou desire which is capzble of procuring for you the Henven of the Gods and the still higher freedom You shall hase $O$ Disciphned one' unobstructid freedom,
to move wherever you please, as also long life, by my Grace'. The great God having told me this disappeared then and there from my vien.

21 Thereafter having been struck with wonder, O Dévala 1 I started towards Sivetadııpa, and hept travelhng for a long time without anybody obstructing me on the way.

22-24. Crossing mountans and oceans I reached that island ultumately. There I found Sunts all hght, each with four arms bearing morls of the Disc, the Conch, and the Lotus. Beng all devoted to Purushōttima, contemplating Him alone (as the sole refuge), these Lkantis (people with only one ultumate end to attan) were happy, unequalled, without wives, with their minds mituned, and always intent on contemplating the Supreme.
25. Seeing them and maling my obeisance, in wonder, to all of them as befitted them, I then went to the hermitage of the Saut Sanרha

26-29 There hiving done hum reverence I addressed him in the follownes words 'Please understand Iam Marhandesa coming from another dvipz (division of Ind), O wise One' who has attuned to the highest hnowledge, enlighten me who has come all the way for the suhe of hnowledge'. Thus addressed by me the highly learned and great minded Sanha, mahing reverence to the Supreme God, sud in reply "Be it so". The treatise which was then tuoght me by Sinaha, well pleased with my devotion, remored the doubs and dirhness enseloping my soul Effort arose (játahi) in me and my mand became clear.
30. Continued vestition of mind ceased, and attechment to anything became subdued. ' $O$, Duvaln' ' This Treatise was obtumed by me in the Mmsantion (the age of Mmai) before the present one.
31. Through thas long intersal of tume no one was tuu, tht this worh as a whole because of ats astines

32-33. Hivung zequired this in parts, many usecties have gone satisfied, for that reason therefore this worl. is
hnown in the world in various forms, without giving a satisfactory meaming, missing the essence of its teaching and even contradicting one mother The Pancharalra tuught in this treatise is spol en of is the Supreme "Yoga-fantra"

34 O austere in devotion, because it is the work of the Parama Purusha Himself That it conveys the truth, is not open to counter argument, and is of immense good to the world

35 It is acceptable to the devoted, the more so to the devotees of Vishnu, imong the Agamas this is treated as alone authoritative

36-37. It his continued intact through the vanous ages of creation by command of the God of Gods The wise ones who hnow this worl completely, will have no doubt of iny hind in the pursuit of the path of holy living Their Iffe would not be lived in vain, there is nothing that they could not attun to

38-39 They will have no suffering, no anger, and no in guish of mind The frut of deeds, the allumination resulting from hnowledge and the co-operation of these two is expounded in this treatise The five qualities of the promery elements are sud to be rights to the embodied soul

40-43 This is called pancharatra cither because of the union, or beczuse of the separation, of these five Bhutss (primury elements), the Tinmatris (subtle elements), Ahrnh rram (individuation), Buddhi (thought), Avynhta (the formless) these five have been described as the five ratra (gifts) of Purush3, and hence they ure called pancharatra if this worh is fully and carefully mastered by one, to him the benefit that would accrue from the study of my other Sistra is little If you have doubts to clezr in respect of your pursuit of the holy may of hife, have this work expounded To those who remain in doubt even after consulting other treatises bearmg on the subject, this treatise is recommended the best (by the Wise)

44-55 Scemg jou in that condition of doubt, the fechng of surprose arises in me therefore listen ittentisely to the
päncharätra as heard by me of old from Sanaka through the grace of the God of Gods. This treatise contains one lac of chapters, treating of evolution and involution; teaching the attanment of perfection as the result of various deeds. O Dévala; this work however it is not possible to hear in full, as I myself could learn it only after gaining length of life; I shall therefore teach you the work, taking from it only the essence of it, beginning with the introduction and leading up to the account of Vaikuntha (Supreme abode of Bliss). This Universe was all darkness, ununderstandable, without form, incapable of being described or even conceived, as if all was asleep all round. In such darhness the Supreme One assuming the sleep of $Y \tilde{o}_{\mathrm{g}} a$ (contemplation), remained long in that condition; the self-luminous One then gave thought to bringing about creation. Then agan tahing the form of a Yögın, the Lord first created the seed of the Unverse in the form of a white lotus, with a thousand petals all round the circle of pistils (hésara) surrounding the pericap (karṇkā), springing from out of His navel. In this lotus He created Vidhāta (the creator) with four faces, the source of all art and learning, with soul sanctified by meditation on the Supreme, the lord of all creation. That Lord, having created the five elements first, then created all the worlds, including the moving and the unmoving, by means of the elements separately and jointly. Having in this manner created all the worlds, Brahma (Pstãmaha) the great Yōge un unwavcring contemplation began concentrating (his breath). In that condition there arose in lus mind a doubting enquiry regarding all that was around hum.
56. Sprngmg from out of that doubt there came a sudden flash upon his mand. He then saw the God of.Gods, lying in his couch in the Ocean of Mulk (Kshirasigara).
57. He, the lotus-eyed, was in bed on the body of Ananta (the great suahe S'eshr), with four arms bearing the Conch, the Disc, the Club and the Lotus.
58. He was dark of hue, wearing cloth of golden colour; Siti, His consort was sittung at His feet. He was of pleasing colour, and bore on His chest the mole, S'rivatsa, and the Jenel Kaushubha.
päncharattra as heard by me of old from Sanaha through the grace of the God of Gods. This treatise contans one lac of chapters, treating of evolution and mvolution, teaching the attanment of perfection as the result of various deeds. O Devala, this worh however it is not possible to hear in full, as I myself could learn it only after ganing length of life, I shall therefore teach you the worl, taling from it only the essence of $1 t$, beginning with the introduction and leading up to the account of Varhuntha (Supreme abode of Bliss). This Unverse was all dथrhness, ununderstandable, without form, incapable of being described or even conceived, as of all was asleep all round. In such darhness the Supreme One assuming the sleep of Yôd $a$ (contemplation), remained long in that condition, the selfflumanous One then gave thought to bringing about creation Then agan tahing the form of a Yõgin, the Lord first creatted the seed of the Universe in the form of a white lotus, wh th a thousand petals all round the circle of pistils (hesara), surrounding the pericap (rarnika), springing from out of $\mathrm{H}_{1 s}$ pavel In this lotus He created Vidhita (the creator) with four faces, the source of all art and learming, with soul sinctitiped by meditation on the Supreme, the lord of all creation Thaz Lord, having created the five elements first, then created all the worlds, including the moving and the unmoving, by means of the elements separately and jointly Having in this manner created all the worlds, Brahma (Pıl ${ }^{\text {pha }}$ ) the great Yōgı, in unwavering contemplation begtu loncentrating (his breath). In that condition there arose in his mind a doubting enquiry regarding all that was around bum.

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58. He was darh of hue, wearng cloth of golden colour; $\dot{S}^{\mathbf{n}}, \mathrm{H}$ is consort was sitting at $\mathrm{H}_{15}$ feet. He was of pleasing colour, and bore on His chest the mole, Srivatsa, and the Jewel Kaustubha.

59 Vanatcyn (the bird Gurudz) was sented on His side constintly serumg Him Haung seen the Excellent Purusha, Brahm?

60-62 Not translated benn' muntelligible owing to lapsc of words shluch looks likc a break the the MISS

## Paramah

63 To all embodied ban ss ictivities are two hnow ledge (gñamm) and action ( 1 rys) Emoncipation results from the actse development of Gñana, and life (Samsriı) results from the active development of Larma

67 Action which is himited gives rise to result which is also measurable while ouma which cannot be measured pro duces result which has no limit

## Bralma



65 To people involved in life ind lool ing to the satisfaction of the sensec how is the attmum(1) of 1 nowledge (vgnanam), even in $\boldsymbol{z}$ lim ted mensure, possible though they be Yogius.

## Paramah

66 The hnowled, e attuned by worldly men does not wail to brime them emancipition it ill 1 it only scries them to understund the means by which to get rid of the bonds of retion

07 When thus the bonds of $k a)^{\text {L }}$ (somposed of action and means thercto are destroyed one becomes itso facto possessed of the hi, hest hnowledge, and for ever remins as such

## Bralma

68 In what manner are the emmespated whio are your bodies to be distunguished from the embodied This Secret of Sccrets my at plense You to tell me O, Lord'

## Paramah

69 They become My self alone there is no difference whatsoever between the two In whatever minner I divert myself, the emancipited do so in the sume manner libewise

## Bralma

70. What is it that brings the embodied souls into bondage ? That, tell me, O, Purushõttama In what manner do the means of bondage bind man.

## Paramah

71. O Branman, the three gitmas (qualities), which act both in conjunction and separately, make thrice two hinds of sleep. By these men get bound
72. Sattua sleep is happy. The sleep arising from Rajas promotes action, from Tamas comes confusion and bewlderment. These are considered the three forms of bondage.

## Bıalima

73. These three qualties are found in conjunction in men; how can these be separated by those Yöstns who wish to achueve emancipation.

## Paramah

74 These are not qualites of man as such but are the result of attzchment to objects of the senses They spring from them and cease with them.

## Bralma

75. O, the Best of Heavenly Ones ' what is it that you called vishaia to men, attachment to which brings into evistence the gunas, and detichment destroys them ?

## Paramalt

76. The embodied ones evistmg in the material world have the three qualities (gumus) in their mature (frahrt) They are bound so long as they are associated with her (nature), when that assocition ceases they become free.
77. Min lnows alwiss that the thre siunas (quilites) exist in Prakrt (mintertil ciuse) it is Prakrit that alwas creates in him virious hinds of sleep (forgetfulness).
78. Man cnjoys thes slecp, as he would a women dar to ham and in the evercise of her oun right. In consequence he forgets his own mature. This is regurded as the nature of the association between $m$ in and his maternal nature (Prahith).

## Brahma

79. By what cause is brought about his association with Prahri. This is regarded a great seciet, O Great One, do teach me this

## Paramah

80. Mayan is indeed the cause of this, according to my original disposition. Man however is overcome by Mãya as a result of Karma (his own action)
81. To the Maya created by me there is no cessation in this world except as the result of my Grace. There is no need to enquire about it.
82. As long as this Māya is not removed by my Grace, so long is worldly existence to man. When Mäya ceases emancipation follows.

## Bralima

83 You are perfection, $O$ God, what can compel you to show Grace. I do not understand the compelling cause, do expound it to me please.

## Paramalt

84. Fath, Devotion and Meditation which people show towards me, result in good, that good may be then to be my Grace.
85. The devotion shown to me, though not as prescribed in the $S^{\prime}$ astries and the Agamas, brings only good, even to men who may be uncultured. Of this there is no doubt.
86. Therefore to man in worldly life nothing but my Grace can do the ultumte Good. No other way need be searched for for the attamment of this.

In the Parama Samhita of the Pàncharaitra, Chapter I entilled "Onestons and Anstucrs" (Prasina-Prahtachanam)

## CHAPTER II

## Bralma

1. O, Bhagavan' the Lord God of Gods, Lord of the lotus eyes! All religious observances have You alone, the Lord of all creation, for their objective, I ween
2. Whoever should wish to devote hunself to your worship, according to prescribed forms, please tell me how they should prosecute the worship. In what place and in what manner should they please you?
Paramalh
3. Whatever is my sport be it in creation or destruction, that you contemplate in die order, and with devotion
4. The primary orign of all created thungs (Bhavas) is Prakrth, otherwise called Diavia, the same thung is also described as Avyäkuta (unchanged) and Avudvā (unhnown, nonknowledge). That alone is described as $\bar{V}$ yahtam also.

5=6. Av̌aKla, Buddhh, Ahankàra, Bluìta and Mâlra, these five, the eleven Indrivas, the tive Mahaibhitas (material elements), Kshetra (abode) in two torms, material and etherial, and Kshlutragña who is the Supreme One. That these are the Tathas (the promary elements) you have been already told, Holy One 1
7. All created things, are associated with three guluas found in Prakith. These fall into three classes, the superior, the maddle and the minerior.
8. Where Sath، a (goodness) domintes, it is superior; where a desire (Riagas) predommates, it is middle, and where Tamas (dariness or ignorance) presals, it is uferior. Their action also is quite similur.
9. The service that plears me best is that wheh is full of goodness (Sithat). Service rendered with desire (Raja) results in briming enjoyment. Service ofiered in 1 gnorance (Tamms) results in deluswe attechment.
10. Therefore one who wishes to please me by service, should render service in the Sallinc (disinterested) form, having destroyed in due order every wish arising from desire and darhness or ignorance (Rajas and Tamas)
11. Adopting the comise of destruction (Samhain, moolution) proceed to destroy all desire and darhness Adopting the course of crention, esolutionised recreation must be brought about.
12. In this process of evolution and mevolution of all created things in one order, it must be understood that the processes reach up to me. Otherwise there will be no fulfilment

## Bralma

13 Wherefrom is the birth for things and where do they reach their end according to common acceptance. Have both of these processes in end, please tell me.

## Paramalt

14. Prakrth (Nature) gives birth to thungs Prokrli it is that which swallows them agun. With Brahma's coming into eustence is creation, his end brings destruction.

15 The day and the night allhe of Brahma are of the measure of one thousand Y'tagas. By that measure Brahma's life is a hundred years
16. O Ptamalia (Brahman)' In this manner, by the measure of Brahma's life the cycle of creation and destruction heeps going on by My direction

## Braluna

17. What is the form of that Prakrt, and in what manner does she bring thangs into existence? What is the connection between her and the Supreme Purusha?

## Paramal

18. The form of Prakrlt is described as unanmated, unmeasurable, eternal, alwass clangung, as possessed of the three qualites, and as prosiding body for those who act (Karmmahi).
19. The relation betwicen Purusha and Prakri is universal pervasion ( $\mathrm{r} \boldsymbol{3} \mathrm{a} p h$ ), as He, in sery truth, is without beginning and without end,
20. As sound pervades all this $\tilde{a} k a ̈ s i a$ (space), so, in the same manner the Supreme Soul (Paramătma) pervades all Prakrth
21. As viscidity in mill, as taste in water, so in the process of transformation these two attain to the position the pervaded and the pervader
22. In this condition that which is the pervading agent, is the Superior Pumān or Vishayiz, while the unformed Prakriu (Avyäkrtam,) becomes the object of periasion, that is, $V_{t}{ }^{\prime s} / a a y a$ and thus inferior.
23. Sance Sat and Asat cannot be separated one from the other and seen apart, in the same manner the pervader cannot be regarded as distinct from the pervaded. Hence Purushat is regrded as the pervader of all.
24. In thus, avyäkrtam (Prakı it) is Achut (manımate), Chut (the active principle) is held to be superior. The two combined is different from either, and exist as if they were one.

## Bialima

25. How did all that we see-the three worlds-anse from this ${ }^{2}$ Of wht hind are men who are placed in earthly life (Samsära)

## Paramalt

26 By direction of the Supreme Purusha alonc, Prakrit (nature) heeps constantly creating all hiving creatures and destroys them in the end
27. Prakri being an machne promesple does not create otherwise (than by my direction) Therefore the Supreme Purusha does the work of both creation and destruction
28. O, Brahman' hear attentiscly first of all the story of this present creation, after this I shall give sou an account of evistence and destruction.
29. The powers characturistic of the Supreme Soul are sa,d to be five. By means of these, it is that the Supreme God temuns in the highest Heaten.

30 These five are (1) Paramòhth, (2) Pumün, (3) Visia, (t) Norrlh, (5) Saria. These are said to be His Fine powers (S'akhs) and are nomed Panchstamshad (five secrets).
31. The supreme Soul, Lord of the Universe, in full possession of these five powers, enjoys howledge in five ways by the accession of the five organs of sense.

32-33. In enjoying sound ' $S^{\prime} a b d a$ or $I$ Ihāsa) He is Paramìsiht in case of touch He is Putusha, in case of light He is Visuatma, in the case of taste (asasa) Niveth, in the case of smell Savaitma. Paral. Purusha is the subject in each case. These are regarded as Panchätma and are described as of etherial form (Silhshamartipa);
34. Incapable of realization in worldly life, comprehensible by concentration (Yóga), and eternal, thıs etherial form (Sthslima S'anira) is sud to be the means of emancipation (Minkt).
35. This etherinl form (Sukshma) in combination with Prakylt assumes fifteen forms in order. These fifteen fall into three groups of five each and become the source of the three Guyas (qualities).
 tamınated (nurmală) powers form the source of Sattva (goodness).
37. Vägridant, Krıy̆̄, Kırthh, Lakshmi, Srisht, these five, being shghtly contmminated, are regarded as the source of Rajas, the active principle.

38 Molumi, Avadyà Tamôvati, Mrfyulu, Mayya and Malmin these, being fully contammated, constitute the source of Tamas (Ignorance, darhness).
39. Among these understund Satha as that wheh gines light, Rajas as that which produces activity whule Tamas has to be understood as that wheh hides from view. These are the characteristics of the Gumas (quilities)
40. It is by these Gulpas alone that the whole creation, anumate and inzmumte, assumes surprisingly varied forms by process of combuntion and separation.

41-42. Buddlu formed of the three gunas falls into enght cinsses according to varition in qualities From Saftha sprongs that which constatutes heppiness, from Rajas what constitutes sorrow; and from Tamas what constitutes delusion
or ignorance (Mõha) I shall now detal the different forms of these if you will listen The Satvika forms are four, while the Räjast is but one.

43-44. The Tämasic forms are three. The names of these I shall now give in detail. Dharma, Güäna, Vatrāgya and Alsvarya are the four from Sallva. From Rajas springs the opposite of Vauagya. Consider that the opposite qualities to the other three, Dlurma, Gĩãna and Aisvalya, are from Tamas.
45. From Buddhu arises Ahankāra of three hinds, by association with the three gulnas. It is by reason of this Ahankāıa that man (anitul) regards, as possessed of soul, things without it.
46. From association with Sattiaguna, it is called Vatkārika Ahankära, with Rajas, it is called Tayasa, with Tamas it is called Bluiltädı Alankära, thus mahing three hinds of Ahankāra.
47. From the Valkärika Alanhàra the five organs of hnowledge (buddlhundrıyas or ginäncndrıyas) arise, it is from these that man gans lus hnowledge in this world.
48. Fiom Tajasa Alankiara arise the five harmundryyas, the five organs of actoon, from this taliasa Ahankära arises mind (manas) in two forms which are the means of volition (sankalpa).
49. From the same taujasa chlankāra arises Käla (tıme) having its own chracteristics From Kīala arises Dısī̄ ( space or direction) counting in order from the east.

50-51 From Blutaid arise the fise Tanmâras in the regulir order as follows, first S'abda-Tanmaitra, the second Sparia, the thord Rapa, the fourth Rasa and the fifth Gandha in order to form the subtle body (Sthshmar l'graha).
 Manas (Mind), Indwduation (Ahanhīru), Intellect (Butdhu) Nature (Prakrt) and the Yoga-body (Yoga-S'arma), these twelice are sud to constitute the form of the Supreme One (Paramãtma). Seitung Him up in räcuffea form those "ishung to attan Stddh (cmancopation, etc.) Worshup Hum.
54. From the Tanmairas arise the five blutas (elements) Ahäsa (ethcr), Väyu (arr), Tıjas (fire,) Jala (watcr) and Prthuvt (earth) as the fifth.
55. From these five anse the gross body (Sthilla S'anra) of embodied soul (man), the cars, the shm, the eyes, the tonguc, the nose, these constrtute the five Buddhindryas (organs of intellect)
56. The five Kirmēndrıy as (organs of action) are the tougue the hands, the sewual organs, the excretary organs, and legs. The body constituted of these is called Sthulla (gross) because of its action and constitution
57. In this manner, creation of body and soul, O Brahman, has been described by me to you down to the formation of the body, in both the subtle and the gross (stiksluna and sthilla) forms I shall now proceed to the embodied.

58 The powers (siaktis) of that same Supreme Purusha, in their unembodicd form, exist, as if in distinct forms, by therr origun, name and form.
59. Having attaned to the physical body (Bhauthkan $S^{\prime}$ ariram ) these bengs by the influence of their previously acquired karma (worhs), wander for a long time in worldly evstence (Samsara). These form the people bound to worldly life.

60 If of pure good deeds, they proceed upward to the attuinment of higher existence If of bad deeds they simılarly attan to a lower state of existence
61. These even though men (pumämsah), and beng, even by themselves, capzble of understanding, become meapable of howing the Supreme (as distinct from self) from the delusion of mind brought about by the abode

62 To those embodied souls, the evils of attachment and hatred arising from their very nature (Pralrth) are seen only in worldly life What else can these do for them ?
63. By the evcellence of therr qualities, and by ther orn deeds, good and bad, the embodied ones attan to high, middle and low conditions of hifc
64. To those in whom the good (Satlva) quality is found in high measure, godly nature is considered the end, for those of Rajasa, human life is the prescribed reward; in the sam e manner, to those excelling in Tämasa, anımal life is the prescribed reward.
65. In this manner all embodied souls attam to their varied goals Mounted on the wheel of time they heep rotating by the illusion of ignorance.

## Bralma

66. O God of Gods, What is it that you called KälaCliakram. If I can hear it, noble onc, I should like to know its true form (svaripam).

## Paramal

67. Time creates the elements (blutianil), Time destroys things born. Time is ever wakeful. Time cannot be transgressed.
68. Time distnguishes all human ends, worldly as well as other worldly. The Past, the Present and the Future, all these take ther course in Time
69. The movements of the Planets, the stars and the zodac in ther orbits is due to Time likewisc. Thus the dinsion of time is made in many ways.

70-71. Tume is satd to be of twelve different ditusions. Ayana (half-year), Rttu (season of 2 months), month, fortnight, day (tillu), Savana (third of a day), Yäma (stith of a day), Muluirlam (16th of a day), Nädu ( one ssticth of a day), Kalā (1 mınute or 48 seconds), V'mäḍ (ssticth of a näd $l_{l}$ ) and Pràna (time for a single breath) these mahe up the twelice.
72. The lord of these is S'amuatsara (ycar), the embodsment of tme, and the offsprng of light. The two ayanas form th two wheels..
73. The three seasons are described as the hubs. The months constutute the spokes; the fortnights, the clements. $O$, the Lotus-born.
74. Ritus are six in number like the sis orgins of action begmmey feet, etc. The Muhtrias are stated to constatate the fingers and the toes.
75. The Nädıs are saıd to be blood vessels; and Kaläs constitute the hair, Vimadls form the roots of harr on the body, prinas are the breath.
76. In this manner, the universe of moving and unmoving creation, nses and sets as do the plancts and stars,
77. The Supreme Beng (Purusha), O, Brahman! having become Käla, sits and turns the wheel of tume perpetually.
78. In this minner heeping the unverse going round through the illusion of his Gunas, the eternal God remams busily doing, as if in play.
79. O, Kimaläsma (lotus-seater), the twelve Sakts (powers) sprang in regular order from those twelve forms which are described to be his

80-81 Yogeṡvarı, Sukhã, Pragña. Pushth, Smrth, Dıph, Rādāa, Väk, Nitu, Käntı, Amıtā, and Sarràtmukā S'aktt make 12 Saktis These having come to the earth reman for ever there.

82 From these agan sprang the twelve Mirlipälas; they are Lnown in the world here by ther respectuc S'akits.

83-86 The sume Mitrupălas are to be understood as lords of the months, O Brihma The first is V $V_{t S I} / m$ in the month Madhu, M udhustdana in Madhava Triukrama in Stuka, Vāmana in Such, S'sidhara in Nabhas, Hnslukesa in Nabhasya, Padmanabha in Isha, Dämodara in I'raa, Kesaıa in Sahas, Nārāyana in Suhssı, Mädhava in Tapas, Govinda in Täpasya. In this way the twelve guardians of the months are designated onc for each month
87. In this order they are counted as of great valour and great virtue The self same Glorious Bright one, the Supreme, the Highest Soul, manifests Himself in different forms in vanous classes of beings, Dēvatı and other

88-90(A) In what manner that a crystal bead, by the proumity of things of different colours, is seen in different colours, in that srme manner, the Supreme Purusha, though ever Onc Himself, assumes in this world of ours, different forms according to the ingredient qualities, and thus becomes the bound ones and the released.

90 (B)-92. The Self-same Supreme becomes what He docs, by pleasing, He becomes the moon, by control, Yama, by fortitude, Saha, by blowing, Vayu, by bearing, Fire, by destroyng, Hara, by Brahmın deeds, Brahma, in this manner the differences in hind of the Dëvat2s are to be understood as different manifestations of his $S^{\prime} a k t i$.
93. Snce the Supreme is in all forms (vasisuariupyät), it is impossible to count the Saikts of the Great One, among these three are counted the principal ones (piadhima) in all the three worlds

94 and 95. The first Purushas are sad to be Brahma, Siva (Gö) and Vishnu Among them Vishnu stands the hıghest (1) because of His Sättivic action, (2) because of his protecteng the unverse and (3) by his capacity to bestow the hughest bliss (apavarga), in this manner He is superior to the other two.
96. As beng the cause of all that is good he is called Purushõttama. Eternal IVell-beng and worldly Prosperity alke are declared to be Nirayam Himself.
97. In the dispensing of these He is alone capable, hence He is Näräyana. Innsmuch as He is in all embodicd bengs, he is Vásavã.
98. Beng the common God of all these, He is called Visudeva. By reason of His pervading all creation (gagat) He is called Vishnu.
99. He is called Hari as he destroys sorrow. Such a glorous Beng pervades the Unterse in four Vyuthas (emanations)

100 For the good of all, Jiastude: $a$ is regarded as Dharma, hiving attaned to the highest perfection in Dharma, ctc. Sankarshana is regarded as Ginana.

101-102 (A) Sumilarly Pradhyumma is Modksha, and Auruddha is all-Istara Wherei er these four quilitics appear clearly, the four $D \overline{\bar{c}}$ ass, above mentoncd, are there to bless, beng full of love to their detotecs.

102 (B)-103 (A) Whosocier has the four evils, opposites of Dharma, cte., ewasting in hum, these four Datas pumbh ham and plunge him in calamitics.

103 (B) to 105 (A). These four controlling deitres of the unverse mahe the four divisons of the I Feda, Aśrama, Varme and the cardmal directions. I have so far explamed to you, desirous of knowng the lughest ends," the method of creation, more detailed description being impossible owing to its vastness.

105 (B). The opposite of creation is counted the equal of destruction (pralaya).

100 When, however, the process of destruction is complete, the Supreme Beng (Paral Pumãn), ceases to be active. He remanns, devord of acturty, a mere mass of intelligence, in the highest Heaven (Parama-Vyoma).
107. O Brahman, hnow thou that, that Beıng (Purusha), Vishnu to be mysclf, lying on the bed of Sesha in the "Ocean of Mull" as if m sleep (Mäva)

108 and 109. It is Me alone that all men please by sacnfices of all hinds. It is agan Me that the Yogme, masters of all senses, contemplate, praise in prayers and worship in devotion. It is Me agan that the Upanishads of all the branches of the Vedas discuss
110. Being in all the worlds as ther Soul, I am the Supreme Soul, controlling all, all the worlds exist in Me, I am therefore the Lord of alt.
111. Whoever among men are devoted to me, and resign themselves in my hands, they become Siddhas (Seers) without doubt, having attaned therr object.
112. In regard to creatures two wishes arise in me, 0 Brahmon. They are affection and negket, I am cternally possessed of both.
113. Those devoted to me, dong gond deeds, I fatour by the first of these, those not so devoted and given to doung cull, I pumsh them by the other.
114. Having attaned to a body by which one could accomphish all, the embodicd ones should do good decels to please mc.
*. In S1. 105, the MSS reads Bhuta-Kimass it the reading adopted is Bhutt.
115. When I am pleased, O Brahman, life in Heaven and Final Emincipation alike, are attanable to all men without doubt.
116. I have told you thus far, O Brahman, the essence of ceverything (worth knowng). This is to be maintancd as a secret from common people. What else do you wish to know?

[^11]21. The result of dceds done cannot be destroyed even in a hundred births. Each new brth only adds to the result, and will not aval to change the result.

22 and 23. Salvation is unparallelled happmess; wthout sorrow, without end. Therefore, for gaming salvation (muhht) worslup Väsudèsa, without indifference, without desure for prospenty, and whole heartedly. Three are the modes of worshipping Him, by deeds, by words and by thought.

24,25 and 26 (A). These rcsult in greater and greater good ultmately, offerng unguents, flowers and thungs acecpted as pure by the good, with due mantras (mystic prayers) is described as sacnfice by deed (Karma Yagña). Beıng pure and becoming calm, the uttering of prayers and mantras with devotion, constitutes sacrifice by word.

26 (B) and 27. Giving up all out of onc's self, worship, offered according to prescription (of the Sastras), caclustvely mentally is declared to be worslup by the mind O Brahman! Each of these is regarded as of three kinds according to the power it calls forth.
28. These three are Sittyoki, Räjasl, and 7hanasi, the worship where the good predommates (Saittukl) is for attaming salvation Sicrifice (where the dommating quality is energy) is for attaining wordly ends.

29 and 30 (A). Worshup dommated by passion is for dong evil to others. These three are in the order of merit, the preceding being superior to that which follows. Brahmana, Kshatrya, Vassya, Südra and even women should offer worshup to God according to their natural disposition, and with devotion.

30 (B) and 31. The wealthy, the poor, the young and the old, the learned and even the suntly, all alihe should offer worship to God. There is notlung that will bring lingher good than worshap at the fect of Hari (the evil-destroying Vishṇu).
32. Therefore a man must, by every effort, be a devotee of Vishṇu. Leaving aside Purushottama, there is no one in all the Unirerse to gue salvation.

33-34. Action as well as its fruit are alike the outcome of His grace. In the accumulation of wealth, as well as in the averting of calamities there is no one else capable (of dong good). Therefore place yourself at the service of Deia (Vāsudēva).

## Bralinaa

35. How is the God of Gods to be worshipped? What should be the hind of man to worshp Him ? What is the prescribed manner of worslup? What is the result to be obtamed by such worship ?

## Paramalh

36. How a devotec of Bhagavan (Bhägavatali) offers worship to Bhà gavinn Hanll, that I shall describe with all attention, for your benefit, O Brahman, as also the prescribed manner of 1 t.
37. Eight are the prescribed ways Samaya (agreement), is the first, and then Sumāchära (approved practice), Svādlyyāya (holy readıng), Dravyasangraluz (collectıng matcrials for worship), Suddhu (purfying), Yoga (worshup), Stutt (prayer), Dhyānam (contemplation)
38. He who performs warshup in the manuer prescribed is called Bhügavata. It is by past good deeds that a man is born a Bhägazata.
39. Men fall moto two classes, Dikshita (mitated) and $a-D i k s h t a$ (unnitated). The mitated man is entitled to worslip in the full form preseribed above. while the unmitated can only offer partal worship.
40. Communty of bulef (Sanava) is alike common to the two; so the intrated and the umminated should alike act up to this. Our Lord, Blatiauian alone is tht for our worship, and no other, as He is the cause of all.

41-42. Read constantly literature dealing with Bhägaiann, as our Lord, our teacher and our friend, hsten wth attention to a recital of his qualities; love those desoted to Han by decd, thought and word; and apprecate the good m regard to thange, deeds and gurlitics of those who are Salivkias.
43. Never apply your mind to practice of other systems of ritual worhip. If there is a temple nerr, circumambulate both the God and the temple.
44. Never walk over used artheles of worship, nor use them, nor even touch them, do not glve them to any one, nor even smell them, but you must protect them (aganst ill use ?)
45. Mahing yoursclf pure, hecp repcating constantly prayers, by yourself in the tomple, in the evening, in the morming and at mud-day, contemplating Lord Nirayana.
46. Having got up from sleep, whine walling, porstratung and even when falling, while tahing and giving, heep reciting the mantra of the mystic sight syllables (the name Närīyana).
47. Never touch nor even speah to mon of heretical persuasions (ayadika), those making their living by temple service, non-behevers and evil doers held in contempt generally.
48. Do not usc a seat, bed or vehucie if it is of the form of a disc (chakra or discus of Vishmu), nor put your feet where there is a figure of Harı
49. Give careful ear to recital of places sacred to Vishnu and holy bathines places Treat devotecs of Vishṇu and $\mathrm{H}_{15}$ Samts always as your own relations (with affection and respect).
50. Do not eat anything obtained by unclean means; nor that whach is acquired by cwl-munded people So also avoid erting meat and dronk, and things much to the taste of drunhards.
51. The mitate should give up food offered to the departed, food given in charitable feeding houses and in places under birth pollution. Do not be unclem, but be always a brave derotec of Bhàgãan (Yishnu).
52. If ever you have any doubt as to what you should do, always apply to dcvotecs of Vishnu, expert in nght conduct and those well read in Päncharàtra.
53. Do not szy anything before you are ashed to, nor answer questions put to you unless it be from honest ignorance. Even if you know, you would be a wise man to conduct yourself in the world like an ignorant man.
54. When attacked by disease, or at the approach of fear, make a daily meantation of the mantra of the eight or twelve

55. When a breach of rule happens etther by accident or by error, make expiation by repetition (of these mystic syllables) a thousand times, or a hundred.
56. I have thus expounded to you roughly the "rule of the communty" (Sannaya). O Brahman' Whatever else may be inculcated in Vauslinava Dharma must also be conformed to.
57. I shall propound Achära (course of conduct) to be always adopted by a devotee of Vishnu (Bhägavãta). Achūra is what one has to act up to from day to day as latd down in the $S^{\prime}$ ästras.

58-59. Evrly in the morning vacate the stomach, and wash in silence; thus clean, take the ceremonal sip (ächumana) and at break of day repeat the mantra, panchopanishad, a hundred tumes, a thousand tumes, or at least ten times in emergency, (pray) to the sun with the kēla mantra, and to the cardnal ponts, each with the approprate mantra.
60. Performing obcisznce and making yourself pure, mutter in due form, cither the AshtäkMara or the Deaddrüdshara, sutable to the corcumstances each diyy.

61-62. After mutterng lauds or prayer, contemplate at the close the God of Gols. Comucrunis with devotees, cien better with Bmhmans, do your duly round of dutce, as also what in prescribed in the Dharma S'astra. Keep hearing mantras of appcal to Vinhmand stores rclathes to Him, the hearme of which effectively destroy uns.

63-64. Kuep m the compmy of desotecs of Vishnu, and do not get moto argument with them. Thrice a chey, or at leas! once, accordms to your abilty, devouth wortup the God of Gooh, purigme jourchif with a beth and whout the
shightest relvxation in your duly dutics, it the appointed periods of the year, and on the 12 th day of the fortngght more purticulurly

65-66 In holy places, and in sacred bathing places, offer your worship more elaborntely and fully Worship forms of Vishnu Look upon other forms of God is Vishnu humself cuen by strong effort, worship offered to the various other deities, ultmantely reach Him At the fect of Gods mage never assert filschood is truth

67 Even on occesions of calamity never turn bach from devotion to Gods image, ? firm-minded man should speah, put little and with humility of those devoted to Hum

68 Where there is compelling reason not to speah, dechinc to speal on the ground that what you Lnow is not fit for utter ance Before brezhing fast give a handful of grass to a cow

69-71 Without obtruning permission of Sanjasins (ascetics) and Bhasavatas (devotees of Vishnu) do not tahe your food I shall now exphan to you the right course of conduct for the mitnted O Brahman' as by that menns, devotees of Bhagas in (Vishnu) obtain eternal emancipation Gotting up carly in the morning, ind silently muttering to himself the Sarva-muntra let one put his left fnot down with a viell to going towards the east Let the left foot be put forvard uttering the mantra Vuritlyatma

72 Washing ifter evicuation with earth wet with water is prescribed in the Sastris tahe clean water uttering the mantr I Visualm , and tahe the holy sip with the manira Purushatma

73-75 Sprmhle water ether over your hend or your whole body, with the mantra Parameshtivalma Performing the Sandlua worship recording to prescription mutter the prayers in due form contemplating the indestructible Supreme Soul by menns of liano-mantra and, touching each of your orgins of action separately with the Ahankara mantra, touch 2 cow, spechled blach and white after due obersance with the Buddlu mantra Begin your duly round of work beang in mind Parama mantra
76. Mahing gifts to God and Brahmans with the mantra Gandlumaïtra, wash your hinds clean with earth trhen with the meantation of the same mantra.

77 Tahe such medicaments as you need with the incantation Rasa-mātra (mantra), with the Ruipa mantra, see flowers, ornaments, etc
78. Muttering Spars'a mantra, use auspicious dress and tahe seat, with S'abda mälra (mantra), hear auspicious words spohen.

79-81. When you come into touch with the great ele ments, do so with the respective mälia (mantra) in your mind, in case of contact with things impure, in partahing of unclean food and when one has been compelled to do thangs objectonable, a man must purify himself by talıng panchagavya, collecting in a clean vessel, in due order and with the panchopanushad mantia, the urine, excreta, ghec, curds, and milh of a cow, mahing up five in all and tahing the misture muttering the paramēeshtt, etc, mantra, pass your hinds over your body muttering the same mantra

82-83 When one thas done this he becomes freed of sun and lis body becomes purified Tahing sour bath by means of the mantras prescribed, offer your dally worshup to Vasudeva in the form of an mage made by the mantras of Vasudeva, having placed yourself under due protection aganst evil Heving bethed first for becoming clean then perform the matrifu-starma for purnfication
84. Bring earth with the use of Sarva-mantra, mahe the
 invole the Tirthas (holy waters), rub over your body with Purusha-mantra.
85. Take your bath with the mantra Paramèshtyàtuna, and tale the holy sap in prescribed form. Then again purify the whole of your body by the Panchopamshäd mantra

86-88 Having got into the water, mutter the Pauchamantra in due form, and performing, in all humility, the Pränãàama thrice, twice or exen once, finish jour bath and put on your clothes. Haimg taken the holy sip, stand
looking eastwards, alert and all organs under control, mutter the Paramahminsa manira, and then the Pranasa of three mähas (syllables) Sumilarly, mutter a thousand or a hundred tumes, the manira of eaght or twelve syllables.

89-90 Having Iet down a handful of water, contemplate upon the Sun. At the tume apponted, with hands held aloft in worslup, contemplate, by the same mantra, the Supreme Lord in the centre of the sun's Orb, in form minute and all brillant, and then propitate the Gods by offerings of water in the manner prescribed.

91-92 They are Indra and others beginning with Vishnu, Vasudiva, etc, the twelve forms (murtis), the twelve powers ( $\mathrm{S} a k t$ ) and the Paramutima (Supreme Soul), the five clements beginning with the carth, the Rishis and the Pitru (manes) This should be done with the numes of these in the accusative at the begmming and the word turpasãm (I give you satisfaction) at the end.

93-94 Thus is the mantra prescribed in truth for the givmg of satisfaction to the Gods, the Sages and the Manes. Having performed the tarpana (water oblation) to stisly these, tale the holy stp agam and go to the place apponted for worshup where by worslupping the Supreme One in the prescribed form, ind purtahing of what was offered to God, a Vashnava attuns to the highest suddlu in a short time.

In the holy Parama Samhita of the Panchan atha, Chaptcr III by name Vinaja (disciplinc)

## CHAPTER IV

## Bialmıa

1. O, Dēva ' I should lihe to hear the best way of worshipping Vishnu. In what manner is the worship to be offered to the highest Purusha hnown as Vishṇu?

## Paramalı

2. Therefore then I shall expound clearly the course of worship to be offered to Vishnu by the practice of which a devotec attuns to the world of Vishnu.
3. Going to the appomted place of worship, wash and take the holy spp (ächamann) with due humility, then looh, uttering the prescribed mantra, round the room meludng the altar and the floor.
4. Go round the altar by the nght and make your salutation, then collecting yourself, throw your upper cloth from under the right arm over the left shoulder, and, buing clean, turn towards the east
5. Being then seated, rub over both your hands uttering the Pranava mantra while so dong. Then utter the Panchöpanishad touchung the tip of each of your fingers in order, beginning with the hittle finger.
6. Touch the sic organs of the body with one hand uttering multra mantra. Protect yourself (aganst evi) from the cardmal points by utterng the astra mantra.

7 By Tējō-mantra make a surrounding wall and centre space for fire and, thus protecting yourself all round, practise abstraction of mind.

8-11. First of all make the Yoga-Smputa with three Pıäpàyàmàs(breath-concentration) Then, by cffort, begınning with the in-breath and then tahing the out-breath, or the other way, if you control breath, that act is called Pränăyãmá,
meditzting by the I'urushalima mantra, the breath it the lotus of the neval, concentr ite thace the supreme spirit in the form of breath Tlica, by means of the mimira, I's athan, consider the Sun in the heart is firc (Atmi) ind concentrite the supreme sparit there in the form of fire ill round Then concentrate in the throat with the Saran-mantra Bhava (spirit) placed in Malkendra : *
12. With the Nurth-mantha, concentrite on the hoad Vorunt in the form of water Blach, red solden and the white are the colour forms of Dharama (concentrition)

13-18 Lech one of these Dharanas (abstraction of mind) detuled above must be performed with three primatamas done in the mannct prescribed above In casc of these Dharantas, contemplate the unucrse is if conjoned with that priticular guna, remanng durmg the tume in unshahen con centration The way of attuming to Dharamia is in order Pulraka (in breth), Rēchaka (brcathung out), Kitumblaka (the holding in of breath) and Niramaya (stop breathing altogether) for Bhaga atas Hiving in the manner destroyed by Dharana all impuritics then perform the meditation upon God with concentration which gives punty to the soul In unshahen composure tihe the five elements begrnning with the carth into the Suprune boul, odopting the method of Pralaya (Dissolution) After this thinhing over in your own mind the order of creation down to the ittunment of the gross body, then utterng the mantaras in order and creating with your right hand, and then contemplating the causes, set each thing in its place again

19 Place the five clements beginning Akasa (ether) uttering the Panchamantra in the middle of the mouth, the heart, the privates and on the feet respectively

20-23 Having thus become mantra-bodted by means of Mahay ${ }^{\text {gha }}$ Samadh (extreme abstraction), buthe yourself in water of nectar brought in goiden pots by the Ladies of the Directions Contemplate the Sun in the form of lis brillint

[^12]33 On this seat is set the lotus, from which wis born the supreme Brhim?, surrounded by tuelic smaller ones, with the spacous pericarp in the middie, the interspaces filled with the pistils of the flower

34 Seated on this is Virat in the form of the unnserse and the creator of all The tiuclie mirths (forms of Vishnu) are to be understood as being seated on the lotus petzls

35 In the pistils are the fitteen $S^{\prime} a k h s$ (porsers) it the base of the pericirp is the source of the three gumas in ordar

36 In the middle of the pericirp ore the three S'ahlis of the Gunas in order, on the top of the pericarp arc placed in order, fire the moon and the sun

37 Havng in thus manner created the seat by the mantras intended thercfor, offer worship to the God-seat with sandal, flowers, etc

38-39 On this sent contemplate with the and of the great good Saklis the form of the Supreme Soul (Paramatman) pure as clear crystal and with four orms adorned with the conch, the disc the mace and the Iotus In thas amge mohe the God Achyuta the Paramafma or Supreme Soul of the universe

40 In the open but jomed hands first of all mal c the sent by act of mind then invohe the atl-pervading God there for mantainng Him there

41 Into that open hand in the form of prana a invohe the Supreme Soul whuch enjoss stisfaction cternal by the mantra Parameshtit having installed Hmi in the prinaza form of the hands, invohe hum zgin by the mantra Purushatina

42 Then contemplate by the manhia lis alma the Supreme seated in the open hands and then uttering the $m$ mitra $A$ urthalna mine Hum enter the bods

43-44 By the mentry Sarıatma then contemplatc Him thus embodied after getting up purtislly and mahing your obesisnce, and fiter once $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{g}}$ an gising Hm wclome, having pryyed for His presence by menns of the Satt a-Gunavalia, then by the mantra of Royas S'akli give water for washing (padya) ctc, m due form
45. With the mantra of eight syllables (Närāyana mantra) present water for waslung linds in the piescribed form Then with the vidyā of Rasa mätıa present the mouth-perfume (mukha-väsa)
46. Having offered by means of incense, flower garland \&c., and obtaning permission, proceed in circumambulation to light up the fire and prepare the food (havis) in the prescribed manner.
47. Then coming back to God's presence proceed, in the prescribed form, to give Him ablution with the mantra Tamas (Tamas Saktl), with water.
48. Having with clean water propitiated by the mantra Panchopamshad, present with the guna-mantra, the pair of cloths with the sacred thread (Yagñoparita).
49. Then give the God ornaments if available or else mentally, and then with the Gandha-mantra-Vidyā, the auspicious sandal as well as garlands and flowers.
50. Then present a looling glass with the uita-mantra. Then present meense with Sparsia-mantra and light with the Rupa mantra.
51. Then give water to wash, in due form, utterng the mantra of twelve syliables, and then the spectaily prepared food with the Rasa mantra as also other food, cales, etc.
52. Then having offered water and bctal etc. with the approprate mantri as before, say the prayers with the Spariamantra mahing due obeisance.

53-55. Go round syying the Dik-mantia, and, mahing by Kalla-Mantra the time of mutterng praycr auspicious according to your wishes, and coniemplating the God with the mantia Panamahamsa or the mantia of 12 syllables, or the mantra of eight syllables, or the Primaza (the syllablc Om) then give water to wash with the mantha Paramahamsa, and then prostrating and announcing yourself as His servant, send Him bach.

33 On thes seat is set the lotus from whin wis born the supreme Brihmi, surrounded by tuclic smaller ones, with the spacious perie irp in the madede, the interspaces filled with the pastals of the flower

34 Sented on thas is litrat in the form of the unnerse and the crutor of all The tuclic iniths (forms of Vishmu) ate to be understood is bembs seated on the lotus pet ils

35 In the pistils are the fiftecn S'aklis (powers), it the base of the perie arp is the source of the three giums in order

36 In the midde of the pericarp are the threc Strikis of the Gunas in order, on the top of the pericarp are placed in order fire, the moon and the stm

37 Havang in this manuer created the seat by the mantrus intended thercfor, offer worship to the God-scat with sandal, flowicrs ctc.

38-39 On this seat contemplate with the and of the great good Saktis the form of the Supreme Soul (Paramutman) pure as clear crystal and with four arms adorned with the conch the disc the mace and the lotus In this mage moohe the God Achyuta, the Paramafma or Suprome Soul of the unverse

40 In the open but jonced hands first of all mahe the seat by act of mind then anvohe the all-pervading God there for maintaming Him there

41 Into that open hand in the form of prana a invohe the Supreme Soul whuh cnjoss satisfiction cternal, by the nanitra Parameshth, having installed Him in the prina a form of the hands, mohe hum zgin by the mantra Purushatina

42 Then contemplatc by the mantar l's alma the Supreme seated in the open hands and then uttcring the $m$ intra Nar rlhalina mul e Him cnter the body
+3-44 By the inntri Sariatma then contemplate Him thus embodied after getting up partizlly and mahing your obesunce, and after once agun ging Him walcome having priyed for His presence by menns of the Satt a-Gunaudya, then by the mantra of Rojas $S^{\prime}$ aik guc watcr for washing (padya) ctc, in due form
45. With the mantra of eight syllables (Närāyaṇa mantra) present water for waslung hands in the prescribed form. Then with the vidyā of Rasa mätıa present the mouth-pcrfume (mukha-rāsa).
46. Having offered by means of incense, flower garland \&c., and obtaning permission, proceed in circumambulation to light up the fire and prepare the food (havis) in the prescribed manner.
47. Then coming back to God's presence proceed, ma the prescribed form, to give Hım ablution with the mantra Tamas (Tamas S $a k t t^{\prime}$ ), with water.
48. Having with clean water propitated by the mantra Panchopanshad, present with the guna-mantra, the par of cloths with the sacred thread (Yaginopiusta).
49. Then give the God ornaments if avalable or else mentally; and then with the Gandla-mantra-Yolyyä, the auspicious sandal as well as garlands and flowers.
50. Then present a lookng glass with the mita-mantra. Then present incense with Sparia-mantra and light with the Rapa mantra.
51. Then give water to wash, in duc form, uttering the soantre of twolve syllables; and then the specally prepared food with the Rasa manira as also other food, cales, cte.
52. Then havang offered water and betal etc. with the appropriate mantm as before, szy the prayers with the Spariormanlre making duc obeısance.

53-55. Go round syying the Dih-manthis, and, mahang by Käln-Mantru the trme of mutterng prayer auspicous according to your wishes, and contemphiting the God with the mantra Paramalumma or the mantru of 12 y llables, or the mantra of eaght syllables, or the Primata (the yllahic Om) then give water to wash with the mantme Paramulamisa, and then prostratmg and announcong yourself as lis sertant, wend Him bick.
50. In the manner in which He was mooked to be present, He must be requested to retirc, apologising by prayer, for crrors of performance in the course of worshup.
$57-58$. This is an abbreviated exposition by me of the heroic course of worshup Worshupping daily in this manner, a devotec of Bhagavin (Vishnu) becoming holy and clear of all his sins, makes himself fit to pursuc the path of cmancipation, and obtain all he wishes for here and in the hereafter.

59-60A. He gets over all hundrances to salvation, and ccases to be troubled by tendencies inimical to salvation A follower of this teaching, having well understood the prescribed course of worship, obtans the accomplishment of his object by worshupping in due form, otherwise he becomes a great sinner.
$60 \mathrm{~B}-61$. Offer your worship to the mage, having made a seat in the prescribed form Conceiving in your mind the image itself to be the Yoga form of God, and installing in it Han, worshup Him after invohing Him there in due form.

62 The offer of worship in water does not differ from this, but when it is offered in fire do all that is prescribed, giving up whatever involves use of water

63 If you offer worshup in the vast space of your heart (Hrid-iküsa), perform all acts of worshp by the mind He who wishes to worship Him in 2 circle (mandala) horiever, let hum do worshup as lud down below.

64 The worshupper shall place Yösa, Atsvarya and other $S^{\prime} a k i s$ in the outer crrcle round the $Y 0 g a p$ putha, the seat of God, each Saktı being placed in the point of the compass appropriate to her.
65. In a circle outside of this place the twelve protectung dettres of the months (the 12 Adityas) Outside of these place the guardians of the directions (Loka Palas) in the directions approprinted, to them beginnug with Indra in the Enst
66. Contemplating all of these along the circles made in due order and regarding the seat as being on the axis, worship God there.

67-69A. Even when you worship God in the circle of the Sun the prescribed method is the same. In this manner, in all these places of worship, the expert in the rules of worship shall worship the God in Varkuntha in due time and on prescribed occasions. Having performed worship beginning with worship on the floor, and having ganed fath in the dong of it, then proceed in order to other places prescribed, otherwise the resulting evil will be great.

69B-70A. In all forms of worship, in order to protect the worship of the Supreme Being from contamınation of evil, place the guardians of the durections outside (the enclosure of worshup).

70B-71A. Of all forms of worshp that whuch is rendered by the mind is the highest If the mind is not clear (in devotoon) the act of worship brings no result.

71B-75. Meditation with love is what is taken to be Blakth. Worship offered without loving devotion is as good as not offered. Loving devotion is regarded as consisting of elght integral parts - the more so devotion to Vishṇu, by attanng to which (Vislupublaktt) one gans the supreme Stddlu (emancipation) quichly. (1) The dally worship of God, (2) the preservation of the rule of the community, (3) the love of the devotees of Vislnnu, (4) great zeal for worship of Vishnu; (5) effort at the performance of worship by onescif, (6) eagerness to hear storics relatmg to Vishnu, (7) absence of desire to do hurt to others, and (8) not hung by means of Vishṇu-worshup These male up the eight features of Blathth as scen in man.
76. He who has heard the exposition of thes treatise, is fit for expounding it to others.

## Bralma

77. What you stated as the worship of God (Ifara Deia, God of the Worldly) by those wishing for prouperity, that "orshup of the Apara-God, pray cupound to me now.

## Paramalh

78. This same is the coursc of worslup gencrally, cien in regard to the worshup of Afara-Vishiph. I shall
expound that which is special as it was first given'out, all the rest being the same for both.
79. Janarrdhana should be worshipped on a red lotus, cight armed, with all his velucles, weapons and attendants.
80. Place the scrpent Ananta in the cast, the lord of birds (Garudic) in the west. On the left of the God, Lakshmi and on the right, Sarasvatı.
81. On the south-east V $V$ Idd $h$ (growth) and on the southwest Sudihn (accomplishment), on the north-west Malt (wisdom) and on the north-east $S^{\prime}$ antu (Serenty).
82. Oh, Lotus born! the Conch, the Disc, the Mace, the Lotus, the Sword, the Sheld, the Arrow and the Bow. These are the weapons in the eyght hands of the divme one.
83. Bearing on His chest the jewel Kaustuba and wearmg the mole Siri-Vatsa, He assumes many forms for the successful accomplishment of His mission of beneficence to the world.
84. Twelve are the forms in which God should be worshupped by those wishung to attan prospenty. In the worshup thus offered set the Hainsa-mantra on the place of the Parama-Hansa wherever this is prescrabed.

85-88. Adopting the course of creation, place the elements in their appropriate places, At the end of the worship should come the expression of one's wish, the unbrohen performance of worshup in due time, the feeding of Vashnavas on proper occasion to the utmost extent of one's capacity, gifts of all hands in the sume manncr, respectful treatment to teachers; acquirmg of the mantra of Vashnavas by means of proper instruction, crirying out without breah, on the due occasion, of the vows enjoined on Vaisinnias, these are the duties enjomed upon those who wish for attammg prospenty. Worslup God for a year, or a period of 12 years if so desired.
89. Considered from the puint of view of the prescribed worship, the prosperity to be attaned are of two hinds; the first is that whech is ganed in this borth alone, and the other that which could be gained only in another future birth.
$90-92$. Of these two, the first is easier and the other is sald to be more difficult. Having become a devotee to God to gain an object, and having dicd without ganing st, he will gan this object of his wish in another birth. Those who, through their life long, devote themselves to God's service with a view to gain prosperity, become hings of regions well peopled. Nothing depends on the measure of time.
93. Those of intense devotion attain the accomplishment of there wish which is not otherwise attanable. This is but a breef account of the way of worship of God in the apara form ( not the supreme), though that way of worship is described very elaboratcly.

> In the Parama Samhinta of the Srī Päucharātra, the Fourth Chapler entutled Archanã Vtdhā̀nam (the mode of worship).

## CHAPTER V

## Brahma

10 , Bhegavan ' For the purposes of worshup what are the articles that ure prescribed to be collected? How are they to be made clean? Please let me hnow

## Paramah

2-3 Onesclf, the place, the vessels, the darbha (the sacred grass, Poa cynosuroides) water, the mage, sindil, flowers, ornments, incense, lamp, uncrushed grinn, water, food to be offered, etc, thesc mahe up, Pitamahr', the articles required for worship Cleaning these first of all, offer your worship to Purushöttama

4 In worshup, for external clczinlincss ? bath and the holy sip (achamana) ire prescribed The bith, I have already described to you I shall now describe, $O$, Lotus born, the holy sip

5 The place at the root of the thumb is called Bralma firtham Takc three sips from this Brahmatirtha, and then whpe off your mouth

6 Then agun sprinhle water over the left hand, and the soles of the feet, touch the heart with the palm of your hand, and the mouth with the fingers
7. Placing on the thumb the ring finger touch the cy es with water, touch both the sides of the nose with the thumb on the fore finger

8 Then placing on the thumb the little finger, touch both your cars Plicing on the thumb the middle finger in the sume manncr touch both your arms

9-12 Then touch the navel with the thumb, with the thumb resting on all the fingers touch the head This is
what is called achamana gencrally, the mitiated however, should utter the panchamantra in due order, take the stp, then wipe off the lips, mahing the àchamana in the same manner, and sprinkling water all ovel uttering the same mantra while doing so Then begin the worship of Har. Let the other form of achamana be practised by the uninitiated. The bath may be by water, by earth, by spronhling and supping ( àchamana), and a man cleanses his body both inside and out by this hind of bath. By speaking the truth and only words that please, one gans purity in speech.

13-14. Knowledge, composure, and joy bring about cleanliness of mind. That man who is always clean in the three ways described above is the person whose worship is ever pleasing to God. This is called cleaning (of the person) I shall then describe cleanıng of the place.

15-16. Places used for gamcs of dice and eating, as also those intended for evacuation, for sitting, for cremation and places occupred by Chandalas, places mfested by worms, places full of chaff, ashes, and bones, and places where people crowd, these are to be rejected for a place of worship,

17 Even of the ground be always clean, let it be cleaned with cow-dung which is fresh and talen out of the ground after coming from a cow.
18. The dung of a cow-calf, brohen up 'dung, that of white colour and that in which worms have come in should be rejected. Then having spinkled the plastered place with the astramantra leave astde the water vessel (so far used)
19. Having washed his hands with water one who Lnows the mantra should rub the place over with his hand agan utterng the zayumantra, and then should sprnhle water utterıng the galamantra
20. Uttering the mantra of eight syllables, scatter gram. In this manner the place becomes clean for worship. Now, histen, I shall describe how to mahe vessels clean
21. Wash gold and copper vessels in water soahed with mango, and silver with soot or wood ashes.
22. Clean vessels of amalgam in water and ashes, and wash conch-shell and mother of pearl with salt.
23. Fruits, leaves, etc., with earth and water. The removal of the coating and smell ensures cleanliness in washing.
$2+$. Fill one vessel with water mised with sandal and flowers uttering the Panchamantra in order; utter the Panchopanushad manita over this.

25-20. Sprmhle all the vessels with this water cther together or separntely. Water which is not brackish, whuch is clear, sweet-smelling and of good taste, which is untouched by unclean people, and in large quantuty, mahes atl things clean for all holy work, then listen how to clean the mage ( $b^{-} r a m$ ).
27. For mages made of metal the method for vessels of metal should be adopted. For mages of stone, complete coverng is prescribed for cleaning.

28-29. Similarly, for 1 mages of wood and those made of Jewels wiping completely; cleaning in this wise and collecting the required things, and hasing then touched the S'akra, (S'akra-S'ála, sacrificial hall, standıng here for the space marked out for worship) understand that the amage has become clean. For Kis ${ }^{2}$, etc, wipng mahes them clean. For other things cleanliness consists in these being unused.
30. Takng your seat with darbha (Kusa grass) on a lower Ievel than that of the place of worship, and wearing the darbharing in hand, clean the water with the Pavitra-mantra.

31-32. That sandal paste is constered best which is prepared, by mixing turmenc (ktunkuna), alæe nood (anaru), and sandal, and grinding into a consistent paste with camphor. Else the natural red variety of sandal. Eien other hinds of sundal wood are acceptable to Vislıṇu.

33-39. The following flowers, etc., are acceptable for Vishṇu worshup Karavira (olender) red and white, lotus, red and whıte, Kétahı (Pandarus odoritıssunus. Tan. Tạlai), Jätumallıkã (Jessaminc), Utpala (water-lily) of 3 colours, Tagaram (Tabaraemontana coronaria Tam Nandya-vattay, Clampaka (michelia champaka), Drona (Tam. Tumbil), Vânira (Cane
reed) (Calamus rotang Tam. Vanı1), Samyakam (cassia fistulac Tam. Konịna), S'vétârkam (white Calotropıs Gıganta-Tam. Eṛukku), Kutaja (Korayya; Tam. Pälaı), Kandalı (sweet potato Tam. a hind of vall-root), Vahula (mınusoper eleng. Tam Makılam), Tulası (basi1), Navamallika (double jessamme, Tamil Iruvàtehı), Asana (yellow Sal, T. Vēngaı), Tāla (Palm, Tam. Panay), Tamãla (xanthoxymus pichorus), Maruta (Trigonella coruculata, Tam. Nâkar), Samı (Acasıa Suma), Punniga (Rottlerıa. T. Pınnaı), Vamisa Punniga (Ksudra Punníga), Mälatı (Jessamine with large flowers Tam. Jatı), Sivēta Kumuda (whte-lily), Dévadàru (Pınus Devad), Utpala (water-llly, 2 kinds), Kōvıdāra (mountan ebony), Năga (Mesua terrea, 'Tam. Sirunāgaı), Sadī-bhadra (Dēva-dāru or Kadamba), Prıyanguka (Saffron), Bilva (Aegle marmelos, Tam. Vilva), Navamālä (a kınd of Jessamıne), Kayähastı, 2 hinds, Àvıram ( aurıpola, T. Kõngu), Vashṇavı, Sınhha-pushprkä, Kambupushpika (Physalıs Flevuosa), Asola ( 2 kinds, Ionesıa Ảsoha, another name of vakula), Kunda (a hind of jessamme), Gandhapurrna (a hind of kétakı), Sćpālka (Nēbarı, Tam. Karunocch1), Kurevaka (Barlena crystata, Tam. Kurnnı), Pita-liẽrandz (Nandyivarta, 2 knds, Tamernae montana coronaria, Tam. Nandıyãvattaı), Kshudra kc̄taka (small hētahı) These are the flowers to be gathered for the worship of Vishṇu (Purushōttama).
40. Worship Him with day-flowers by day, and nightflowers by nught. In times of emergency use whatever is available, the earlier mentioned being superior to those that follow.
41. First half is too corrup for translatoon Flowers not to be used, should be awoded eren on occasions of emergency:
42-it. Flowers not to be used exen on occantons of emergency. These are Küranḍz Krishmataruam (Köranḍa, Canssu Camndas, Tam. Kila), Kapitham ( $\operatorname{lood}$ apple, Tum. Vilà), Harikarniki (Cassur Fistula and Calotropes Gigutes), Agímblitaham (Belenc myrabolam, Terminala Belcrica, Tam Sizmi), Sirsia (Memoca Sirish3, Tam. Vahri), Madayantska (Arabian Jessamine, Tam. Malthat), Nurgundt (Vitex

Trifolia, Tam. Nocchil), Sindhuvira (Viter Trifola, and etc), Kıms'uka (Butea Frondosa, Tam. Muruhkai) Silmalı (silk cotton, Bombea Heptaphyllum, Tam Ilava), Jopa (China rose, Hibiscus rose Tinensis, Tam. Servarattai), Arha (Calotropis Guganta, Tam Eruhhu), Kanakamatham (Thorn apple, Datura metal and Festuosa, several varictıes, Tam. Ừmattar), Karanjam (Galidūpa arbores, Tam. Pungaı), Vıshapädapan (Vishapushpaha, Vangucria spinosa, Tam. Kinjorı variety), Bandhüham (Pentapetcs Phoencta, Tam. Mechı tilakam), Mädhavi (Bansterıa bengalenss, Tam. Kuruhhattı), Nipam (Nanoba Cardéfola, Tam. Perumhaḍmbu), Arjuna (Rner Sāl tree, Tam. Åttu-marāmaram), Pātalam (Bugnonna suıave olens, Tam. Pädarr), Chaudaha [pushpa?] (cloves), S'itaha, Atabu (long gourd, curcurbite lagenars, Tam. Surai), Sigru (Hesparanthera murunga, Tam. Pü-murungar).

45-47. Those mentioned abore among tree-and creeper-flowers should be avorded under all crrcumstances. Flowers broken, those in the bud or dried up, and those kept beyond time, those fallen on the ground or strung in bunches, fallen down and those hept on the floor, those remaining after part has been used, those faded, those touched by forbidden people, these flowers, though recommended for use, should be avoided even in tmmes of emergency. Having washed your hands in water, gather flowers in a holder.
48. A wise min will place these afterwards in a cool place. Barley, moung, pante sced ( $T$ tman), linseed, none of these is acceptable for any worship.
49. Harıyalı grass (dhūrva), Bhustrnam (Andropogon Schne-nanthwa, T. mattakiypuil), Blach pulse, of these gather the shoots provided these are green, have their ends intact and unbrohen, for use in worshp.

50 Leves and shoots.which are mauspicious should be avoded. Among roots lămajum (root of Virana grass Tamilämacchai) is very acceptable to the Supreme Soul.
51. Incense made from Dēadaru mixed with sandal and $a g a r t_{1}$ in fire without smohe, should be offered at worship.
52. Sāl Sarjärasa (Vatıca Robusta, Tam. narumìmaram also marāmaram), Danḍa (Nāgısara or Hedysarum Lagopodoodes), mised artficial agarı and free from anımal products of any kind, may be offered in a vessel for incense.
53. Lamps hghted with cow's ghee, or fresh oll, with wick made of cotton thread should be used at worship; it should not be lighted in fire made by blowing through the mouth.
54. Silk cloth, either white (dukiula) or golden (kshauma), or stuff woven of fine cotton thread, new and smohed with meense, should be offered to the derfy.
55. The jewels to be used for the detty should be made of gold and jewels. Jewels with flaws, and those used by human beings should be avoided altogether.
56. Rice contamınated with anımal remans, chaff, ashes, bones, preces of wood or stone, with any omission or break in the process of purfication, should be rejected (for use in the course of worshp).
57. Offer gruel mised with sugar (to God) prepared from rice, white as jessamine flower, clear moon, pearl and chank, well prepared from the Sälu variety of paddy and washed six tumes over.
58. Flour of säll or "Sisty day's" rice, wheat, barlcy, green pulse, uncontammated by etther kend of salt, and with a plentiful admıture of ghee, may be offered as food.
59. Food and other eatables should not be too warm or cold; food under-coohed and over-coohed, or not properly cooked, should be avooded.
60. All seasonal ripe fruts, sweet and free from worms etc., may be offered in worship at proper tumes.
61. Ghec, made from cow's milk by boiling with juicy leaves, and carcfully filtered should be used. It should be made fresh each tume and accepted for use only after boilngs, it oucr fire.
62. Cleaning the ressel with touch of ghee first, dinide the food put in it in two prits, and then putting over it a few drops of ghee agam, offer the food.

63 Worship attendant deities with sandal and flowers, worshup with offer of water and food should be reseried only for the deity

64-66 Stıchs of Palusa, Uilumbant, Assalta, Plaksha, Nyagiodha ind other trees evuding juice, 12 mehes in length, with unbrohen ends should be offered at the fire, witering the Pilla-manira In rites to bring about death, use stichs which are not strught, have smell and thorns, and are spht, those obtained from poisonous trees, those which are quite dried up and have holes in them Idhma (stachs thrown into the fire) should be onc hasta (spin) long Paridhu (placed round the fire) one bahu (one cubit)

67 (These articles, ete ) must have been grown by oneself with pourng of water, or obtuned from a temple of Vishnu These must be one sown and uspicious to bc used for worship

68 (One who thus worshups) carries the recollection of his good works through seven further briths, and the result of the good deeds suffers no horm at any tome

69-72 Then (ultmately) one reactres' the station where one experiences no sorrow or suffurifs He who worships Janardina with urticles of. worshíp suen by others, whether for obtuning wealth or fame, his labour does him no good Those who give of therr wealth for worship of God, become entitled to their share when the worship is properly completed Therefore mang every effort to use a part it least of what you hive earned in worship of God, never


73 If the articles of worshp specified above should not be available, then offer worshp with flowers ilone If even these should be unnvailable then usc water for worshup If even water should ful, offer jour worship mentally

74 If you are absorbed in mahing wealth, then get another Varshnava it Iezst, to offer worship for jou A wisc man would never brcal his fast yithout having offered worship to God

## 45

75 Those who will not take food or drink, without having offered worship before, will find nothing unattainable in this world or in the other.
76. Whatevcr you do, do with clean things from day to day, and with devotion, that is really pleasing to Vishnu.
77. In this manner, $I$ have described to you in brief, the artucles of worship, the method of therr purification (and the manner of worshıp') O, Padmaja (Iotus-born)' What would you have me to expound to you now

In the Paıama Samhtutā of the Pāñcharātra, Chapter V, entitled "the prescribed disposal of articles of worshpp."

## CHAPTER VI

## Bralma

1. Expound to me the collection of mantras relating to Paramatm?, the manner of therr use, and the various results attanable thereby.

## Parama

2 Very well I shall describe to you the supreme character of the mantras, their hey letters (byame) and the way to use them. This is however a secret.
3. All that is done with the appropinte mantras obtan for you the wished for result. It is by mantra that God is drawn to you It is by mantra again that He is released.
4. By secret utterance these are mantras, and thercfore these are not to be published Their form is not to be wniten and their features not to be described.
5. Pranava (mantra) wheh is illuminating is counted the seed of all the mantras Bemns like that lufc (?), it is legarded superior to all the mantras

6 Worshupping God by that mantra, hecp always utterng it in mind He who is daly devoted to utterng the Pranave in sccret, attuns the highest siddlu (miraculous power).
7. There is no mantra superior to the Pranava, O, Pıtämaha. The Omkàra in Pranaza is of three mätras (short vowel lengths), whic the makaia in it, is half a miaitrū.
8. The sceds (bla) of mantras, other thon Pranaza are regarded as various After the bifa, it is land down that namaskära should follow (the word namali) in all mantras.
9. After namashära, how that the term parä should follow. The naxi talf sloka is corrupt.
10. Make the name coupled with Satrajom, Rajoyon and Tamoyon, tale the dative pluml affis, and jom it to the term parä, with a sımular termination.
11. The first and the eleventh vowels ( $a$ and $a r$ ) coupled with buddu (ru) and $V_{t s a r g a ~() ~ t o g e t h e r ~ w i t h ~}^{l a}$ constitute the five bilas of the five $S^{\prime} a k t t s$ beginning Jeyshita. ${ }^{1}$
12.-13, The third and the fifth oowels together with the 12th and the 1 th and la-hïra are regarded as the five bilas of the five S'alts begimming V'asisizari. ${ }^{2}$ The five vowels beginmang with the sith form similarly the five bijas of S'altis beginning Molum. ${ }^{3}$
14.-15. The names of all these are as they were given them at their creation The ma-Lara is in the form of bija (o) in all other sound-combinations just as breath is in the body O, Padmaja, dakīra is sand to be the bìa of the gunas. Regard it as the source ( j 0 ml ) of the giluas.
16. The bija of Buddhu is ba-Kïra, and its vanation in the different forms of buddhu, then listen. For Dhai,ma and other forms of buddhu. ${ }^{4}$ (Sittula form), the four letters beginning a form the bija. ${ }^{5}$
17. The flist half is collupt Ma-küı a forms the bija of the Alankäras. In its variations the vowels other than guna ( 9 vowels excluding $a, e, o$ )

18 Pakārl is the bya of manas (mind), and is the name of Sankalpa (wish), hakara is the buja of Kala, hat with visarga () is digbija, (bija of direction or space).
19. The five letters begnning $n a$ form the $b \bar{j} a$ of the five tanmantras beginning with $S^{\prime} a b d a,{ }^{6}$ for the five buddlu indryas five letters begimming na (karmiendnyas) ${ }^{7}$ and for the other undryyas the five beginning with $t a$.
20. O, Padmaja, the biya for the five bluitas ${ }^{s}$ are the five letters beginning $\tilde{n}$. The names of these are those given at creation.

1. Ch. II, 36.
$2 \quad \mathrm{Ch}$. II 37.
$3 \quad \mathrm{Ch}$ II 38
2. Ch II 43 (b)
3. $\mathrm{Cb}, \mathrm{II}, 45$.

6 Ch II, 50-51.
7. Cb II, 55 (b)

8 Cb II 54.
21. For Väsudèra and others let those well advanced in the Pänchralfa make the bljä-aks/aras based on the combrnation of guras and sabits.
22. These are to be placed in order in the outer enclosure. For the construction of the Chakramandala (the circle of the mystic figure), I shall then expound the chakra-mantra.

23-25. The btja of the avis is chakära and is placed in the middle of the carcle. The bifa of tume, ha however, in combination with the twelve vowels (svaràly) become the blija of the signs of the zodiac beginming Mes $/ \omega$ (Aries), and are put in the place of the spohes. To the left and the right of the rasiss (zodacal signs), the bljas of the hitlus (lumar days) are in order the consonants up to the letter Sa. They are respectively considered $S^{\prime} u k l a$ (bright) and Kriṣhua (dark) in two parts.
26. For the bright fortnught tahe the first fifteen Ietters in order with a termmal bindu (anusvüra), for the dark mahe the terminal visarga (: ). Nakshatras beginning with Aries, and in order, have for their blja letters from ra onwards to ka .
27. It is said these begin with Asvayuk, and are placed in the middle of the spokes. The Grahas (planets) are to be understood as having these bija beginning with ha, and counted in reverse order down to Ma.
28. By virtue of the position of Rähut and Ketu the seven Grahas (Planets) tahe their position tortuously each in its own house of the zodac. The first short vowels (3) are $S^{\prime} r i$-bijant
29. Sa-küra and Ma-kära are the bijas of the two halses of the felly. The buas of the tattvas have already been detalled in full.
30. These are sud to be chalra mantra for the mahing of the chakra in due form. Hear now the bijas of the str organs and therr names in ordcr.
31. The guya vowcis ( $a, c, 0$ ) together with at, the rusarga (:) and bindu (.) joined on to the syllable ha are satd to form the bljas of the six aingas (organs)
32. The heart, the head, the tuft, and the body (kavacha), the arms (astra) and the eye (netra)-these are the appointed six organs, O, Padmaja.
33. The si-organs-placing (Shadanga-māasa) ought to be made daily whenever one's own protectron is requiste, at the beginning of the worship in the morning and the evening, while going to bed and after food.
34. When you get rid of contact pollution of a woman in her courses, when you wish to purify a place, when you take up weapons of war the $S^{\prime}$ astra-murutra is prescribed.
35. When one sprinlles oneself with water, when one carcumambulates God, when the cominumion prayer is offered durng morning and evening worship, the dig-mantra (mantra of the directions) is prescribed.
36. By the incantation of Bluila-mantra (mantra of the clements) bring the elements under your control By daly incantation of Kala-mantra (mantra of time) one gains length of life.

37-39. By incantation of Prakith-mantra one gains perpetual health By constant incantation of the mantıa of Vaisudéva aṇd others (zyulhas) a man gans fulthment of Dharma, etc. [Dharma, (righteousness), Gnana -(wisdom), Varrāgya (non-desire), and Asvalya (lordly power)]. One desirng emancipation must mutter dally the eight syilables or the twelve with his senses under control, and bring it to completion with the Pranava at the end One desirous of other wordly ends need not bring lis incuntation to an end with the Pranava.

40-t1 In miking fire offerings all the mantras conclude with the term Sciatha. Being pure of life and living on milh, barley, corn or what is gamed by begging, whether it be leaves or fruts, gain the mantra desired, by practice at the holy junction of rivers, hills or temples.
42. First worship God, and then mahe your daily meantatoon, one thousand, ten thousand, one lith, or, the best of all, twelve laks of tumes.

43-44 By japa (incantation) onc attains mastery of the maniras, but the wished for result can be ganned by homa (fine offering). Samud (stichs of wood), ghee, fruits, lotus-petals, haves (cooked food), these should be offered into the fire danly for ganning the benefit if one is desirous of material benefit. For large benefits, the fire offerng should continuc for long, for small, only for a short time.
45. When one's object has been attained, a wise man would contmue to do the worship mentally. The supreme Being should not be invoked for worship to be offered for a short time.
46. A Vashinava should never moohe the ad of God to get nd of sufferng caused by others, as, for a worshipper of Vishnu, such calamitres destroy themselises.

47-49A. Exen to one who does not wish for anything, prosperty or wealth is ever on the merease. Even one who wishes to gun an object gains that object for certain by offering worship to the Supreme God giving up that actual purpose. One who worships Him with great effort after expressing his desire 'Give me this', he is far from pleased, even though lus desire be granted by Gownda

49-51. If a Vashmata still chenshes a desire to achere an attamable object, on such occesions let him offer worship to one of the attendents of that God The great wheel with 12 spohes, glorous as the Sun, well made with nave and fellows, should be worshupped for gaming a hingdom. Hunt is its byam and its name Sudarsiana
52. Worshup the great conch, Panchajanya, if you desire fame. S'am is its bijam, its dcvaia (dety) is $S^{\prime} a b d a p u r n a \bar{a}$

53-54. For causung trouble to our enemy, worship the Gadă (mace) as one who destroys, who is ingry and whom it is not possible to ovcreome by Surras and Asuras (gods of war and demons) Shad is ats bifam A woman in form is its deity whose names are Kirtyū and Durgà, O, Pttàmaha (Brahman)
55. If wealth is the object desired, worshup with devotion the Supreme One as Vabiraviana. His bifa is Kayp; by him that wished for objuct will be obtzined.
56. One wishing to enjoy greatness should worship Fire


57-59. O Pttämaha, worshup in partıcular tithus (days) and yogas (junctions) are also as described. It is with this object that I explaned to you, and for the benefit of worshippers, a few of the Kiima-bijas (the orign of wishes). As wishes are so many it is not possible to go into elaborate details, even if both the teller and the hearer had really a hundred divine years. To all embodied beings all possible wishes are really desirable as is admitted generally.

60-61. By chernshing wishes one will gan nothung elsc. Therefore desire is of no benefit. Therefore make every effort to give up cherishing a wished-for desire. Render your service therefore unto God, by Him everything is attanable.

In the Parama Samhtata of the Pänchañitıa the Sithth chapter, entitled Mantra Kôsi.

## CHAPTER VII

## Bralina

$1 O$ Bhagzvan ' This worship which you hive thus expounded is only for the mitnated it is not possible of performance by others with 2 pproprinte mantras

2 In this matter ciplim, in due order, mitation (Diksha) of the Vashnua Whach hind of man con gan Diksha and in what place?

3 What are the ditferences in the churncter of Diksha, whit is the conduct prescribed for the Ditwhta, one imitrated? I rm very anvous to learn these and therefore be so good as to expound these to me

## Parahmah

4-6 In hols bathing places where risers jom or rexch the ser in temples dedicated to God on the tops of hills, in the interior apretments of $\imath$ house or in places pleasing to the mund fix up sour place of worsh $p$, fter haning presious ly tested the ground Fo the Bralmmen is preseribed ground of white earth to the Kshatriy- red Gold coloured carth is recommended tothc Visyzand blach earth to the Sudra Lind mis) also be otherwise duided is destred the first is that which destroys sin

7 The frot half is gone m pait The ground shonld hwe $\boldsymbol{\imath}$ fall towards the North-Enst and rise from there in all directions

8-12 For zuspicious functions the ground should be spicious, untouched by bad people Hiving found out the desired piece of sround and having first of all cleared the ground of thorns and pebbles a wise man will get it clear of humen remains chaff, zshes ind bones Mahing it "ct, raise 2 mud altar in the middle Mahing the ground lesel, with fall all round as tested by water, enclose it all round by 2
boundary hedge in such a manner that people unconnected miy not see the altar Set up a roof without planting pillars (within the enclosure) so that sunlight may not fall on the altar at any time Mahing the four doorways in order, then have also four fire-pits one in each direction.
13. Mahe many coloured juices from different articles and collect various shapes of pots, as also a vartety of vessals

14 Bring there also as miny Vanshnavas as are desirous of being initiated, all these alike must make therr efforts $w$ ith great attention.

15 Whoever shows greater interest, or provides more money, or tahes more personal trouble, he gains a greater share of ment coming from a good deed

16 Even though the Achansa (the expert mitinte) may grant mitiation to lis disciples for dong them good, those thus mitrated should serve him to the extent possible for them

17 to 20 In that place, at the appointed space, free from defects and trouble, at a distance from the city and villuge, but surrounded by these, well prouded with all articles necessiry as also things needed for worshup, with the permission of expert Varshni is who had formerly been mitinted, the Achärsa (the expert mitate) shall grant mitiation to noblc-minded Vashmivis, in the holy "YagaS'ala", well provided with all that may be needed for the ceremony, as well as for worshap, wth floor clcanas the surfice of glass, ornmented with a cloth awning, nch with flowers, leaves and fruts, and decorated with waterpot finals in all directions, uncontuminted by unmitated people and with a plentiful supply of water.

21 To the Vashnmas (as above described) let the intition be gicen, in preseribed form, on the 12th tifh or the full moon, the equmoves, and the solstices, or in the asterism S'rī،ana ( ITsclmu Naksinara)

22-23 He is callud in dehärat who an derotee of Vishnu, one leadins: morried lif., with full hoow ledge of how to minate, ever on the look out to help others, beanng the marks of the Dice (Clutru), etc, wthout adopteng the
initiation in Dikslsa as a professton, quite in love with the performance of his duty as such, free from worldly desire and possessed of intmate hnowledge of the Vedic learning.
24. The threc groups, Brahmana, Kshatryya and Viaisya are considered worthy of imthation (Dilssia), such Südras and women are also eligible who are of good hirth, of good character and possesed of good qualites.
25. Do not conier intiation (Dlksha) on those who are merely cunous to hnow, who are unbelieving, who are crucl in habit, who are of unrighteous conduct, who are ignorantly perverse, who do not follow betters, who are uneducated and who are gulty of mgratitude.

26 This suprence Vatshuaza diksha should not be conferred upon the evil-minded who seck it for mere parade, or for mere insestugation.
27. That wise man who is ever ansious to gan knowledge of the proper way of worshipping God, is alone fit for conferring diksila upon It is by doing this that Dharma prospers.
28. The Achärya (leading Dıkshta) surrounded by other dikNitutas, with his mud bent on God, shall enter the place prepared by his disciples for the purbose of conferring Dilsha.
29. Having on the prevous day taken food free from pungent things and salt, with a serene mind, he should take the holy sup of water the next morning and measure out the prepared ground to make it of the desired size.

30-31. The sze of the altar is prescribed as 12 aratnis for Brahmans and Kshatryyas, and for Vaisyas one suxth less, for women and Südras one-thurd less. These must be measured out by the line (Sittra), in the middle of the alter make the axis measurng a twelfth of the altar area.
32. The nave is to be of the same sizc. For the spohes let the size be twice as much ( $2 / 12 \mathrm{ths}$ ) Understand that the Vimana is to be in the middle of the nave for sacrifice.
33. Druca peg in the centre, and from dt draw out threads to places marked round in a carcle at equal distances as measured out, and mahe a networh as it were.
34. Paint all this space with colour matcrial; make the whole circular in form, with the proper measurements for the parts as prescribed.
35. Divide the surface of the nave into three circles round the same centre where the principal twelve-petalled lotus has to be made.
36. In the middle carcle is to be the pericarp of the lotus; in the second the filaments, in the third its peatals equal in size and beautiful.
37. These would be wide in the middle narrowing to the tup gradually. The interspaces between the petals must be of the same shape all round.
38. Make the whole space of the nave, divided moto three as measured by the linc. Divide the space for the spohes into twelve equal parts.
39. Make the spoles and ther interspaces of equal size respectively all round m due order

40-42. Mark the main directions between spohes, and the intermedinte directions on the spohes themselves. Mahe the spohes threk at the root and at the end, but of circular form in the middle, measuring all over half that size. Mahe the two fellows of equal curvature all round, one below and one above, to which are jomed the spokes These are to be understood as counting 24 going round all directions in order.
43. Make the joints of the fellows always in the space between the ends of the spohes. So far about the carcle (Chakri). Round this carcle is to be the outer orb.
44. Make an outer veranda for this, of the size of the nave. This outer veranda should go all round for the entry of those desiring diksha (consecration)

45 In that veranda make the places for the guardian deties of the compass, each in its direction. These places must be square, half a cubit ezch side.

46 Just outside of the altar make a round spot one cubit in size, ether dug into the earth or rased above it, to indicate the directon of the gateways.
47. Make at the cardmal points, doorways with four stdes, spacious in the meddle and with ample stde spaces.
48. Understand that the entrances, begmong with the north, are to be the four entrances and exits for Brahmans and others in order.
49. Mahe the outer circle contan five circular spaces, for the five Mahäblutas (the five great elements begmong Aka'al etc.) to be m.

50-51. Having this way made all round the carcle to the correct size as measured by the string, then the expert guru shall pant it over in five colours, namely, white, black, red, brown, and gold or yellow in the carcular space, the inner parts of the lotus should be in the colour of the lotus.

52-53. First paint the pericarp in yellor colour everywhere, paint the filaments in a misture of white and red, pant the petals white all round and brown within Pant, the fellow, white, red and blach in three parts.
54. The spokes must be panted brown with white in the maddie The periphery in the fellow should be of a different colour from it.

55-57. In painting let white and blach alternate with yellow where they jom. Having panted the carcle in this manner, pant afterwards on the outside, the cities of the guardinns of the directions, in various colours. In the outer crrcuit paint in the fisc colours in the order, black, yellow, red, brown and white. Paunt the doorways red and white to make them look beautiful.
58. O, Kamalodbhava, (lotus-born) having panted the wheel in the manner described above, teach the pupil the accepted rule of conduct (Samaya) of the great ones of the Vashnata communaty.
59. Hereafter I shall explam to you the method of powder drawing by which people make the orbit of the circle by means of pouder.
60. Whatever colours I have prescnbed for panting, the same colours should be used in mahing the circle with - powder.
61. The wise one will get the powder made by those expert in it, with plants, minemals, leaves, stucks and fruts, according to the prescribed methods.
62. The making of the carcle with powder is permissible for every one of the parts described. Lonsering and rasing of levels, and the tlummeng of parts wall have to be done with skill.
63. Make the pericarp raised, by some divise of machrnery, the level of the petals must be above the inner space and the spokes above the middle space.

64-65. The other portions will be filled level by wise men. Having in this manner drawn the crele by means of powder, the Aichärva (the chicf mitiate), with care, should admit to mitiation those desirous of admission.
66. The chahra (circle) of Isvara (God) thus drawn in pant should be set ether on a wall or on a cloth beyond the sight ot pcople. At apponted times one must see it himself contemplating the Supreme Lord.
67. It is by so doing that faith in it is created All parts withen the crrcle should be hept intact and none destros ed.
68. I have thus described to you all about the mahing of the chakra by contemplating upon wheh all sms get destroyed.
69. If such a chakro is panted in a house, cwil spints serpents, ctc., goblins, spirits of the dead, enilminded beings, will not come near it.
70. By Yashupatas, deurous of obtaming there wshe, should by all mezns be worshipped l'àvulka mounted on thus Cluakra.

In the Parama Saminta of line Panciuriàtra the Sca culth Chapler, cahlled Cluthra.

## CHAPTER VIII

## Paramah

1. I shall hereafter expound to you the character of the supreme Diksia by the attanment of which a pure-souled Vaishṇava*gams Stddiu (Salvation),
2. Those well versed in intiating people recommend consecration ( $d l k s h a$ ) as the best means of concentration to those of infirm mind, and, as yet, unacquamted with the means by whuch to gam emancipation.
3. That diksia is to be ganed by performing with devotion three duties, the first of these three is Samaya (principles), the ralc of the communty, the next knowledge of what is land down to be done (discipline, Tantra or S'äsira beanng on the subject) and then the actual practice of worship.

4 These three things have to be practised in order, with earnestress by the learned, for the prospenty of the Dharma at all tumes.
5. Haxing'first of all given one's agreement, one must hear the rule of the community (Samayam), then one should gain hnowledge of the tantra by the method of learning a S'ästra.

6-7A Then again having recerved inttation by means of the proper recital of the mantras (manira-diksha) let hum worship God, after beng duly consecrated. Whoever, in devotion, practuses the dilshal (the course of consecration ordaned) with earnestness, gains, by grace of God, all he wishes to attain to

7B-10A. Huring drawn in paint, with the attendant fetures the Chalra (the mystic-wheel), the teacher should show it to the discuple recering consecration. The disciple then becomes imituted into the community (Samaya Diksshta). Similarly drawing thereafter, the mystic chakra with coloured ponder let the Achirya mahe the disciples see m proper
form, then the discuple becomes consecrated in the TantraDiksha (mitiation into the science). Offering all the mantias as oblations in fire, and having invohed the Supreme Lord into 1 t, then show the mystic circle (mandala) to the disciple who then becomes an upäsaka (worshupper).

10B-11. First take note of what has to be done (tantra), then re-collect the mantras to be used; then worshup God. This is the triple order of worship. After this I shall state in general terms the rules of ordmation.

12-13. This rule of ordmation is the means of accomplishing all that one may wish for, O Brahman' therefore listen with attention. Having first fived upon the place, and, having drawn the mystic circle as prescribed in the Sastras, one well versed in the mantras, will place, in all the points of the compass pots filled with water. These pots should have cloths thrown round the neck, with flowers, shoots of plants and fruits with them.

14-15. These may be 12,8 or 4 , and must be set up uttering the värt-mantra, with a canopy set up with the vjömamantra, presentung lamps with tejo-mantra, fly whisk with rayu-mantra and umbrella with kslutt-mantra. Make the agni-Kunda (receptacle for fire) for Visudeva in the west.
16. For the purpose of carrying the fire service to good result, have plenty of ghee melted and free from clots. Then wash all the vessels required and get ready the streks of wood (samud) and sacrifical grass (kusià or Poa cynosuretdes).
17. Make the fire with churning sticks, or by flint. Then make the disciple, devoted and humble, read the tantra (the proper course of serice).
18. Looking eastwards one should, by the method of destruction, destroy (the physical body), then creating a fresh body make it reman with the censes subdued.
19. Hasumg as described above got everything ready, the mitating aching (teacher) having then protected hunself and having entrusted the annous organs of the body to the proper dethes in charge, should perform the ofatayasa (the placing the tija-aksharis in their ruspectine places).
20. Place the alstha-bija at the nate, the nabli-bija at the centre (ave-hole), in the petzls (of the lotus-chakra) the bijas of the vanous miths should be placed, and in the filaments the bijas of the $S^{\prime} a k / / / s$.

21-22. In the spokes, place the kila-bijas, which are the origin of the $S^{\prime}$ aktis from the point of wew of the respective bijas At the top of the spohes place the tattvas or blyas of Mirth-falas On the nm place the bjas of the pakshas (fortnights) and titlus (days) in the proper order to the nght and left of the cittes of Loka-Pälas marked on them
23. In the nm of the cncle and in the houses of the DikPälas, mahe room for the bija-aksharas of the others (Nakshifras, Grlus etc ), and in the outer circle place the bujas of the Bluthos.
24. In the lotus placed mudst the circle, invohe the Supieme God Having thus invohed His presence, offer Him worshup mentally in the manner prescribed by the Sastras.

25-27 Contemplating the Supreme Soul as present in the seat (pith $)$, offer Hum witer welcoming Him, then haung obtamed His permission and mahing the ambulation by the right in an attatude of dcferential norslup, zpprozch the fire-altar for the performance of the fire-oblations. In the place all round the fire-pit, marh out an outer circle one hasta (18 molhes or 2 cubit) all round the fire-pit and do all else doun to the complete formation of the circle Then getting up worshup the Supreme God in the prescribed form

28-30 Mentally worshup God up to the presentation Anfaua (ficc-marl) and then bring the mirror and present it. Then getting up from your seat the out a third of the cooked food (chant) in the ressel, and, hiving offered it first, then present to God whatever lins been collected of food and other eatables (bhakshya and bhoy a). Protecting yoursclf in due form right up to the offer of a handful of flowers, and, obtuing permission, perform the fire oblation beginning with the placing of the stichs (to mari the firc-altar) In the maddle of the fire invohe the God in the lotus by the tijomantra.
31. Then offerng worship and then maling the fireoblation with stichs, and then bniging the new spoon (for
fire-service), perform with the Pitha-mantra the pounng (of ghee) in one contmuous flow.
32. Then agan offer the ghee oblation by means of dharia (improvised leaf spoon) fifteen tumes with the Paramahamıṣa mantra. In this manner let the teachor (Gun) mahe a thousand ghee oblations.
33. First make a hundred oblations each by the Pithamantıa, then by the Panchöpamsiad-mantia, then the S'akitmantha; then Muĭth-mantıa, then Miùthpila-mantra and agan by the $\dot{\text { Sakti-mantia. }}$
34. By the AksIa-manta, etc, offer the ghee oblation ten times. Having in this manner made the fire burn and sprinkling water round it, bring the disciple outside moto the carcle (mandala).

35-36 From the cooked food taling out a httle, threc times each, from the navel, the heart and the crown of the head, the teacher (gunu), being seated to the west of the fire and sprinkling it over three times with water, gre it to the disciple with the mantra Purisisuatuna. The disciple should then and there, eat food consecrated to Vishnue in great huminty.
37. Having eaten and then talken the holy sip suitable to the occasion, the disciple should get close to the teacher. The teacher should give ham the toothstich (danta-dhua anam) with the Guna-muntra (guycnan'a).
38. In the evening give him, when ready washed and tahen the holy sip, the protection with the Kïla-mantra. Tie up at the fore-end of the hand a string of fhree strands made holy with due meantation.

39-10. Havug touched him wth the I/istukia-manfra make hum slecp over a bed spread with darblut grass, hasing touched his cyes with Rapamantrat for the obtaming of the dream, and, ashong hem to keep watchful (for the toming dream), he should ste up avaze along with a number of Dikation diucrane them with torics reliturs to Vishoun.
+1. Thus the teacher shitl spend the mght without slecp. If he in phoweally mable, kt ham daluar the God into the circle contaming the fire-altur.

42-43. Having got up in the morning and after full bath, body purified by the use of the proper manitras, he must gree up the place he made use of the previcus day, and prepare a new circle as before. Then he should call up the novitate, and, after giving him the bath etc. and making him agan pure by the use of the mantras, make the fire oblatoons as was done before.
44. Having covered the face of the novitiate with a cloth, he should take hum by the hand, and enter the carcle by the doorviay intended for his own use.

45-46. Taking him round by the right he should make hum offer obeisance to the Guardians of the Directions. Whatever flower among the flowers he touches by accident in the act of obcisance, that shall be his flower, and the mantra proper to that denty shall be his mantra for his protection and prosperity. Now tahing off the blind, he should show hm the Chakramandala,

47 Then explan to him, in due order and in the approprate division, the tatluas (elements or pronciples). Then order him to contemplate, having thus understood the truc nature of the principles.
48. With the lughest devotion make him give humself up and all that belongs to him. Similarly, let hum give up the germs, the jewels, and the clothing.
49. Make him give free gifts of love, and adopt the disclpline (ryata) of a devotec of Vishṇu. Then grant him full permission for the performance of all acts of norship of God.
50. Mahe hum hear the teaching and the secrets coming in unbrohen successton. Even in the same minner mintate all others as well.
51. In case of cvil dreams, or, if other portents of evil should appear, then make one hundred oblations in the fire with the Panchöpansshadmanto.

52 The teacher may, with eqsicr cercmomes, consecrate a discuple of his, possessed of karning, lineage and discupline in relgion (lapas)
53. Dismissing the disciple, sending out the Supreme God from the space up to the border of the mandala (circle), and leaving in God invoked in the mrdst of the firealter, clear all other space of everything.
54. Whichever of his disciples, possessed of the necessary qualities, the teacher (āchärya) wishes to instal as
 versed in the mantra in the manner prescribed below.
55. Make 12 pots filled with sandal, flowers, fruts, mulh, finc paddy (siall), black pulse (māsha), barley and other grams, and put into them gems, minerals and gold.
56. Fill them with clean holy water, and then set them up in the different directions, adorned with sandal and flowers in the prescribed order, with the mirth-mantra.

57-58. Then seating, face to the East, the disciple who has been already initated according to the rites prescribed in the tantra (Sästru or science), who is interested, disciplined, learned and free from greed, let the Achärya (teacher) facing east, worship mentally the Lord God mnvohed in the seat, and then intmate Him what he intended doing.
59. Having obtaned permission, the Achärya (Guru) being seated and having the pots brought to him with the proper mantras, should pour the water over the head of the disciple in the order of creation ( $S^{\prime} r$ ishti-krama).
60. Having finished the ablution with all the pots of water, let the Achärya humself give him his seat (brst). The disciple shall, on the other hand, take his seat, slent and humble, upon it after having tahen clean clothing.

61 The Achärsa should then gue hum the Vashmaza Chakra (make the marh of the discus, ) and then grant hum the upper eloth (Yoga pattakam, worn across the chest from the Ifft shoulder) He shall then say " Become preceptor in the Vashana،a-tantra (the science of Päncharälra), and reman beloved of all created bemgs".

62 May disciples come to you. Conduct yourself with them in accordance with the Sasira. Do not conduct yourself towards them as a greedy man, nor show desire or fear in your conduct.

63-64 ' Be always mindful of God 25 taught in the Pancharalia Having been thus instructed, let the disciple get up, go round the teacher heeping him to the right place him on a seat, und then wash his feet with water Let him sprinkle the water from the teachers feet over his own head with humility and devotion

65-67A I et the disciple please the Guru with presents of money to the evtent of his means and devotion Whatever the disciple gines his Gurit be it gold, vehicle land clothing the Lord of Gods is well pleased with that I am now seching refuge with jou and place my body and wealth at your disposil So saying let him fall prostrite at the Gurus feet in obcisance
$67 \mathrm{~B}-70$ ' O Lovely one mas you prosper in life and m wealth So saying let the Gult dismiss the pupil with affection That disciple who suned his mitiation at the Chikramandala of $\mathrm{V}_{\text {shinu }}$ pleases his Guru with folded hands by gift of money Having thus pleased hum let hum take hold of the Gurus feet in his own hands let him pray for permission to worship the God of Gods Let the Guru then dechre ' I permit you to offer worship to God

71 Hasing obtuned permission the disciple wha his now been mitated in the mantra shall worship the Supreme Lord It is onfy by worshipping in thus manner that one obtains the benefit of worship

72 Whoever performs worship without the permission of his Achurriz the God of Gods is not pleased with his nor shap in the le st

73 Therefore seeng God shown to hum by hus teacher, in the muddl of the 1/and ${ }^{\prime}$ 'a and having ganed the Gurus permission let hum the disciple worship the Supreme God

74 One who thus grants the I arshnaza diksha and one who causes another to grant it both of them go to Heaven (S a1/ha) He who declines to grint it shill go to Hell

75 Whoercr grants the Itishme diksha out of sheer love of money to one who thould scehing has no fath in it that Guru becomes one fallen from raghteousness
76. Whoever, in ignomance, deals contemptuously with the Guru (teacher) who is an acknowledged mitiate, he should be regarded as fallen from the path of the Sästra (tantra). The granting of diksha to hm is of no benefit.
77. As soon as the diksha-cercmonies are over, all the things used therefor should be deposited in a large bodybit water. Otherwise they should be burned in, clean earth away from' the footpaths.

78-82. First having made the mandala (crcle), then_por-, forming the fire-oblations with manhias in duc order, having given the cooled food, leading him, then giving hum the tooth-stick for use, making hum sleep in tue Chakra-mandala,
 having drawn th entering it after sunset, and then revoling everythong, proceed, the nev: mornng to a holy bathing piace for the closing" $b$ bath. There get devoted Brahmans pronounce their benediction after doing, everything to please them. This is, in due order, the sencs of rites for, the graning of the diksha What shall, I espound neat for the good of the devoted, Q, Kamalasana $!_{1}$, , $, f, \ldots$,

[^13]63-6t "Be always mindful of God as taught in the pranchralha Hiving been thus anstructed, let the disciple get up, go round the teacher heeping ham to the right, place lum on i seat, and then wash his fect with water I ct hmm sprinhle the water from the teachers fect over his onn head with humlity and devotion

65-67A I et the disciple please the Guth with presents of money, to the extent of his means and devotion Whatever the disciple gises his Guru be it gold, iehele, land, clothng, the Lord of Gods is well pleased with that "I am nou seching refuge with jou and place my body and wealth at your disposal So siying let him fall prostrate at the Gurus fect in obersance

67B-70 "O, Lovely one, mıy you prosper in life and in uealth So szying let the Guw dismiss the pupil with affection Thut disciple who guned his initation at the Chakramandala of Vishmu pleases his Guru with folded hands by gift of money Haung thus plensed him let hum thae hold of the Gurus feet in his own hands, let hum priy for permussion to worship the God of Gods Let the Gurru then declure "I permit you to offer worship to God

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73 Therefore secing God shown to him by his teacher, in the muddle of the Vandu'a and havm, ganed the Gurus permission let him, the disciple worsh p the Supreme God

74 One who thus grints the Y'ashina a dik ha and one who causes another to grint it both of them go to Hewen (Scarga) He who declincs to gront it shinll go to Hell

75 Whoever grants the $T_{n} \nu_{m u} d_{i k s h a}$ out of sheer lose of mones, to one who, though scehing has no futh in it, that Guru becomes one fallen from righteousness

76 Whoever, in lgnorance, deals contemptuously with the Guru (teacher) who is in achnowledged minte, he should be regurded as fallen from the path of the Sasira (tantra) The grinting of diksha to him is of no benefit

77 As soon as the dikshal'ceremonies are orer, all the things used therefor should be deposited in 3 harge body on water Othernise they should be byried in, clenn earth anzy from the footpiths
$1 \quad 1 \quad 11 \quad$ it
78-82 First having made the mandala (circle), then per, forming the fire-oblations with mantras in due order, hiving given the coolsd food, leading him then giving hom the tooth-stich for use, mahing hum having had hum drezm, heving having drawn the whole manda
entering it fter incantution and fire-oblations yuth manira at sunset, and then rewohng eserything, procecd, the nes morming to 2 holy bathing phece for the closing' bith +There get devoted Brahmens pronounce their benediction after boing) every thing to please them This is, in due order, the sences of rites for the granting of the diksha What shall ( 1 , expqund next for the good of the devoted, $Q$, Kımilispna!

In the Parama Samhita of the Panchiurầrad bhnsl the Etghth Chapter, entifled Diksha. If uitemn

## CHAPTER IX

## Brahma

1 O, junrdana ', Please tell me how one prichising the mitintion of others in Diksha understands the signifi cance to the novinte, of auspicious and mauspicious oméns

## Parama

2 By the fall of the tooth stach, by the understanding of the dreams, and by the form of the flames of the lighted fire, the instructor understands the auspicious ind the menspicious

3-4 Bunyan, fig, astatta (ficus relggosa), plahsha (Indian fig), darbha (Pon cynosurodes) Bumboo, Atmakara, Apazargam, the pith of Apang (Achryanthes aspira Tamrl Nayururı), Dhatakl (Grsiea Tomentosa Trm Verath), S'amn, (Acacin Suma, Trm Vami) and other verieties of clean mood should be used for cleanng teeth Each of the preces for use must be 12 inches long, unbent, and without hnots

5-7 The wise man, after carefully cleaning these with water, will chew from the root upuards One must chew the stich loohing towirds the North East West or South in the descending order of caste, then rubbing the teeth with the chewed part, up and down then breahing it in the madde, and wishang it with water again, it must be thrown out The wse man must then examine how it had follen

8-9 If it fell tip townrds the east, there will be pros penty, if south-cast, augmentation of strength from penznce, if south death will follow, if south-west loss of wealth, if west, supreme peace, if north-llest coming of disezse, if north zecession of wealth and if north-czst supreme happiness

10 If however it should fall stunding upwards great prospenty will follow In this manner let the omens be understood from the tooth stich
11. This should be observed on occasions of taking diksha, at the begmning of any great work, or when you desire to know good and evil relating to yourself.
12. Then, having fasted (the previous day) make the observation as prescribed above. I shall now proceed to describe the good and evil to the initiate from dreams.

13-14. Having had a dream one should report it as he had it to his preceptor (Gurtu). Dreams in the first quarter of the night, bring their fruit a year after; in the second quarter, in eight months; in the third, in three months; and in the fourth, at the end of the month; at daybreak the result follows immediately.
' $15-23$. If one witnesses in a dream the Sun in full glory, the moon surrounded by stars, the glowing fire of the Agnihötra or a blazing fire, mother, father, wives, sons, brothers, and friends; if one dreams of eating uncooked human flesh èating from feet upwards, of taking milk, soma, surà (toddy), blood, sugar, curds, and ghee; drinking water from the sea or flowing river, and the eating of sweet gruel; mounting with easc on man, elephant, etc., terrace of a mansion, palanquin, fruit-trees, carriage, seat, bed; the crossing over of seas, rivers and other bodics of water; mecting, with God, Brahman, preceptor (Gunu), learned and wise man, saintly men; seeing the following; conch, the discus, the flag, a city in heaven (vision in the sky), the bull, the umbrella, the flag of Indra (rain-bow), rain, looking-glass, gems, flyWhisk, fan of talupot palm, pot full of water, blood, raw flesh; rubbing onc's body with flour, the hearing of holy words, illicit intercourse, being bitten by snakes, scorpions, ctc., being bound in every limb, contemptuous turning out by relations, and other such objects and occurrences, understand the advent in a short time of auspicious good fortunc.

24-25. If, on the other hand, one sees oneself naked, without dress, incapable of action, mounted on a broken vehicle, with broken umbrella, tlag or weapons, a Chandäla, a washerman, painter, rumning barbarian (.1/iccelau) spies, a heretical ascetic, to him nothing, auspicious happens.
 tiger, 'an'ànthill; being anibinted 'with,' and mounted as 'belöre, and procceding towards' the'south; 'the' gaining of ! silver'and gold, drinking of , Iquor and nil, dancing with one's , body bedaubed, with, mad, and being marriedj, being , rapdly, borne down a curfent, the eating of cooked meat, the falling of one's teeth, the shaving of one's head, getting drowned iniwater, mopnting with suffenng' a 1 dried up tree, isunshine ins a dream;-thaving. seen 1 these tinauspicious rights, and other: :şuch,' ${ }^{\text {no }}$. main attains to anything good, and there is nd use further investigating 'this.

$30 \mathrm{~B}-32 \mathrm{~A}$. In the midst of his dreams, whoever eats sweet gruel mixed with ghee, whoever standing on a hill clumbs h:tree, whbever beingoon a mansion crosses the sea by himself, such atperson gains'a kingdom, as also one'sho dreams of cating the' earth.'
 tinga, (a sect of $S^{\prime \prime}$ atra' $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ ), the Fathers (manes), king, speak to one ma drean, that happens for cretan.
$\cdots 33 \mathrm{~B}-36{ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}$. Nn getting mitiated, in consecrating a temple, and when, among people, calamitous changes are seen; csrefully note the dreams-that one may have. In conducting the fire-rites, ifithe fremburns wwithout any effort, or when : the flames burn righfwast, when it emuts swect smell and when it appears'pleasint!lowking, the wealth of the offictant (Sãdakal) willincrease.wwthout' doubt, 1
irs 36 B1-38'A. A/ If 'the fire' brought for the homa (oblation) suiffers's' extiníction -'withotut 'visible cause, calamitics 'will befall




H:" $38 \cdot \mathrm{~B}_{\mathrm{r}} \mathbf{- 3 9 1}$, , When the mandala is being made, if pouring rain fably nita stormblows, or a halo forms round the sum, the death statarcl,ktioh:inr') something unpleasing -to ,then Gods



40-44 Nothing good will happen to the offictant, 0 , Brahman. If other signs of good and of great influence should happen, and if the times be auspicious and good, his wealth will increase Even things difficult of attamment will of themselves come to him-the grace of God or the great good that one seels from divine grace At the attainment of success in the performance, of obstructoons come in the way, or calamities resulting from act of God hippen, these are called evil omens In this manncr the officiant. by the omens that appear, should determone whether the fulfilment or otherwise of the desired object, would be auspicious or mauspicious.

In the Parama Samluta of the Pānchààtra the unthlh Chapter entitled "Knoatledge of Omens."

## CHAPTER X

## Bralma

1 O, Jnardanal, expound to me, in due elaboration, the puth of the Yoga (concentrited effort), as also all the essentral parts constituting it, as I im very manous to hnow \&

## Parama

2 Among all hinds of hnowledge, the hnowledge of the Yoga is greater, becuuse it is by Yoga-hnowledge that one gauns the supreme happuness of emancipation

3 A mere performance of a rite by one, without a correct hnowledge of the application of the mind in its per formance, will not do the great good denvable from 1 t, therefore practise the loga

4-6 A That $Y_{0}\left(a\right.$, as defermined in the $S^{\prime}$ astras, is of two knds, v 17 , Gnama-Yogia and Krya-Yoga by the proper classification of Karma on the onedhand and by the varying attitude of the mind on the other That is called Yosia, whech hecps the mund steady and composed on regord to any particular matter

6B-9 If a man fives his mind and heepsit firm in dong nny particular act or rite that is Karma-Yoga, whuch destroys all sm If one in the pursut of howledge binds his mind to it without suffering in the effort, that is to be understood is Guana-1 $0_{0} a$, which is quspicious and brings to one all success He whose mind expenences no pain in the prictice of either of these, attans to the place which is well-famed as the abode of Vishnu For both of these Yogas, God alone is the object

10 Propitiztion of him (worslup) can be done by hnowledge as well is by service Control of body and discipline of mind (pennese, etc), it is lud down constutute Karna-Yoga
" 11-13! $\cdot$ Absence of desire and composure of mind are rcgarded as the features of Gñàna-Yöga. Protect the organ of speech from harshness; the hand from doing what should not be'done; the feet from going where it ought not to, and from false step in dancing; one's sexual organs from connection with blameable women; the secret organ from passing wind as desired; the mind from resolving upon evil.
'114-16." The control exercised in this manner according, to 'dharin' is reputed Yaina (self-control). Vows, 'fasts,' and the giving of alms, these when used for controlling the senses'(indriyas), are called Niyatna (discipline) and become aids to Karma-Yö́sa. Whatever work is done on the principle of Karma-Yoga (with due concentration upon what is being donc), having done it to completion, make it over to the Supreme Soul, setting it at His tect as you do water for. washing, cven if the work happens to be one done with a view to securing benefit for oneself.
, 17-20 One who understands Yöga must have regard only to service rendered to God, being in great doubt which work is in accordance with true knowledge and which goes aganst it, as the interval between the two is great.' 'This' indeed is the teaching of the tantra ( $S^{\prime} \bar{a} s t r a$ ). The ears which are desired for hearing sweet sounds, the cyes desired.toi see beautiful objects; the skin desired for touching soft things, the nose desired, for smelling fragrant things, the tongue desired for tasting food and the mind desired for noting whattakes place in the world about, the knowledge by means of which one controls these organs-is what is called Vairāgya (nion-desire). :
21. The placing of one's mind in the Supreme Souliand its retention there without a break is to be understood as Samádlli (absorption of the mind in the Supreme). Knowledge

1: 22. One who is certain of the one only end, should first of all control the organs of' sense by non-desire (Vairagya); then must concentrate his mind and fix it upon,the Lord of Gods, as the only end wished for,

23-24 He must contemplate Him, is if he sees Him nevr, doing obeisance to Him is if he were in touch with Him, 35, if he heard Him speahing being seated before him, he must thus contemplate without the slightest fear In this way practise the Yogn, God will then be plezsed by this means

## Brainna

25 Men's minds (Chitfant) hive long been infused with the association of worldly life How cin these be controlled by the instantancous access of Gnuna-1"0. $a$ ?

26 Even when the mind is made free of all evil by thes loga, at the und of the absorption of Samadhu, it will find at mpossible to get over its own nature

27 At one tume when under control, man regirds his' mind free of all evil That mind gets out of control, when the opposite stmulus ?ppears

## Parama

28 It is just so is you have said It is indeed difficult to heep the mind under control By long practice however, the mind must attain to the condition of uprooting destre

29 Th.rcfore these mpressions of worldly life get scat tered all round When these impressions of life show relayz toon, mahe firm the composure of your own mind by effort

30 By the achevement of this composure of mind and by the giving up of all associntions your own action, having ganed for you the l'atkuthat mansion protects you

31 By cfort repeated many times, bning your mind by slow steps to concentration on one am (ckantam) Never) attempt to do this repidly

32 He who attempts to bring his mind under control too quichly brings down upon him obstructions to gaming his object, or becomes liable to diseases of various hinds i

33 As one brings the arrepressible cupid (in min) under control, by slow beginnings, and by long protracted effort the great minded-ones bring their minds in the same menner, under discipline

34-37 A. In a place unfrequented by human beings, free from molestation, pleasing to the mind, without undue trouble in regard to food and free movement, without being exposed to winds too cold or too hot, or to dews, holy and with a plentuful supply of water, calling up your strength, unmoved, having well practised the Yöga Vidyä, and bearing it habitually, one should investigate it with great care; and from time to tume calmly and without muaring his body he should then contemplate upon his own births, existence, destruction, etc.
$37 \mathrm{~B}-38$. In one contemplating in this manuer and wishing for the protection of God, both interest and devotion in the practice of the path of the Yöga arises. Beng of undisturbed mind, let him then lead his mind into it.
39. Let hum note what it is that is attractive to his mind, and, having investigated carefully, let him remove the cause of that attraction.
40. One who knows it, even if he be earnest in the pursuit of the Yoga, must know that this is subversive to his practising of the Yoga firmly.

41-42. His mind thus awakened, let him go, even by effort, to an unoccupied place, where, by absence of stimulating cause, by want of contact, by fear, by knowing the evil consequences arising from 1 t, and by the passing of the years of his life, non-desire in things desired, arises.

## Bralima

43. By the means expounded above enjoyment for man caases. How can the desuc for enjoyment cease in the mind of man by the means expounded ?
44. It remains in the mind deeply rooted in the wish 'let this be minc", "let this be mine". How can the uprooting of that desire, firmly rooted in thought, be brought about?
45. For things enjoyed, desire ceases by the acquirng of knowledge. How can the desire for things unenjoyed be prevented from attracteng the mind ?

## Parama

46. One should enjoy things cnjoyable which are not opposed to dharma, but, when they are not obtannble for enjoyment, understind their enjoy ment by seeng, hearmg etc

47 Hzung well understood its nature, the sorrow result ing therefrom, the evils arising therefrom and the fear, mabc in effort, unperturbed to bear these in mind

48 You would find many Yogins who had fanted in this effort of conquering desire "I shall not thus fall in my effort, bear this resolve in mind, by esery effort of $y$ ours

49 Observe those who, invin; practised for long the Yoga by menns of concentration resultugg from the hnowledge of its true nature, fall a pray to agnorance by means of those causes of desire which arc indeed trifing

50 In a min of cultrvated mind who has understood things and thus investigites this matter, real fath in the path of Yoga springs in very truth

51 In a man who sees enjoyments is yet un-tasted, just evactiy is those already enjosed by hm, the interest and devotion in the worship ot God grows from day to day

52 Therefore, with jour eenses under control, worship the God of Gods with enthusism by means of mental worship (Dhyana-Yagña) wthout relzation

33 In this muner worship the Supreme God in a holy place, in the fath that He is before you, with all desirable things accept tble to Hm

54 Worshup thus donc by him will not, by His Grace suffer destruction in the least Nor will any obstruction divine or humen come in his why

55 Even though onc is an accomplished Yos in and has brought his mind under control, he must tahe it that his mind is not his own, and he should not tahe it as being under his control

56 One should not show one s achevement of non-desire to the common people, if one is capable of it, his accomplish ment is for dumonstrizion baforc God
57. Having practised non-desire adequately, and well disciplined your sense by intense concentration, bear un your heart always and without relasation the Supreme God.
58. Whenever one's mind feels drawn to a gem or gold (hranyc), let him, without hesitation, bring about God's entry into tt .
59. Having thus disciplined the mund and being ever in the practse of the Yósa, one attans, by the grace of the God of Gods, to God Himself.

## Bralima

60 What is the Yöga which is achieved by works, and what is the $1 \tilde{o} s a$ of howledge, what is the sort of man to whom each is in an emment degree suitable ?

## Parama

61. To a man of uncultivated mind, but put into the path of the righteous, Karma Yösa is the path to be prescribed as hnowledge is unattanable by Him.
62. To one who is discıplined by education and has become cultured in consequence, the Yosia of knowledge is the better, as he would find the course of worhs difficult of acherement
63. Onc whose mund is disciplaned by adoptang cither of these courses, to hum Vishonn shows His grace in a short period of time.
64. No other doctrine or teachmg is of the slightest use for men for destroying sim; nor for attaming the grace of Vishṇu, if only ones mind finds pleasure in l'ósat.
65. Half wirsc; not Iranslathd ousum to lapses.
66. If the mund is after the attanment of Supreme Bhas no obstructions will come mineway, nor will the mend be darkened by ignorance.
67. O, Pitimaha ! this course of Yona his been expound. :d to ou brefly as abote.

68-69. Man can learn by the practice of the logh his own neture; alo the nature of the semec-orinn, (entruas) and the good and the chat propenstic- of the mind (eithta). (he can

11 In the midst of the thront, in the voice, in the stomach ind in the joints, and in all parts of the bodv observe there activities is they occur

12 These and other chinges in the ars pervading the body when normal, give kngth of hife, and when they get to be abnormal, brin' about destruction of the budy
'13 The vital ar, prana, moves alternativels through the nostrils The movement of this breathing which tahes place without intermission, should be understood

14 The breath in the left nostril moves through to the right, and that in the right moves through to the left, the path between is to be understood is the time when the briath is stztionary ( 2 ishu lala)

15 Many movements of this breath (Prana) makc the months Tuelve of these mahe the year $\mathrm{Six}_{\mathrm{x}}$ of these months make the Ayana (half year) Onc expert m the prictice of Yoga should understand this with sharp intelligence

16 Begunang with five breathings, and increasing it by tive cach tume till you reach twenty-five of these, count this is a full day (altoratra)

17 From thence onw ard, the progress is by one day ach tume tall the total comes up to thrty-threc day-night combination in the order of progress

18 If, starting with the Sun month, mans breathn, betps increasing from the beginning of it, having grown by contmuous movement, then listen to the length of life of the man
†19-20 It may be thres, two or one year, two, one, onebalf (quarter or in eighth) of a month ., threc, two or onc full day (ahorutra) that the breaths heep moving in due order, of this there is no doubt

21 One must understand at the very outset his own tume of breathing By its increasc, understand ?pprozching ewl

22 By hour (nalika), month, ycar, measure its growth Count ther consequences is mercasms stage by stage

* Cf Padma Samhite Yoga Pada III 32 etc
$f$ This sloka is broken at the end

23. Note separately the time when evil approaches, keeping the cause and the consequences separate.
24. A wise man should duly contemplate alone, the particular hour, the month and the day of the Sauramana calendar when evil could befall him.
25. There is nothing finer than this method for determuning length of hife, O, Pitāmaba! which discrimınates from shortening and lengthening of the arr in the lungs (Koshita).
26. If the activitres of the other vital arrs dechne, a wise man will understand, even from this, the approach of death (aparàntam).

27-28. The destruction of the powers of the mdruyas (senses), varration in the shadows, dullness of vision, and the cessation of throbbing in the fingers and the thumb; these symptoms, when they appear in a man, indicate he has no more than six months' life left.
29. If the throbbing ceases in the lower limbs of a man to above the hnees, death is certain for him in three months.
30. If the throbbing ceases in the sex organ, the hip-jounts and the armpits, his life ceases in the course of a single month.
31. Death comes in half a month ${ }^{1}$ if one fails to see aweat bubbles on his body If the evil creeps into the stomach, death follows in ten days.
32. If the eycs sce hazht as that of the fire-fly, death follows in five days. If the tip of the tongue cannot be seen death comes in three days.

33-35. Iff the tup of the ncee cannot be seen by one, his death comes in two days. If humming in the ear, meoherence of speech and delusion of mund continue without disappearing, his life has only a day's luggth left. In this manner, $O$ Pitamaha ! a man of lcarning should regard these and other omens as mdications of approaclung death. When death comes near, a Vashṇava should reman fearless.

1. The text is corrupt here, Padma. Yoga. V 5.
2. lbad SI. 7.

36 Eien when death has come close to you, do not gire way to too mucl anauty (for others), as work and the means thercfor, do the there course of therr own nature

37 If onc's life has less than twelve ycars to run the nature of its course can be undierstood by men well prictised in Yoga

38-39A Knowng the approach of find cmancipation, those Vashnavas who are not cducated on the Yosic hnowledge of the vital ars stumuinting the primary organs of the body, but whe are in the enjoyment of nssocintion of those possessed of this howledge (Sudhus) will have to learn the euls approaching them mostly from other indictions

39B-41A One who does not see the orb of the nising moon, nor the line marhing the boundury of the waning moon, or in the sume manncr, unable to sec the star Arundhath even, or the milhy way in the shy, his death will occur before the end of the following year
$41 \mathrm{~B}-42 \mathrm{~A}$ if one secs the sun and the moon without brightness or fire bereft of ats bright glow, he reaches the world of death in the eleventh month

42B-48A If one sees the zerial cars, or the chises of 1 akshas, Raksahasas, and Pisachas (cvil spints) in the mid summer (Grishma) he has a life of ten months left If a min in good health sees trees and hills of gold he will live only for mine months more Vomitmg gold and stlver as ilso vinous hinds of gems if one secs hamself upside down, his head covered with blood he can live only eight months longer If one, having put his foot in dust ishes or mire, sees it brohen, he can live only for seven months more A blood-red dove or crow, without casting shidow, perches upon one quichly, or remanns perched for 7 whic or if a dust storm is seen behund hum without due cuuse, six are the months of his life and no more $O$ Lotus born

48B-49 Sceng the shadow of a man, wthout hus herd, in the sky, or $i f$ a man present before hum appears truncated (kabandha) blach in colour fearsome-loohing he cin live only for five months

50 While one is in a faint or aslecp, if he sees ? woman gone black or his own head breah, he canlive only for four months.
51. If one sees another man as of blach colour and fen mspiring and as a Rukshasa or Ptacha, he hes only for thrce months more.
52. If one sees in the evenng, by himself alone, without bang urged by any one, in the cremation sround, night-ralhmg Räkshasas, lus life is only for two months longer

53-55A One whose urme has the smell of a goat when not sufferng from disease, or whose whole body has that smell, or if he sees a Bralmarātshasa (ghost of a Brahmna), or those who have become corpses by some cause, or the slughter of miny, if he dreams of beng drowned or of great sorrow afficting hm, in regard to these, one must determine one's coming death whinch would be vaned and not definite, by reasoning or the circumstances of each case

55B-57A It well-disposed relations of one should appear perchance as ill-disposed (in a dream), he loses his life before a month expires If onc sees the sun and the moon as if bathed in blood, or if the shy stsclf be rubbed orer with blood, he lives for only one year

57B-59A If onesees his reffectronima murror, or m water in front of him, in fearsone form or defective of hmbs, or if, in 2 buming lamp, one sees the flame disconnected with the "uch, hus denth comes to him in tuclve days

59B-60A If the upper lup is seen out of its place, or if the nose is scen bent, if the ear is seen moving out of its phace, the life of the person is only sis more days

60B 61 One whose tongue turns blach or his face, usually of the colour of lotus, or if one derelops a dististe for food, though amious to live, or if his temples lose their beauty and become red, his further life is only three days long.

62 If one sees a bird of a grey-blue colour mounting on lushead ashesees it, his life is only two days more
63. If one sces the above often through a glass or water

64-65. A wise man, who sees the approach of his end, should become composed in mind, and, putting aside all ansicty, accepting the lughest form of non-desire even though of bodily strength, and giving up all sorrow and fear, should adopt the practice of Yosa mentally, giving up all activity.
66. Going to a holy place, with mind composed and serenc, and senses under control, worshupping the Supreme God with hus whole soul, one should place humself under His protection.
67. Reverencing Vaishnasas in the practice of the Yoga and enquring and learning of them, pursuc the path of the Yoga without remissness and quite composed.

> In the Paraman Samhutā of the Päñcharātıa
> the Eleventh Chapter, cnttlled Ars!̣a
> (Portents of Death)

## CHAPTER XII

## Bralima

1. O , God of Gods, what is the way of 1 fe (dharma) which is considered the best for those devotees of Vishnuu; what are the prescribed courses of atonement for error, as also the cousse of conduct to be adopted on occasions of a special character.
2. What is the prescribed dlurrma for those desining emancipation, and what, for those who desire worldly good according to accepted opinion. Pray explam these to me as, in regard to these, I am in great doubt.

## Paramalk

3. By what deed of man, the Lord God of the Universe, is pleased to do him good that indeed is dhaima without doubt.
4. I have ceplaned that already to you as of threc knds by its association respectively with mind (Manall), speech (Vãk) and work (Karma). Among these I slall now explain the (dlarma) of the mind.
5. Interest (s'raddlhà), firmness (dluth), tranquility (pasãda) these three are of the mond. All the other activities of the mund are considered on the basts of these three divisions.
6. One who is interested acquires knowledge; he is acceptable to the good; he is regarded as the proper man, and he is acceptable even to God.
7. By firmness one does not fall from the night path (dharma); by firmness one ceases to be bound by sorrow; by firmness one is not deluded by happiness; by firmness one is not worricd by ansiety.
8. Being tranquil, one docs not trouble others; being tranquil, one does not become jealous; being tranquil, one does not become greedy; being tranquil, one is always happy.
9) When these quilites are found wa man cther is bens' naturnl, or acquired by him by his own cffort is a per mencnt hibit of his mind, God is pleased with him

10 Associntion with pcople possessing thicse quilities, or heang of those great ones having much I nowledge of these bccomes the means of guming these qualitics

11 Whatever is opposed to these is called adharmat Those addicted to qualities opposed to these, come to griet in all their lives present and future even

12 Thercfore 7 devotec of Vishnu desiring to attum the accomplishment of his object (attuning to emancipation) should discipline lis mind in the prictice of these threc qualities

13 If the mund is brought under control, ill the faculties are brought under control Therefore a mm must gun con trol gever his mind

14 If the mind is put into the path of nght thinhing speech remans in the right Whatever is deuded in the mind before is what the speech acturlly publishes ufterw ards

15 Truth love and goodness these three are the dm sions of the nature of speech ( $\mathrm{I} a \mathrm{k}$ ) Vahing lus words scre these three qualitics 3 man accomplishes his ends

16 In every speech concerning wealth in speahing one s qualdtes at all pluces and prumaly in speech ruliting to dhatmi spenk the truth straght on

17 Whenever occision offers speak what would plezse your preceptors and the revered ones to those that are learned and to chuldrun is ulsa to the 7 g -d und the suffermg

18 To those near you to your frends and pupils to sour scrvants to chantable people and to the devoted to God, siy that whech is good, sutable to occesions

19 Speech is disciplimed into the roht path bv obserim, the usge of clders bs the studs of the holy Sastras and bs practice spread over 2 long trme

20 The speech organ is diffucult of control except bs discuphe and lon' cffort Thercfore sulence is better
21. To a man of the world, silence is not recommended as right, and theicfore a devotee of Vishnu, firm in the pursuit of Vaishnava discipline, should always heep guard over his tongue
22. If speech is undisciplined by these three, then she bccomes for man the cause of suffering and sorrow, and should be understood as mahing for unrighteousness
23. Service, cleanliness, graciousness, these three are regarded as beng the normal functions of the body. By these a man gans his higher ends
24. For the purpose of pleasing God, if one undergoes bodily fattgue, by practice of austerity, by expenditure of money or by bodily effort, these acts of his are regarded as service ( pancharya)

25-26 0, Lotus-seated (Brahma)' threc baths a day, lying on the floor, religious study and restrant (bralinincharya ), observing of silence, food w.thout salt and spice, steady sitting (viruisama) by mght, the giving up of sleep by day, pilgrimage to holy places, these are the austentes (vratas) recommended.

27 The collection of the articles of worship by oneself, and cleaning them humsclf though fatigued, these acts are called service ( parichaysa).
28. Removal of all dirt from one's body must be understood as bodily cleanliness There is much in the human body which is unclean, and, by therr remotal, one mahes humself clean.

29 These are urinc, semen, excreta, phlegm, transformed blood, sweat, tears, nalls, har, and wanous other exudations.

30 These are not mpurc when within the body, but outside, they bring about uncleanlness These impurities arise exch in its time, in the bodies of all men.
31. The cleaning of these is by carth, and by washing "th water. If one should touch dirt thrown out of another's body, he should bathe to clean humself.
32. Contact with the derd, confinemeni-pollution, conlcrantion with people in sorrow or mourning, the emission of
the white ( semen), vomitting, when these occur, the only way to clean oneself is by a bath.
33. If one should touch the excrements of one's own body after they have separated from it, a bath is prescribed for gaming purity, except in the casc of sweat, tears, etc.

34-36. Even in these cases tahe a holy sip (āchamana) Do not sleep all the time Whaterer serves the need of one's own bodily requirements, becomes unzeceptable to him if others use it. O, Pitamahn! Stmilarly, O, Pitamaha' whatcver serves for the worship of God, and even the place of worship, becomes polluted by being put to human use

36B.-37A. Articles of worship once used in worship by a worshpper become hnown as mrmãlyam, and must be regurded unfit for use for any other purpose.

37B.-38 Gold, gems, cloths, etc the fire-altar, the spoons used in sicrifice, the vesslls and representations of God, become clean bywashing Even by washing out the dirt, secular (lauklkl) cleanlıncss is attained
$39-10 \mathrm{~A}$. Worshp of God, the bath, and the cleansing of the body daily, as prescribed courses of cleanhness by popular us?ge and the dharma Sastras, must be accepted by a wise devotec of Vishnu

40B-42 Whoever, by encouragement or by grant of money, makes the best cfforts to help guests, preceptors, servants in gricf, the great ones who are guardinns of dharma, temples of Gods, ascetics living by alms, cows Vaishnavas in Inge numbers, this is helping others-the best among the good that one can do by his body
43. Among anmals, cows are worthy of respect, men are more worthy of it than these, Brahmans among them deserve more respect than other men, more than Brahmans, mendicant ascetics, more deserving of respect than these ascetics are Yosins (those who hinbitually contemplate on the Supreme)

4+-45. More than even Yogns are those desint cmancipation in complete serenity of mind Gift of food is the best form of chrorty, as also the giving of money in all ways, as wall as the giving of bedding and scats to devotecs of Vishinu
and ascetics The gift of knowledge (rndyā) is the highest; other gifts however large are not as good
46. The gift of land, mounts, vehtcles, houses and other wealth, bring one great fame, but, are middling in respect of real mert.
47. Gifts made on occasions of suffering, from interest that a fit recipient presents himself on particularly propithous occastons, or because of access of wealth, each of these brangs its own merit which is regarded as of many hinds.

48-49. Whatever is done with a view to securng mere fame, or prase, or for being talhed about, meets with the disapprobation of the good-the more so, in the case of a devotee of Vishnu. The gift of lands, ete, is commendable, if the motrics are other than these, such as length of life, hcalth, chuldren, etc, in order. Evamine beforehand the thungs to be gifted, the time and place, and the worthness of the donees as well.

50-52. Whatever is done after carcful mvestugation, brings its frut. If a man of good mind gives away whatever has to be given, in the name of the God of Gods, the fame of it will follow as a matter of course. The service of the great One mentioned above is in its nature a supreme gift. When rendered with unalloyed devotion the fruit will follow for certam, not otherwise. In this manner has been expounded to you the three hinds of dharma arising from the possession of the body.
53. Since what can be done has been detailed in full, now listen to what has to be abstamed from. Whatever is opposed to the nghtcous conduct (dharma) descnbed above, that is described as adharma.
54. Desisting by thought, specch and act, is to be understood as merth dhurma (reframing from dong what is prohbited), whinh destroys sin.
55. In this manner has been expounded to you, $O$ Brahman'. the three hunds of dharma ansing from mand, speech, and body-the more particularly of a devotec of Xishnu.

56-57. To a wise min, with full control over his senses, the three hinds of dharma connected with the mand are the
best. To an ordinary min who is a derotee, the three hinds of dharma connected with the body arc the best. To all other middling ones, the dhat ma of speech is regarded the best.

## Brolma.

58. You hive explaned to me the three hinds of dllarma, O Purushottama ${ }^{1}$ Do people under the gudance of the senses, get rid of the Samsima (hife in thas world) by them alone.

## Parminat

59. Dhamma is regarded as of the form of deeds, and it was described asum is in the form of hnowledge. Knowledge gams release, but works purify hnowledge.

60 The hnowledge purfied by works cannot be destrosed by anythongs clse
61. Knowledge by atself alone, and without the and of Karma, makes no one in the bonds of life, pure in the least

62 Therefore, by worshipping the God of Gods by service, and gettung over obstacles in the may, a desote of Vishnu gruns his ends, by His grace
63. God, worshupped by service in due form, protects one even m coming lites, pushes aside affictions and grants walth.

## CHAPTER XIII

## Brahma

1 I am convinced that men on this earth have not the requisite great firmness to persist in the difficult path leading to Supreme Bhiss' (Nirutua)

2 Men are of little strength, meapable of effort, overcome by desire and inger, and do not seeh refuge in the God of Gods giving up all desire anywhere

3 Even though hidden from others ones desire beng located in the heart is planly visible to God always

4 Therefore, for the benefit of all, expound fully to me wuth all its parts, the method of worship for gunung the desir ed ends, with due regard to time and the object to be attaned Paramalh

5 O, Lotus-seated' To all people wishes are miny Furst the desire for prospenty, the next, the infliction of suffering upon others

6-7 By bnowledge, by wealth and vehicles, by chuldren and cattle, wises and servants, by fame and by netory, by bealth and boohs, houses and position, and by suct othermeans, men are accounté ${ }^{\prime}$ prosperous, O Pitamanai

8-9 Brnging about death, attach of diseases, expul sion from the country, presention of victory, destruction of wealth, or its appropriation by force, enmity, delusion, bring ing another und ${ }^{\circ}$ r one somn control, these and the hihe are said to be mfiliction of sufferng upon others, O , Pitamaha'

10 Be st the gaining of strength or be it infliction of suffenng, do not sech to do ether for the benefit of others When you do this for sour orn enjorment or your orin gam, it does not then become on

11 Whaterer is appropriate to promote your well-re, mase vour effot to pain i. Even then, the fruit obtamed is Wets to $b$ modetaic and no morc
12. When one troubles you with his strength always, although you had done hum no harm, you may then altempt mulury to him. This does not mahe for sm
13. For gaining onc's own good, the growing moon is the appropriate tme, for mflicting injury upon enemies, the darh fortught is the appropriate time.

14 The detty to be propitated differs according to the days. One who desires to gan his object should worslup the derty according to the nature of the wish.
15. One desiring to acheve an object then approaches the dety. He should mahe use of the meantation (Vidya) appropriate to the detty, and get the qualitics of the derty recited to hm

16 He should also provide, in approprate form, the attendant dettres of the one to be propituted. For protection establish the guardian deitres of the directions in their appropriate places.
17. A wise man should male the mere figures of Jotus, placed in a circle and shming. Let th have egght petals one in each direction, and let it have the pericarp and stamens beautifying 1 t.
18. He should place the dety (he wishes to worship) in it, surrounded by its attendants, wcapons, and vehucles, and then offer his worslup.
19. To all hinds of derties the Vimaina (tower) should be round, whether the building be round or four-sided, set with the guardinn deites at the gite.
20. The body of the dertes should be bright, shedding its lustre all round. For prosperity their form should be plesing and healthy and otherwise bejew elled
21. A wise man must first mahe humself clean by approprate mantras then shonld tahc has bath, ctc. for ckanng has body, and should offer worship to the dety in the manner of an unrvalied hero.
22. All the mantras alrendy explamed by me should be well used in the act of worship in all acts of worshup make usc of those mantras only whach are apprograte to the derty worshupped.
23. To all the detties the acts of worshup are the same from begimning to end, such as the mvocation to the dety, giving permission to depart, and in the mahing of the mage etc.
24. These deities, however, $d_{\text {ffer }}$ in therr name, in the time of worship, in their nature, in their attendant deities and in the mantras used.

## Bralima

25. What are the materals with which devotecs should offer worship, and at what times? What is the difference among the deitres? All this kindly expound to me now.

## Paramalt

26. I shall expound to you the way of worship to be offered to the Gods, approprately for each day, begmnng with the first day of the fortugght in order. Pray listen.

27-29. O, Lotus-born, Agno-Jatavedas, the storchouse of all light, possessed of three flames, three feet and seven tongucs of red coiour with eight arms, and three forms should be worshipped by one adorned with red unguents, red flowers, red garments, by placing the auspicious seat of the God in the middle of a fire, or on the ground, in the order indicated; that 1 s, by offermg red unguents, red flowers and red garments. Mahe the seat of the God and his vehicle red likewise.
30. A worshpper gansall desirable wealth and perpetual happuness by the use of Ayudha-mantra with all the accessory forms (anga and upanga).
31. Do not perform the ceremonies relating to Agm facing the south-cast by any means, do not blow through the mouth to make it glow, nor place it beneath you, nor jump across it.
32. Without offering oblations to Agmi, do not tahe your food; nor let your fect touch it. Do not cry out if fire breahs out; but place yourself in its protection, that 15 , propitate firc.
33. In the same manner, with auspicious articles of worship, worship Brahma the creator on the second day of
the fortught. His image must be of yellow colour, and with four faces.

34 To a worshupper of Brahma there would be many chuldren, his cattle multiply, trees and plants yicld m plenty without any doubt.

35-37 A On the third day worshp Vassravana, the Lord of wealth, lung of the Yahshas, the lord of the two great stores of wealth (S'inhhe and Padmi), with all his attendant deties, in the form of one with a great body and a big stomach, by offering intosicating drinks and meat, with partally coohed and coohed food. The worshuper gans all huds of prospenty and his wealth mereases

37-10 A. On the fourth day, Ginesa, the lord of all obstruction, of white colour, with four arms, a big stomach, an clephant-foce with a sungle tush, he should be worshipped morning and evcrung, for the prevention of evil befalling, with roots and fruit, and all hinds of coohed eatables. To such 7 worshipper no evil comes, he will always win at dice, becomes victonous cither in law suts, or on the field of battle.
+0-43 A On the fifth day, worship the Goddess Sri seated in the midst of a lotus and bearing a lotus in her hand, who is attended all round by all the Goddesscs, in form well nourshed (pushti) with lotuses and cooked food One who desircs lcarnung should worship with lotus all white, but one who wishes power, ctc, (Räju-S'ri) should use red lotus. A hing worshipping this detty gans a hingdom, one who desircs victory, gains 1 t , so one desiring power, ete, gams his wish, and one wishng wealth gets it lihewise.

43-45 A On the sith dyy, worship Shanda. of the colour of the flower of pomegranate, young, holding a spear $m$ hind, with sis faces, with a cock cnsign on the flig and riding a peacoch, as a gruat greer and as the commander-mil-chef of the divine host One who worships thus obtains learning, mielligence, strength and good looks, without a doubt.

45-47. On the seventh day, worshup the Sun of great strength on an one-whecled chariot with sel en horses who is bent on doing good to the world, the lord of the Planets shinmg ma full armour and wcaring brilhant car ~pendents. He
must be red in colour and brilliant and should be worshipped with oleander (karaiira) and red lotuses. The poor worshipper becomes wealthy, the alling gains health.
48. On the eighth day, Rudra, white in colour and four armed, should be worshipped. Such a worshipper becomes bright, strong, a good speaker and one mecting with no obstruction in his efforts.
49. On the nunth day Ambikā should be worshipped with red flowers and red meat, and the worshipper gets across difficult paths and gans victory.
50. On the tenth day the dark and large bodied Yama should be worshipped. The worshupper gets over volent calamities and remams unconquerable.
51. On the eleventh day the whitc coloured and thousandeyed Indra should be worshipped, the worshipper gaming as a result power and greatness in large measure.
52. On the 12th day Vasudèva should be worshipped with white articles of worshup, the worshupper gamme mereasing greatness and remaining for ever unconquerable to his enemies.
'53. On the 13th day worshup Käma Dḕa (God of love) in the form of a gem-sct mage, ganng as a result great happiness in children, wives and servants.
54. On the 14th day worshup Rudra with $S$ arms for ganng hnowledge, with sweet gruel mised with ghee. The worship brings the highest knowledge.
55. On the 15 th day worshup the Full-moon with white and clean water-flowers. The worshupper remanns free from allments and strong.
56. In the same manner of the presidng deties of the nakshatrus beginning with Krittkiā be worshupped, cach of these deites grants favours pecularly ats own.
57. For all these dettes bdellium mixed with ghee is prescribed as acecptable incerise, but specally sweet smelling sandal miacd with camphor and asalocham.
58. For thase desmng therr own welfare, the day of the first fortugght are good; while for those intending suffenng for others the days of the dark fortnight are acceptable.

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59-60. A worshipper should get together arteles of worslup suitable to what is desired. When to the wor,hupper's disposition and the form of the dety chosca, the place of worshup, the tme, the artucles of worship, his orm enthusiasm and strength, conform in all details, the worshpper's object is fulfilled, and not otherwise.
61. As aganst an enemy, in working to bring about exil to another, and, in an effort to gain control over another, the performer should use the name of those aganst whom he is mvoling the deities concerned.
62. At the end of the ceremony he must inform the dety of his wish. In all worshop of this hind he should make the prescribed form ( $m u d d r a \hat{a}-b a n d h a$ ) with his hands.

63-64. In all cases one should do what is necessary to protect lumself. Then he has nothmg to fear. In this manner, he should make humself clean and composed, and then mutter the incintation a $1,000,10,000$ or $1,00,000$ times. Having gone through the worship in this manner, his object is then attaned.

In the Parama Santutā of the Päñcharātra Chapler XIII, called Kämza Yogal (worshup to gaun onc's zershes).

## CHAPTER XIV

## Bralima

1. What is it that you referred to as Mutdra sıgn, the making of which is prescribed. That describe to $\mathrm{mc}, \mathrm{O}$, Vaikuntha along with its distmgunshing features.

Paramah
2. That by which the happmess of those on whom one would inflict pain is made to flee, is considered nutidra, for that reason, O, Brahman'these mudras are attractive to the Gods.
3. By means of these mudras one insures recognition for himself. This is done specially in acts of worshup, and, by that, worshp is rendered more efficacious.

4-5. Whatever mudra evokes the favour of any parthcular deity, that is suld to be the mudra of that dety. The heart, the head, the tuft of hair on the head, the armour-covering, astram (spice round oneself) and the eyes, these are to be understood as the most secret, generally accepled organs of the delties.
6. If you bring the outstretched thumb in contact with the conjoint middie and nong-finger, and place the thus closed hand over your heart, that disposition of the hind is desugnated the "Judra of the Heart".
7. With a clenched hand, strike the pontung finger with the thumb, and then place the fist and thumb on the crown of your heid, such a disposition of the hand is called Siro-murdra (marh for head).
8. Hoving, in the same manner, doubled the fitt, firmly place the thumb erect upon the doubled the, place the hand at the pount where the tuft is. This dispo, ton of the hand is called Sthhi-mmutra.
9. Place the thumb bent in the hand, and cover it over by the fingers; and then press the forefinger close. You then have the Kavacha-mulra.
10. Bending the fingers of the hand and clenching it as if thrustung a spear, and bending the other fingers (then the thumb and forelinger) somewhat across, you get the Astramudra.
11. Place the S'thaü-Mudra upside down between the brows. It then becomes Netra-mudra. In all these mudras the rught hand alone is to be used.
12. These six are the muturas to be used in the sis ntes called Anga-Nyūsa (placing of the organs). By the use of these a practitioner protects lumself from evil.
13. When you place the closed hands cither on the hedrt, or on the head, fingers upwards, this disposition of the hands is to be understood as salutation or obesance to the Supreme Onc.
14. Mahing the two thumbs even, tips upward, and placing the hands, one withun the other, Yoga-Samputa Mudra is formed. This is held to apply both when in postion and in application.

15 In this, if the hands bc joincd loosely, and held over the head with the thumbs downwards you make the Abhisheka-mudra. The placing of this mudra mahes the object pure.

16 Spreading the fingers upwards with the wnsts rased, place the thumbs withun the hands to mahe the Padma-mudra.

17-18 The Chakra-mudra of great beneficence, is made by whrling disc-wise the two hands held together from the wrist upwards, and is to be used in malung the padmisana, whie at the mental cffort (as a prelimmary to worship) at creation, and in making the chakra (circle of space) for woishup in order, for the purpose of protecting oneself.
19. Clenching both hands and holding the thumbs bent over them, Join them together and then evertng the whole and settung the thumbs free, we get the Gadia Mfudia which is regarded the best for counteracting evil and for protectung the earth.

20-22. Place the right thumb into the clenched left hand make the remaining thumb and the pointing-finger joined together, strelch out and let the other three right fingers cover the left fist; this makes the $S^{\prime}$ anklan-mudra excellent for retention of wealth. Padnia, Chakra, Gadà, S'anklaa are the four recognised mudras.

23-26. These four, place in the four hands of God. For the bow make the hand as if holding and so for the arrow. For the sword the mudra is a sword drawn out of the scabbard, and for the shield a crrcle. Place the hands back to back, interlock the two little fingers and make the two pointing fingers aslant and interlocked, bend the other two fingers on the palms to resemble the wings and let down the joincd thumbs. This disposition of the hands is called the Garudamudra which brings great benefit.
27. Spread out all the fingers with interspace upwards, and then stretch out the fore arm, then you get the Anantamudra.
28. If this be made when making the bed, it gives protection to oneself, at all times it destroys the poison of rodents and other poisonous insects.
29. Rasing both hands with the fingers folded and strctched out you mahe the Pränllana-mudra (sign of praycrful invitation) when one is enterng Gud's presence, or in mvoking God's presence.
30. A wise man will touch his chest, both right side and Ieft, the right for the sake of $S^{\prime}$ riatatsa (mark of S'ri or Lahshmi) and the left for Kaustubha (the jewel).
31. The characternstic features of these signs (mudras), I have expluned in general terms. There use in worship has already been explaned as occasion offered.
32. It is not possible to deal evhaustricly with these features, O Brahman, as these are endless; because the detics are many and the signs (Nfudras) have to be separate.
33. In the case of all dettes womhip may be conducted with these sygos of common use. Two clanco of 1 itulras are generally aceepted and they are called mimanl and frirthant.

34 These mudmas alonc should be used in worshupping attendant deitics Esen in the case of $A c h y$ ufa, the proncipal dett, these two should be uscd is wcll

35 To those desingg reicase (moksha) mudra is made in form in the mind To others however, wise mon profer the mohing of the muidra by the hand

36 In $i$ concourse of people never show the mudra openly This is the secret mong the secret mantras and hence must bc used in secret

37 To one unmtiated do not exhbitt the actual features of the mulra The Gods are displeased thercby and the dong of it becomes frutless

> In the Parama Samhuta of the Pañcharatra
> Chapter AIV, Miudras (mysthc sugns)

## CHAPTER XV

Bralma

1. For men who hive their lives with a view to the benefits of this world, please expound in general terms what constitutes their round of duties, in order that they may gam their objects.

## Paramah

2. I have already expounded this to you in part, $O$, Pitamaha ${ }^{\prime}$, but I shall briefly explain the whole of $i t$.
3. First of all let a wise man determine the objects he wishes for, provided they are in heeping with his birth and his character, which are lihely to be of benefit to him.

4 Having made his determination, let hum go away from his relatives and the town where his residence is, and live in a hermitage near a hill, with an abundant supply of water.
5. Keeping the harr, finger-nails and hair on the lips, ctc, and wearing garments of barh, let him mahe hnown to the deity the object of his desire

6 Mahing a cottage for humself, Ict hum hive in it. If he is incapable, let him get others to put it up for ham, and for all purposes, let him live in it.
7. A month at the least up to a year is the tume prescribed. In order to gain one's object let hm first perform puasischarana (prelmmary purfication by manfras)
8. The purifying of the body by mantra is what is called pwascharana, for without this the desired object cannot be gained even by an ascetic.
9. Onc must muntan life by fond coohed by humself from forcst herbs. Whencyer obtanable, roots and rupe fruts of the scason may also be utilised.
10. Bathing carly in the morming, worship the deity of the mantro in a clean place. At the appropriate time secretly recte the mantra without bemg too rapid, or too slow in the recital.

11-12. Without tahing any food, with all organs of sense under control, and in complete devotion, mahe the stcret recital (japä) a thousand times or a hundred as desired, placmg oneself face towards the deity. At noon let him tahe his bath in the prescribed form.
13. After the batl, tahing the holy sip and offerng the water oblation, agan make the japā (secret rectal of the mantras), in the afternoon (aparähla) however, offer agam the water oblation and set free the presiding deitics of the mantra.
14. Haung bathed agam and havmg partahen of food mahe the evenung worship and then go to bed. In this manner agam let the practitioner do his duties on the following day.

15 Having gone out to ease onesclf, let hmm take the prescribed bath, perform the japä with devotion, reciting the mantras devoutly after.

16 A wise min should secretly recite the gapa, the mahàmanha, 12,000 tımes-these benss Sutariana, Nrstmha, Väràha and Aparìjta

17 If the mantra be composed of less than 12 letters, the japa should be one lac for each letter From the first letter of the $a n n_{8}$ a mamira, mark the position m 10 divisions
18. If the mantra is of one syllable (bija) make that alone all the andas (parts involicd) It is only when all this is sald in due order that the mālàmantra (mantra in a garland) is completed
19. For the successful performance of the manitra place the pranaia (syllible Om) both at the beguming and the end. When the mantra had thus been utucessfully accomplished, use the mantra in the performance of the homa (fire-oblation) with a terminal sathil (instend of pranava at the end)

20 The homa may be performed with ghee, or samth (sacrficall wood), or fruits, at the best, ten tumes as a matter of duty for the success of the manira.

1. When all the aksharashave been pliced in due order over the arisas.
2. If one is unable to do this homul, let him perform the homa mentally by maudible meantation of the homa mantia. A wise man should make hus daly papa of the mantra terms nate in the performance of a homa.
3. Churnng the fire for the homa, preserve it without going out. If perchance the fire be extinguished, light it up agan by clurning in the same manner as before.
4. When you are engaged in the japa of the great mantia, the Gods will frghten you by great and fearsome noıse Do not be frightcned by these.
5. When one remans unshaken and without fear, these Gods tempt hm with benutful women and such other enjoyable objects to deceive hum.
6. Other Gods try to delude him by appearing like the upäsaka's (practitioner's) relations in his dream and try to dissuade hum by agruments of rcason.
7. He is a wise sädhaha who heeps frec from beng deluded by these. To him the lastung wish formed in the mand attans fulfilment.
8. To those who always do therr duty with courageous effort, their previous wishes certanly attain their fulfilment, not to others, $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{P}$ itamaha.
9. A courageous man should carry out, without assistance from others, the work nceded tor attanng the end desired. In the case of an incapable man however assistance may be rendered in work of an accessory character, but never in the case of others.
10. When one has accomplished the requsite incantations of the mantra, fire oblation should be offered up to the limit of 10,000 oblations.
11. After this, perform another fire-oblation sutable to the object desired beforeland. If a man desire the wealth of learning, Brahmad $S^{\prime} i_{1}$ perform the homa with white lotuses.
12. If one desires the wealth of valour (Kshatryat $S^{\prime} r l$ ) he must offer red lotus oblation, if one desires a hingdom he must offer oblations of pipal strchs (Samidh).
13. If one desires increase of years thic oblation is harryălt grass dipped in ghee, in casc one desires a girl, he should use
the grass dned up naturally, if he desired lind, he should use mud for the purpose

33 One desirng place or posttion, should use the stichs of the Induan fig ( $S^{\prime}$ ami) For propitintory oblations however use sticl s of the fig trec

34 One desiring 2 child (son) should offer swect grucl, for guning control over mother, use apamarga (achryanthus 2spern) is also in cases of great distress

35 A wise one desirous of learning (vidya) should use sticl s of palus? (Butea frondos?) those desiring food, coohed nice, while one desiring wisdom should use new ghee

36 One desiring wealth should usc bilva (Aegle morme los) in cise of cure for zulments, gingells

36B-37 For getting nd of enemies who are great smners, mike in mage of the enemy with hneaded masha (blach hindnes bean) flour, cut off parts of it from feet upw ards, and offer cach part in inger it the junction of streets and then mahe oblations into the fire of thorny stichs touched with blood

38 For bringing affliction to 2 n cncmy, the adept should offer oblations of mushroom If one desires enmity to mother, he should offer oblitions of salt mised with gingelly

39 A gold desirng ?dept should use the flowers of lemon
40 One dcsiring run should offer oblition of ritunstichs At the end of the mantia in the performance of fire oblitions, the staha is preserrbed to be used

41-45 This must be used with lunkala and phatkara m firc oblations intended to afflict others In all one does, one must contemplate the various conditions to which the object is intended to be subjected, is haing been achuesed, namels, in in attempt at guming control over mother he must be thought of as being already under control in the case of bring ing ibout enmity he nust be thought of as already an enemy An officint who his iccomplished his object should at the end of the incentution, in cases of bringing iffliction to others, conclude by 3 propittatory fire-oblation Otherwise very cvil consequences will follow ?s shown in Vishute Dhama Having performed ? worh to gain ones wish and havinis
ganed the object thereof, a wise man will begm work only then to attan another object. Disappointment, and eagerness in dong work to attan an object, should be avorded in ceremones to attan an object.

46-47. By fault of speech or mind, the result of the work (karma) may be lost or even one's own lifc. Therefore one should do this kand of work which is only for one's own good. A wise man should avold worh for inferior purposes.

In the Parama Samlutā of the Pāñcharàtra. Chapter XI, named Kamya (Wishus to be gamed).

## CHAPTER XVI

## Paramalt

1. I shall now tell you, O Padmaja ' some of the mantras which bring about fulfilment of one's wishes. These are very powerful and very strong, and thercfore you must listen with great attention.
2. Vashnavas acclam four mantras as the best among these, and they are Varàham, Närasmhum, S'tkaram and Sudarsanam.
3. These mantras, giving great results, bear frut in a short time The others, on the contrary, require a long time to take effect. Hence the superionty of these four.
4. O, Ptitimala ${ }^{1}$ the Varàha Mantra consists of 33 letters. One desirous of gaining possession of land practuses this mantra.

5-6. Going to a place sacred to Vishnu and having worshupped him in due form, contemplating Hm in the form of the Boar repeat this mantra 12,000 times Then you attan to the frution of the devout performance.

6-7. Agan whatever of land one wishes mentally to possess, he should go to the land connected with 1 t, and mahe his ancantation ( $j a p a$ ) there

7-8 When one completes reciting a lac of times, or half, or a quarter, or one-third of a lac, he gans the same proportion of the land without any doubt.

8-9. The mantra called Närasmhia (after Nrmmha) consists of 400 letters That mantra is immeasurable, unopposable, icry powerful and capable of great bencfit. By that manta all hinds of benefits from below the earth are attamable.

10-13. The fruits attanable thereby are wealth, or virilty, or land, or Heaven, or chur (rasiyanam), or vehicles, or women or fullness. One also fulfils his wish.
(slddha) by possession of thungs thus obtained. By the chur he gans longivity, and land, and by heaven assurance of happiness. Going to the hind gate of the temple of the God of Gods, one should repeat the mantra 12,000 times. For protecting oneself with mantra (puraschanama), then go to the front of the cave Even there let one remano in the prescribed manner, and muke the meantation all the time. Having repeated the mantio a thousand times let him enter the cave without fear.
14. If one officinnt should perchance not wish to enter the nethcrworld by the cave, let him remin near the cave and make his incantations.
15. When the incantation had gone on a very large number of times, the spirt demzens of the underworld become frightened, and getting round the officiant make efforts to obstruct him in his incantition

16-18A These Bluitas, wishung to hnow what the officiant of unflinching firmness of mund wishes, come agan and agan, and enquire what exactly is the wish that lav in his heart. Having obtained the wished for object brought by them, one should live in happiness in his own country, or go about as it pleases him elsewhere.
$18 \mathrm{~B}-20$. The mantra of $S^{\prime}$ rikara is hnown to consist of eight letters. By practising this an officiant attains to the fulfilment of all his wishes Going to a secluded spot sacred to $V_{1}$ shnu, and pleasantly situated, and having performed worship of God, male the incantation without intermission at least five thousand tumes, or as much as is desired beyond that.
$21-22$. For the purification and efficient protection of one's body, onc must carry on memtation in this manner for 12 days. One desiring length of hife should offer minc oblations in fire with dhairval (banyal!) grass dipped in ghee, and, with the ghee left over, he should make ten thousand ghee oblations, and then partale of the partally cooked oblation (charru) and then present a Brahmon with gold.
23. Such a one, overcoming denth, hics a hundred years. Then wear the Chakia (the chracteristic figure) made of thread after pronouncmg the manha ove it.

24-25 Protection from all crcitures for ever, urises from this Being clear munded, offer oblhtions of flowers in a sacrifice purnfied bs this mantia, one possessed g uns hippincss ond the evil spirt lezves him quiclly

25-26 Getting in thousinds the flowers $S^{\prime}$ alapushtat (Ancthuna Sown) by great effort, if one offers ? sacrifice there with, in indigent man becomes one of wealth and power

26-27 Throwng up both oncs hands, let hum male hus incontations face tow ards the sun Such a one will gion his food, etc, at the requiste time of need whout fal

27-28 If one norships for twenty one days with the ashes of the burning ground, bearng consciously in mind his enem, he will surely destroy him

28-29 If one paints the minge all over with hnecded mustrd flour, and kecps rubbing over, the enemy becomes afficted with fever If he bathis the imige of God with cons milh, he will cause the fever to ccase

30 If one mzhes a figure of the enemy with cow dung and then, plucing his foot on the chest (rcgion of the heirt, of the figure, makes incintation of thus mantra he will hill that enemy

31-33 In exch of the four duections marh off three small plots, wash over with cow dung and place in cach 3 ucssel Then pronounce the mantra twenty-one times on eqch of these Then worshupping the God of Gods in the maddle space, fill each of these vessels with mulh Then mahing in incan tation by wis of worship, if a woman should be bethed in it at the apperance of the menses she gums $z$ son who would live long Eien if that woman should be burren she will get a son by means of this ritunl

If If one repeats this mantra in due form one hundred tmes a day, he mects with no obstruction in any worh of his, nor does my fent threaten ham

35 When there is threat of death unzvordable, or when fear thrcatens near, this mantra should bo repeated One who prictises this mezntition nerer comes to harm by these

36 Even if 9 mun be devord of cuery thing, he succeeds in rahising his wishos without effort of his by the rectial of this montra
37. The Sudarsana mantra is said to consist of swx letters. By practice of this all desired greatness is attamed.
$38-40$. One destring a hingdom should go round a hill top with a good supply of water, and by way of prelıminary protection (puraścharanam) should recite the mantra of sis letters. That man should offer at the sacrificial-fire oblations of white lotus or the bēl leaf (Aegle marmelos), when he should have completed 10,000 or 100,000 of these oblations Goddess $S^{\prime} r i$ approaches hm (1. e , he gans prospenty). One who is not up to hard work should practise this for a long tıme without remıssness. By contınuous worship of God (Dēva) he gans a hingdom.
41. A Varshnava, opposed by an enemy, should offer fire oblations with the sticks of vibhitaka (Belent myrobolam). The enemy will then be destroyed
42. One wishing to overcome his enemics should humself offer these oblations up to a thousand times without any fear. He overcomes his enemies for certan.

43-44. Mahing a chahia with twelve arms, uttcr the stileitered mantia. If the chakra is traced upon gold or copper it becomes auspicious all round. If one sct this high up in the house, offer worship daily to it and heep uttenng the manira, he will have nothing to fear in the least.

45-46 A. If one makes incantation with the Sudarsana mantia he will have nothing to fear One who always hecps uttering the Sudarama mantia, his enemies look upon hm, as If he were a lion, though he may have been weakened.

46 B and +7 A . If one constiders humself placed at the nave of the discus (Chahara) and makes lis meantation of this manha, he does not suffer defeat in battle ercn if he be alonc.

47-48. Wiciding the discus and whirling it in his hand, If one makes the meantation, the enemics will turn back at sight of him

48-49. If the people of the country suffer from discase, or from fear of Rikshasas, they will get nd of the ewil by the performance of thre oblation with the stichs of apumairga (Achy rantlics aspera).

49-50. Imagimng humself placed at the nave of the disc, if one, who is troubled by an cvil planet, makes angry incantation of the mantra the planatary mfluence moves off quichly.

50-51. That manha of egght letters, wheh has Närayapu for its divinty, acheves unthinhable great results when used by devoted practitoners One should mutter the manira of erght-letters, as this proudes the necessary prehminary protection of oneself

32-53 Therefore a devout Vashnva should, silently and in his heart, contemplate this manfra. With a ycar's practice of this form of incantation, the practitioner, gainmg control over his senses and free from desire, gams the vision of the God of Gods.

53-54 Whatever God or Goddess a wise man wishes to gain the usion, he should utter this mantra contemplating the particular deity, as he does so, he guns the vision in sIx months' tume In four months' tume he attaus to the sision of $\operatorname{Sra}$ (Lakshml)

55-56 Whateser one wishes to do to another, be the Jetter a Yahsh?, Kinnera, or a mun, by way of enil or good (supa or amugraha), one gains all that is desired by practising this form of incuntation for four months only

56-57 In an cffort to sun control over a God, or obtanning usion of any God, the desited object is attuned by the muttering of the mantia of eight letters

57-58 Dien when one has no wish to gim, a Varshnava practusing this japa, with his senses under control, becomes an object of adoration to all pcople, and eren guns an ansight into Time itselt, that is, salns a howicdge of the past, present and future.

In the Parama Saminta of the Pañchanatra Chapter XI'l maned Kimsa (a shics to be gamed).

## CHAPTER XVII

## Bıahma

1. If a king, or hing's officers of State, whose conduct falls short of good and who are served by bad people, wish to gain consecration or mituation as a Vaslonata, what is it that they should do to become pure (or achere their purpose).
2. To them there is no convenence for the performance of any penance; nor is the special consecration of devotion to Vishṇu to be given to people touched by sin.

## Paramah

3. To a wise man of position and wealth, who is a devotee of Vishnu, purificatory rites are prescribed from his birth onwards for entry into consecration.
4. At an auspicious time, and by command of Brallmans, let a man of merit have two large golden vessels (katāla) of equal size made.

5-7. Having filled one of these with curds, honey and ghec, in a place free from people and furnished with all auspicious thangs, the teacher, tahing by the hand, the lordly officiant after his ceremomal bath and having mentally destroyed his physical body in the manner prescribed, make hum enter the golden womb (hemasarbla) contemplating hum the while as desing life, and coicr him over with the other icssel.

8-9. Afterwards the suru (teacher), considering that the officinnt had agan gamed the state of nature, and then taking liss seat, and having destroyed his physical body as prescribed, and then creatung it agan by hamself, he should create the body of the subject by means of mantras in the minuer preseribed, and then, in duc course, rase him from the esesel and bring ham bach.
10. In this birth, as if created by God he becomes, fit for the use of mantris. Then perform for him all the rites from that of birth onwards.

11-12 A. A new name should be given to him, whech suould be that of some God suitable to his birth and chameter, with the permission of the devotees of Vishnu, and then get through the rites of shaving and imbtating into Veda-study (upanayana) in the prescribed form.

12 B and 13 A . Then make over the hurayya-garbha vessels to Bralmans who are Vashupasas and, among them, men of learnung. In the case of those belonging to the thrce Varmas (Bıahmana, Kshatryya and Vas'ya) have the rites done with the mantios prescribed for each varua
14. For the Súdra the mantras used should be those prescribed in the Tantras, and gite them names ending in düsa Give them the holy thread (upavila) and the upper cloth reciling the Guba-mantra.
15. These two, the upper cloth and the thread, should be used by the südras only on occasions of worship, and not at other times To the Sudra do not teach the hughest bilamantra (pranava) ether for secret muttcrmg ( $9 a p a$ ), or contemplation (dlyyàna).

16 A There is no sin in reciting mantras in his heanng, nor is the practice of Karmu-Yoga by him a fault.

16 B to 20 A . If a Sùdrn be an enthustastic devotec, cager for learnugg and good conduct, and withal clean, even though he be a Sudra permit hum to tahe part in everything provided he as not lable to err. Even such a one, do not admit to the position of Guru (teacher) in the granting of consecration, and in the establishment of mages, nor admit him to equal association in dinug or performmes a sacrifice, ether on his own account, or for another. A Sudra should offer worship to God by the agency of another, a Vashuava, He must scrve at the worship in pija (worshp). Hawng got worship performed in thes manner daily for 12 years, let him then sct up to offer the worship hmmsclf. Then it will not be blancroorthy.

20 B and 21. A teacher should then consecrate (give dikshu to) a man of wealth who had recenved mithation mo Vedic study and who is meterested, after tuachung hum as prescribed, everything relating to worshp. In all cases use the requite iessels to be made of gold or silver.

22-25 (A). Having agin piepared him let hım mount one scale of the balance, fill up the other scale to balance his own weight with gold of high quality. Having distributed the gold among the learned, he becomes pure in everything The lerrned Aichäryaa should then consecrate hum (grant hum dilsha) and mstruct hum in the manta (words to be muttered) and mutdra (mystre figure-formation) Give him the mstruction and the course of conduct befitting the commumty. Whatever was wanting in the course of ritual, mahe up by the gift of money. In the case of occasional rituals make up defictencies by means of great gifts (mahādūna)
$25 \mathrm{~B}-28 \mathrm{~A}$ Vhnchever man of wealth makes the Tulàbhara cvery year, that man enjoys union with Vishnu after a period of ycars Make a devotee who is strong, take his bath on the twelfth tiths every month, and then take his seat facing east on the deer shin, black antelope for the Brahman, the tiger skin for the Ksatriya and that of rendeer for the Varsya, as well as for the Südra.

28 B and 29 A . Mahe him sit on the shan, give him the bath himself (gunu) with the water contaned in pots of gold set with jewels

29 B and 30. Having first destroyed, then recreate hum by means of Sarvanuantra in due order, and then with the Murti-mantia in due course give him the ceremonal bath always, and then dress and decorate him by means of mantras.

31 Seatıng hum comfortably, the teacher (Acharya) should first mstruct him (as follows) "You are a Vaishnava, and therefore devote yourself to Vishnu with singleness of purpose

32 With the greatest intercst, prase his qualities as it is not possible for you to destroy your suns by austere contemplation (tapas)

33-35. If you are incapable of even giving, you will smh in irredeemable darıness Vhatever you give to the disciphned good, and whatever of your carnungs you have enjoyed, are hnown to you. You will protect the rest also by giving in the prescribed manner to learncd Brahmans on occasions
of worshap (havana), Consider these as flower offerings ducetly at the feet of Vishous. Fiven cherishang chaldren, wiscs and whatth, is not neecsstry for you to do.
30. Yours is the dity to pin your affection to the fect of God (r'unushollama) whether you are m slecpor waleful, when you are awake as in sicep, in prosperity as $m$ distress.

37-38 A. I see no savour for you cacept hum, P'urushdHämä Thercfore cien in distress, do not gat up the tenets, practices, rites, disciphanc, and the mode of worship of Vatshnavas.

38 B-39. Hawng been thus addressed, the lordly man, bowng in revercnce with folded hands, should intumate the Gunu "I shall do all as directed abose ". He should also propitate the Guru by giving hum money and by showng hum respect
40. In all worh (of religion) plice hum at the head and treat hum otherwise gencrally with respect Eicn his other disuples should be treated as if they were one's own helpmates.

41-42(A) Those of the Vashnatas who are emment by worth, jou should make enquines of, even when at a distance. To those that go to you, gue satisfaction by providing them with food and clothing Whateser they have to say to you, histen to whth affection and make them accept from you whatever may please them

42(B)-44 Always mutter to yourself the Supreme mantra of Vishnu in a sequestered place. If the Iordly person be able to do so, let lum offer worship by humself alone, if he had recesed consecration, making an mage of gold, with bezutful features and making appurtenant icssels of gold, or conch, or pearl for the purpose. Let hum only appont consecrited persons to assist hum in acts of norshup.
45. At the end of worshup lat a monarch make daply gifts of gold, food, drinks, betel and nut, and clothing.
$46-77$. If one is umble to do so himsell lethum get another to offer worship to God. At the end of worship the worshpper should be pard, else the good result of worshup goes to the worshupper. In the service of Vishnu one ought to cause matenals for worship beng supplied.

48-50 A. Being ever eager to put an end to evil dong, protect carefully what is granted for God's use. If for any reason one makes a vow at the feet of Vishṇu, he should never cherish another wish tull the vow already tahen is fulfilled. In the dally or occasional rites of worship if one Lnows of any omission, he must make the expuatory gifts prescribed by teachers (ächäryas) and complete the rite.
$50-52$. One gets nd of sin by proper gifts, gans health by the same means, as well as the good will of his teacher (Ächärya). It is by gifts that one pleases the Supreme. A king, or one like him conducting hmself danly in this manner shines in the Heaven of Vishnuu after enjoying the happiness of this world.

In the Parama Samlutà of the Pāñchanātra.
Claapter XVII, entitled İsuara. (The Lord God).

## CHAPTER XVIII

1-2. Brahma-There are people who are possessed of wealth, devotion to god and enthusasm, but have not the knowledge to understand the Supreme; to them what is the course of hife that is proper? In them the ability is wanting to worshup the supreme God by works, by thought, or even by words. Therefore please tell me what is the supreme good for them ?
3. Paramah-To those men who are unlearned, but devoted and wealthy, the supreme achevement is in the instrtution of the worship of the God of Gods.
4. Eien to the best among the learned who are desirous of benefits, the founding of mstitutions of worship of the Supreme One, is of the hughest benefit.

5-7. Whichever of hangs instatutes the worship of the Lord of Gods in temples, in accordance with prescribed ntes, these become overlords of hings. Else they would be born men of learning, and long lived in high familes of great peopic, of good character, full of excellent qualites Or else they attain the desired end (suld $/ h$ ) without any doubt. Having founded places of worshp of God, there is no man who gams no benefit.
8. O, Pitaimalha ' Constder as materials of worship of God, such things as brichs, timber and stone collected for building God's House.
9. The services of those who make an effort therefore, to the extent of therr ability, for building a temple, arc regarded as worship offered by them.
10. Ment accrues even to those who assist by labour, or render useful advice by words, from the mstitution of worship
11. Bralma-How is it that the Supreme One gets established by men, lhe a worldly man, or a man reanng a family, always attached to the house ?

12 ' Paramall-That God is nether established, nor protected by anyone For the purposes of worship alone, He lends humself, by an act of grace, to His devotees

13-14 Those men who had attaned to the results of contemplation ( 」ögastddlu), by holy conduct and occupy vanous positions of service, each according to his place separately by His grace, God himself puts them in their respective places in the House of worship as an act of mercy to His devotees.

15 Pleased with their worship God, Creator of all things, confers boons upon men, in due accordance with therr conduct and good qualities

16 Therefore I shall tell you the proper order in the insttutuon of worship, as a Vaishnava gains the highly beneficial beatitude by worshup ( $\operatorname{ag} \mathrm{g} \pi a$ )

17 Places of worship are of two classes, namely Präsäda and Bhavana, duly mstalled therem God bestows grace upon men.

18 Having been installed for worshup in a Prāsäda (palace, or large temple), God bestows His grace upon all worshuppers, but installed in a Bhavana (i house for worship) His grace extends only to the family of the person instituting the worshup.
19. Build the house of God with brichs, wood or stone, and, in the moddle of tt , construct the sinctum ( $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}$ arbia ${ }_{\mathrm{o}}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} / \mathrm{ha}$ ) and set up on at God Vishon (Mädhava)

20 Tempies are of various forms as described by experis in the art of building, four-sided, or round, according as the sides are regular or irrcgular

21 O, Brahma' the permment oncs among them should be regarded as diruta (cier hastang) and are very strong, others are called mudding, and infenor, according to the time they are lihely to last.

22 Wood, burnt brichs, and heavy stone hast lons in a growng measure in the abouc order, and the mert of hualding these vare accordangly.

2; Haung got an image mode of be utful fciturcs, ct it up, when the aupmeous time arnes, for samen the ment of the decd.
24. The materials for making the image are gold, silver, copper, wood, stone and carth, the greater suitability for the purpose being in the order of statement.
25. The wise builder should first of all get the surroundings built with the proper ornamentation, and then build a shrine, to Garuda in the front (or in the east)
26. He should get the pavition for "the mothers" in the south, and the stone seats for the guardians of the directions each in his own drection.
27. Let him build a pavilion for Vishvaksēna between the ponts of the compass İsinna (North-east) and Soma (North). Then let him get the surrounding pathway and wall, made with entrance towers (ropuras) at the doorways.

28-29. He should then nominate the officating prest, of good conduct and expert in the Tantra (S'asira or hand book of ntual of temple-worship). Having done all this in the prescribed manner, and, having selected the official priests to assist, then he should go on to consult for an auspicious day with good asterisms and the proper houses of planets which would brmg good to the yajamana (the chef organser).

30-33 A. In such an auspicious time let the Bhăgarata (the Varshnava who is the leading or chief prest) begm the prelimnary work of preparing (adhuvāsanam) for worshup. In case the founders are many, who assist in establishing the institution for worship, fiy the auspicious hour in accordance with their horcscopes. The division of day (Räst) should be so chosen as to bave the houses of the Zodiac occupied by phanets ausprecosst, it the ascendant. The tary shooth be free from Vishith and Rtktă and the asterisms must be unmoving. One should first of all examine the signs, the omens and the spohen words, and make sure of their being auspicious, and then take over with gift of money, the mage with beautful features.

33 B-35 A. Male the pavilon for the temporary residence of the mage (adhutasana-mantapann) in the front part of the temple. It must be made auspicious all over, furnished with a platiorm for bath. For leaving the image plunged in water, a
separate place should be appointed, surrounded by pots full of water.
$35 \mathrm{~B}-36 \mathrm{~A}$ The plunging in water could be done as prescribed, in nevers, natural water-tanks, in artificial reservors, mountan-streams, and deep pools in mivers wherever avalable.
$36 \mathrm{~B}-37 \mathrm{~A}$. The measure of the mage should be in heeping with the size of the front gateways of the temple A wise man can also build the temple to suit the size of the image

37 B-38 Twelve, egght or four Varshnavas, beng Brahmans of good qualites and fathful in carry ing out the directions of the directing priest (Acharya) should be appointed protectors of the mage (Mirthpas) To each one of these provide the things necessary for the fire-oblation.

39 Having done all this in the manner above prescribed, leave the image in water (jaläcäsam) for three days, or at least one whole day to begm $\pi$ th
40. The officiating priest, along with the guardans of the mage, bemg dressed and decorated with ornaments, should fast on the day previous to the installation of the mage.
$41-42 \mathrm{~A}$. When the after-noon has arrived, having washed the image with water and lhaving carefully exammed it to be sure that it has all features intact, Iet the officiating prest have Brahmans recte the mantıa svastivăclana (to make the place holy), and then have the mage wrapped all round wth a newly-woren cloth.

42 B-it Tahng the mage to the phace of mmerson in water, humself with the assistance of the guardians of the image, having performed ámanyäsa (invocation of the deti) into the image), and then mehng it full featured (sakalkarana), placing the guardian-dettes of the compass, ench in its place, outside the spot morhed for jalâdhua äsana, place the mage in rucr water in the monner of samiära märga (withdrawng of the physical organs) Let hum then protect the mage all round by means of the Panchat Mantra in due form
45. When the nught has passed, Ict hm have the paalion (mantafa) decorated with festoons (forama) in the four directions with all the auspicicus accompanments of music mantras cte
46. Let hum have full water-pots, painted with Ieaf ornaments, placed at the side of the doonvays, with the I'arrmumira (water-incantation)

47-48 A. With the V'asu manfra let hum place flags upon poles and small flags at suttable points. Having done all this, let the image be taken out of the water and placed in the bath-pasilion to the accompaniment of music and band.

48 B-49. Haung then placed the mage on a bed, head to the east, the officating priest should first of all open the eye with a sharp needle After this an expert atchitect, having been propitiated, should open the ey es with instruments.
50. Having fully opened the eyes with the apphcation of ghee and honcy, and performed worshup, let hrm then bathe the image in the water.
51. Let the priest, standing with his face northwards, bathe the image, placed on the bathong-seat facing east, with white mustard, rice, flour and the mixture of the five products of the cow (panclagazya).

52 A . Afterwards let the atmage be covered with cloth and bathed agun with the pancha-mantia all round.
$52 \mathrm{~B}-54$ Let (the Gurut) have the image painted over with the carth, brought over from holy bathing-places on nvers, or from the tops of hills, or earth from an anthill, or earth dug up by bulls horns, or the tusks of a boar or clcphants, or, in the absence of these, with the mantra of the tan-matra (subtule element) and then bathed in water with the Sollor-ridya (water-mantra) After this have it bathed m water mixed with sindal-paste with the mantra of the evrth (Kslhlu-zudja)

55-56. Then, having bathed the mage with water brought from the holy bathung-plices, and agam with nater made holy with the mantras of Teqas, Fäuu and $A K a ̈ s a$, and then agaun having bethed it and worshppung it with the auspicious fresh sandal, present the mage with a pur of cloths with the Sparsa-mantra and then the Yagnopaullay (the sacrificial thread)
57. Then give the image the ornaments and ungents, uttering the Purusha-mantra; then the garland, utterng the Visua-mantra; then the cloak uttering the Guna-mantra.

58-60 A. Then let the lamp be presented with the Tejōmanira, the umbrella with the Ksluti-mantra, the canopy and the fly-whisks wth the Y'äyu-mantıa. Having done all this as described above, let the Guru bring the mage to the adlu-vāsa-mantapa (the pavilion in the bathing-hall) furnshed with a soft bed and lamps and meense, and brillant with materials for worship and Vaislyavars (for conducting it).
$60 \mathrm{~B}-62$. Then, placing the image on the bed facing south, let the mantra-nyäsa (nvocation of the dety) be done incorporating in it the destruction (of the physical body) and the creation (of spintual body), in duc order of causes and consequences as ordaned; as also the Māyā (Lakshmi) who gives the appearance of satisfaction with all the mantras prescribed, making also the weapons- the conch, the disc, the mace, and lotus- by means of symbols (mudra).
63. Then, with hands folded before him, and, utterng the Pancha-manfra, let him invoke the full presence of Vishnu, and then praying for his perpetual presence, worship him-
64. Having then given water-for washing hands and feet, and food, and then, in the prescnbed manner, having offered worshup, let the Gurru set about performung firc-oblations all round.
65. Hawing made three firc-pits and having placed the Murtipas at the pomts of the compass let the oblations be offered. It is best to have twelve of these; else eight and the least four.
66. The fire-pits my be round or square in all places. Then have the fire-pit made in the centre. All of them stting round let the Achürya agan offer the oblatons in it.
67. Having spread the ku'\& grass (Poa cynosurodes) and having placed the sacrificial wesscls in the prescribed order, and then having prepared the cooked oblation (hatis) and ghee for the eacrifice, they shall offer the oblation to all the gods (ď̌̃ atī).
68. The sides are the places ordamed for offerings to the twelve miltupalas; while in the middle the oblationsare offered with the mantra to the God of Gods (of 12,8 or 6 letters).

69-70. What has to be done for all of these is smmar execpt that, for each particular direction there is some variation out of regard to the Dig-devata (the guardan dety of the directoon). Contemplating a large lotus with petals in the centre of the fire, and contemplating agan that the denty is placed in it, let the Brahmans offer the oblatoons. All of them should face the east, must wear their upper cloth, and be undistracted in the contemplation of the dety.
71. When the fire-oblation has come to an end give the mirtupas the fees for therr services (dakshunā). Then, having offered water for washing hands to the God, cover the God over with a clean and handsome cloth-covering.
72. Providing at the same time a good canopy overhead and a screen all round to shut off from view, offer worship to the seat and the holy stone (Brahma $\left.S^{\prime} l a \bar{a}\right)$ under $t$, keep the image out of use (adhuvāsaȳet).
73. Let all these heep awahe all mght with dance, muste etc., and let the whole of the adhunasana pavilion be made secure all round and well guarded.
74. The àchäry $a$ however should spend the mght, fastmg at the side of God.
75. 1 have thus far expluned everything connected with the adhuvasana (prepanng the ımage for worship) I shall henceforward expian the instaliation of the image in accordance with the accepted ordinances.

In the Parama Sainhtua of the Pänclatâtra Chapler XVIIII, entitled Adluvăsama (Prelimunary Cremomes to Consecration).

## CHAP IER XIX

1. Bralma-How is it that, though God be anstalled by men in accordance with the prescribed rites, He gives His presence and His blessings (asvalya) only m some places and very moderately ?

2 Paramall-The installation of God in the image, gets utiated by the good or bad quaities of the locality, of the time chosen, of the people concerncd, of the structure of the temple, and the character of the image.
3. When the mstallation is thus vitated, the whole place gets empty, or is polluted by Rähshasīs.
4. In places full of the evil-minded, or wthout an ample supply of good water, or mfected by varous diseases, no wise man would buld a temple.
5. Do not install God at nught, at a tume when an cul plunet is in the ascendint, when the day and the asterism are crucl, when the dise of the sun is invisible.

6 No one who is not a family man, one without lenrmng, onc who is not a Bralumn, one who is dependint upon another for his ling, one who is without, or depmed of an organ of the body, should mstall an mage of the Supreme Purushu.
7. Onc should not install Hart (for worshap) matcmple whech was otherwise occupied, wheh is dilapidited, wheh wis sersed by prople of low estecm, and wheh is full of people of other ways of worshp (karmänhtrri)
8. An mage rejected, or brohen, or of unprescribed size, or one haveng an internal defect, or worn out by use, should not be matalled for worship, nor if mstilled, should it be accorded worship.
9. If an imige winstalled when insone of the thove defects has been noticed, the place becomes the habithtion of Yabblurs, Räkshusas and Piciclucs.

10 Whateser natuml object is decmed pleasing to the God of Gods that will bceome possessed of all desimble qualities, though it may acturlly contuin defects

11-13 When all these things-phace, tume men, house and amage-ctubit the desirible quilites, the matalling prest should nse evrly in the mornn: and, haung bathed and taken the holy sip (achamya), and clothed in clean garments should go round the pavilon heeping it to the right, viong with the murlipas Then tahing his seat to the south of the mage, with his face to the east he should mahe the mantr nyasa on his body Then he should sct about cleanng the temple both mside and out

14 Set up the festoons, flag-posts and pennons in their respectuce places thereafter place witer-pots at the gateways all round

15 Let hum bring together things required for worship and for the fire-oblation as also let him have separately piled up gems metals and grun

16-17 Let him then bring together expert musicians, carrying in their hinds pipes indother mstruments Having got together all these having constdered the signs ind omens, and having offered worship, in the prescribed manner, at the places intended for the gods lit the acharya, along with the mithifas, then begin the rites for the mstallation of the idol

18 If evil drcims arc espenenced, or if mauspicious signs are seen, light up the firc in the pevilion and perform the expiatory cercmonies

19 With the Pancha-Manlra offer ghee oblations in due arder ten, a bundred, or a thousand tumes as may be needied

20 Wth loud proclamation of 7uspiciousness and success, and with the loud chants of Brihmuns let hum mahe expiation for defects, excesses and deriations

21 After this having circummbulated with folded hands the God of gods, and obtzined his permission, wilh cercmo mously round the temple hecping it to the right

22 Hzung min rdily assured humself that everything is nsht, in regard to the teniple und in regard to the sanctum,
let him scatter all over, if need be, akshatä (nce washed and treated with water) and dhirua (Agrostis Lineanies) grass with the astra-mantra.
23. Agan let the muirtipas sweep all over with the Väynmantra,having made sweeping brushes of Kutsía grass (Poa Cynosuroides).

24-25. Having then thrown away the brushes, and having washed therr hands with fresh water, let the whole of the temple be rubbed over with a solution of cow-dung in water, brought over by servants specially mitated for the purpose.
 ing uttered the astra-mantra over it.
26. With the Panclu-salktu-mantra seatter the taps of ku'sa grass, holy rice, and diutrva grass; fumigate the whole place with incense, with the Aslitākshara-mantra pronounced over it.

27-30. Let the leading priest show round in all directions a lighted lamp, with the Tijū-muntra: Havmg done all these in the sanctum itself, and having made the pecular signs (mudra) publicly, the guru shouid light up the fire on the ground overspread with sand to the nght of the outer gate, and then make oblations of ghee with the pancha-mantra, a thousand tumes, or a hundred times, for the permanent propitation of the presiding dety over the building (Västu-Dērata). Let him again offer oblations with the sacrffical sticks of apämärga (Achyranthes aspera), S'ami (Acaca Suma) and khaitra (Acacia Cateched) trees for proptrating the cevil spints of Yakshas, Rādshasas and Plsächan, with the muthin-mantra. Let him make three supplementary oblations and bring the fire-rite to a close.
31. Then taking up quackly a thread wet with sandal juce (chandanarast), let him measure out, in the prescribud form, the inner sides of the sanctum.
32. Casting the thread alons the man direction and along the minor points of the comp,iss with ha assastants, he hould throw another acren, from between the North and the North-cast to a yot betwe the south and the Smin-went.
33. Taking the perimeter of the mange at onc-lwaty-fifths of the sde of the sanctum, mark off the cpece away from the point where the strims interect.
34. Varshnava people prescribe this manner of establish ing as bringing prosperity. If the tmage be placed at the point where the strings jom, the resulting good is midding.
35. If the image be set up with tite measurement in excess or falling short, the cstablishung achairya will be destroyed, and the pitron (yajamuma) will sufficrifrom day to day.
36. Even when the mage of God is westward-looling, the umage should be anstalled for worship in the same manner by throwing threads and fixing the phace.
37. Having thus determined upon the installation of the mage, and having measured the spacc avalable and the mage to be sef up, then determine the place for the mages of the exterior deities.

38 Then, having got bach near to the mage of God, and having made the flower-offerngg (pushpanjulu) at the place (or at the feet), let hum cause those mitrated to bring in the seat, the fiat stone, (Brahmo-S'la) and the edge round it into the sanctum
39. Having taken these round the temple first, and then all round the sanctum, let all the arteles for use (drovyam) be brought in it is never otherwise in regard to the installation of the image

40 Placing humsclf face to the West, Iet the acharya have the Brahma-silar (the basc-slab) put in its place with the muntra of the threc gamas (Irgtuantma)
41. Heving offercd worship to it with sandal paste ete, let him place the seed-gems hmscli, in the ninc hollows made in the earth, in the eaght directions and in the nuddic.
42. Let the officiating priest place the gems, bronging them by the hand, uttorng the mantra appropriate. First of all tet ham place in all the nine pits bright shmme gold

43-44 Dhmond (i(alla), ruby (padmaràgal), beryl (vatdirya), saphure (nllum), pearl (naualikum), topaz (pushipn rŭgam), conch (samka), cmurald (ntarakatamt) and crystal (spathkam), should be pinced in order, at the cight points of the compass and in the middic. These should be placed with the eigit hetters of the isshahshara, letter by letter, and all letters together, in order.

45-46. Yellow orpiment (tālam), red arsenic ( $S^{\prime} \prime l \bar{a}-m a j$ janam), antmony (anjanam), ron sulphate (kāsisam), mercury (päradam), brass or bell-metal, (suurīshtram), a yellow pyment (röchana), another.pigment of the colour of honcy (maks/npa), and coral (vidrumam), so also paddy ( $v^{\prime} i / h n$ ), black hidney bean ( $m a \bar{s} / h a$ ), wild wheat ( $g a v i$ ), gingely (thla), wheat (aödluüna), barley (yava), wild paddy (trna), panicum sced (priyangll), and green kidncy benn (mudga), these two sets must also be similarly deposited in the same order.
47. These deposits should be nether more nor less than what the pits would hold, and should be just up to the Ievel of the slab, for prosperity.
48. For prosperity, some hold that all these should be deposited in the central pit. But no Vushunava, cepert an the Pānchurātra, will do so.
49. The wild varicty of grams is not considered acceptable for depositing in the pits, as, so dong does not conduce to the prosperity of the village, and brings on caile to the forests (to those so domg).
50. Mahing the place for the pitha with stonc, or brick, set the seat (pilha) cienly, uttering the Pl!lha-mamira in prescribed form.

51-53. Having mentally provided a coicring for the floor with the approprate manthe, has mg made the channcl for the water used for the worshp, with its mouth directed towards the North, havins offered, to the seat thus placed, worhup, with sandal etc., havang coscred with cloth frcsh from the loom, and having made arrangements for due protection all round, the mtalling prest hould go along with the Bhantazatus (Vashnasa assstants) and muhe worshp at the places, intended for the mstallation of lignexil (Gameisi) and s'ta
54. Let ham make thar phan to the wouth of the sunctum and place Gayeive to the East, and S'ta to the Wiot, in frome of the saturay to the tomple and near to it, lat hum make the phace for Garrida (the Eagle-mount of Vishan!)

55-59 A. Behind the shrine let him make the place for Anamia (the great snake Adl-S'esha); then to the south for the divine mothers; and so also for the guardzans of the directions, cach in the particular direction between the temple and the ambulating' pathway round it. Then fet hum offer worslup at these places with sandal-paste and flowers. Between the North (Soma) and the North-east, let hum make the place for I'ishoulisina, wearing the cast-off clothing of the God. So also just outside the ambulating path (prähära) mahe the Ball-pz!lia for placing the food offering. This should be rught in front of the God and on a level with the seat of worship. Having thus appointed places for the Devatas (Parvära Dévatas or attendant deties), he should return to the presence of God with serene mind. Let hum then offer the highest worship.

59 B . Having first of all made the spiritual body for himself, let him make the image before him assume the spintual form
60. Having treated exerything there smilarly, and having invohed God's presence by Mantra, then let him offor worship with gram, sandal, flowers, meense, lamp and ornaments.
61. Having worshpped Han by presenting food and other articles of presentation.in the preserbed form, cover the deity with a soft cloth fresh from the loom.

62-63. Afterwards having made the yantra-figure (mystic figure) of the great God, let hum mount it on a palanqueen well-spread with cloth or carpet, and carrued by specnilly initizted murtipas, with the permission of those present. Then clanting hymns in prase of God, let hum make a round of the temple rightivisc.

64-63. Let the festive procession be celebrated with fly-whishs, water-pots, umbrellas, canopes, flag-staves, incense-burners, lamps, and with the muste-conches and drums, along with dance, vocl music and other joyous crlubitoon. The ächàrya should alently wath in the procession with lis hand on the palanqueen.

66-68. Let those in the service of God be mentally regarded as gods, namely, Addlyas, Mautus, Sädlyyas, V'asus, Rudras, Rıbhus, A'sims, Uragas, Stddhas, and the deties of the planets, asterisms, and stars. Contemplating thus, and having carried, with due care, the Yamlra of Han round the temple, let him present water, in prescribed form, as soon as the gateway of the temple is reached. Then place before the derty a new par of sandals by means of Sparia-zudyà (or mantra)
69. At the entrance to the sanctum present the God with water with the appropriate mantia; and then let the God enter, bemg carried by the mitated, with the Vyomamantra (the manira relating to $A k a \bar{a} a$ ).
70. Having turned nghtways round the God's seat by merely looking at the directions, and having set it down, slowly make the preparation for finng the Yautra.

71-72(A). When the auspictous hour has arnved, the ächärya should place humself at the front, and, with the permission of the Brahmanas, amidst the music of pipes and drums, with presentation of incense and lights, should settle God Harı facing east.

72(B)-74. In the position in which the pointed root of the image stands in the hollow in the middle of the base ( $p$ pllha), taking the thread up and.centring the position of the mage, ltt him fiv up the mage, and then, mahing vanous signs by hand (mudra) before the mage, let hum pray for the presence of God for all tume, after mahing the obersance. Having shown reserence with folded hands, let hum then present the garland with the mantra of cight syllables.
75. Then, having presented water for washing feet and hands, let hum offer the seat by pointung to at , and then presenting, in the prescribed manner, clean water for washing hands (arghya), present Him mukhürisal (somethng to sweeten the mouth),

76-78A. Then offer the fly-whish, the canopy and the handful of flowers (punhänjulh). Then having gone round nghtwise
make the gifts desired, namely, articles for worslup, ornaments vehicles and lands One who makce this hand of propetntory gift (pith-dàna) to God on the occason of the mstallation of Vishunu, will gam in the nest burth many thousand tumes (what he gave).

78 (b)-79. Afterwards, leauing the God of Gods covered with finc silh (of differmg colour and material), and having screened ofl the front doorway, the ächärya, along with his mithated assistants, should go around and cstablish all round the God, His attendant deties.
80. In regard to the Vashnava deitues, Garuda and Ananta, he should hove therr mages made and set up in the attitude of bowing at the feet of the Gods.

81 Gänpatı with elephant-face, and $S^{\prime} a n k a r a$ in the Linga form should be set up to the south, facmg south.
82. All thesc have to be firmly placed on their scats, all round at the same level They should be offered worship with sandnl, flower garlands and ornaments.
83. Establish the Guardians of the Directions, cach in his own direction, made cuther of stone, or bnel, and clothcd in dress, in order, beginning with the east.
84. Having placed l'irablutirı and $V_{i g h a}$ (Ganćsa) one on each side of the imner shrine, then mstall "the mothers" in a line in the prescribed form.
85. Haung offered worslup to the Balt-ptlha, and having insohed all the remuning detics (Dezatas) then let the ächarya instruct the patron (as to what he should do)

86 Gratify Vushnavas and learned men with gits pleasmg to them. Satisfy people in gencml with food and catables of all hinds
87. Let those who assist in the foundation be gratified by all means at liss commind by clothes and betel-nut gifts.
88. Let the Y'afamanna (the patron-founder) do all that he was dircted to do by the achäna, in great devotion to God, day and mght.
89. Haung closed the front door, and mahing prousion for adequatcly guarding it, the officating priest should go out and get food, drinh and moncy largesses to be distributed.
90. In regard to an image installed in a newly constructed temple, knowing men will not offer worship for threc days. On the contrary, distribution of gifts is recommended.
91. If one makes gifts of moncy with discrimmation among the deserving, and provides food and drmk for all, he is doing what would please Hari (Vishnuu).
92. If one should instal God ma new temple, wilhout giving these various gifts, he is afflicted with discase and his relations cause him fear.
93. Therefore a wise man, for his own prosperity, will unstal Achyuta in a new temple, providing a pletiful supply of food and drink, accompanicd with monćy gifts.

> In the Paramasamhita of the Pinncharatra Chapter XIX Enthlled Sthäpana (Installation of the deity in a temple)

## CHAPTER XX

1. Bruthma'-O Punishottama ' Ilease expound to me the rules regulating the fire nte which is done on all occasions. Further explan the connection between this and the rite of worship, as also what is wanted for performing the firc-nte.
2. Paramah - O Pitamaha ! I shall expound the firenite for general purposes first, then in the same manner I shall explam the firc-rites on occasions of mitiatron, mauguration of tempic-worship, as a duly nte, and as a nte performed on occasions for particular purposes.

3-4 Vessel for ghee, the coohing-pot, water-pot for spromhing water, dned stichs of wood, kitinn-grass (Poa Cynosurodes), sand, rice, clean water, spoons, the stichs to be land all round, sacrifical ladies, fire, fan, kasia bound together (kircha), drted fire-wood, a spoon or stich for strring charru, sandal and flowers ete, these constatute the material requrements for the fire-rite
5. Having brought together these things near to the place of fire, the officiating prest should begin the worshup of Han (Vishnu) in the manner prescribed in the tantra (Pänclurràtra text)

6-7 Having invohed the dety, and given him water for washing hands, and then the tambutla (mukhas îsz lit. mouth-scenter), and, thus having obtuned his permission, and turning bach and going to the right of God, set up the place for fire, beautiful and in front of God. For purposes of Dikshä (mitintion) mahe the fire-plice round, and of the measure of the hand

8-9. In another place, let hum make, with sand, a foursided altar. Raising the altar thus made with the astramautra, and having spanhled it over with elenn water, let hmm spread out sand in all directions, mahing it all one level.

Then, having wntten the ahankāra-mantra first, wnte out from the North the Guna-mantra.
10. Then having washed his hands with water, and having brought the fire with the Tyo-mantia, let him light the fire uttering the Vayu-mantra with the wood already lad on the earth.
11. Having taken water in the hand, spronkle it round the fire, and with Väsudeva and other mantras, place kusia in all the directions.

12 Having placed the kusia utterrng the Sarsia-mantra place all the collected material brought in pars
13. Put the vessel contaming the cooked oblation in its place, and so the darii (the paläsia leaves with which ghee oblations are madc), spoon, the vessel for ghec, the stichs of wood, flowers, rice and the stirring stick (mekshuyam). Hawng got these in pars, place them separately, as also the chamas (sacrificial drinking vessels) Place the kilicha (a bunch of kusis) to the south of the fire, uttenng the Bralima mantra.

15-16. Placing to the North of the fire, the full waterpot utterng the morith-mantra, and, having made a ring with two blades of kusis with the tups undamaged, place it on the waterpot. Having poured water into the pot, and having made it pure by drawing it three times on it, turn over all the ressels and let them be sprinhled with water.
17. Branging the sessel of coohed oblation, throw four handfuls of rice with the mantra begmong Dharma (Dhama, Gnì̀ma, Varrāgya, and Alscauya), having spahled water oucr it with the hand.

18-19. Having placed to on the fire wth the approprate mantra, fan the fire into fleme. Having poured ghice into its ussel with the facetru, repeateng the Tejo-mantra, and havugs placed it to the North of the fire, touch with darbiut graw with its and lighted. Place also in the ghee, the ends of two blades of kusi grass uttenng the P'ammishit-mantra.

20-22. Agam hghting it up with the Tyo-mantra, tahe it round the tio oblations. Then, throw the burnt kain, moto the fire, panfying three tunes with the futitris,
than throw thented into the fire, uttering the Panumshti manha Then showing in the fire darzi, sriva, (flat speons of wood) and the ends of hisa grass, and rubbing over the darut both inside and out, uttering the Sparsa-manira, and washing the sima also similarly, throw the kusa grass into the firc

23 Dropping a little ghee with the sruva, on the charu, plice the charit to the North of the fire Even there tale steps to prevent interruption of the rite all round
24. Then getting neqr to God, begin the course of nies constutuing the worship Having presented water with the chamas, then give God the tooth stich

25 Giving the whter ugun by the sume chamas, order an'y the gandmamalaka (gindbumila = wild lemon), amgin ing those as having been cast off to the side of lisha akscma

26 Then, having rased the image of the God of gods from the scit, ind, tahing Him with His sandals to the buthang phace, the ofliciatins prost should bathe Him mentally

27 With the Tcfo mantra bathe the God, present the dress with the S'akt-manira, with the Tamo-mantra present the over girment smelhng sweet

28 Hasing agan bathed the mage with witer from twelice other pots, perform the propitintory nic file trmes with the Pancha-mantra

20-30. Presenting witcr for washing feet and for taling the holy sup throw it mo the praturalur-patio (receptacle for water) Then, having bathod the mage well agun with cold pots of "ater, ind then, lizumst performed the propita tory ntes with the three Mitha-mantas ? hundred ind four times (or suteen times) then cover thi mind over completeis with cloth with the Sparsict-mantra

31 After this present the minoc with utazita (holy thrend) made up of three threads exch of thrice strinds, then guve the ullarya (upper cloth) of jellow colour, with the Sparat-mantra

32 Heving gion witcr for "ishing fect cte, rub over the head with frigrent oil, then hining pource witcr oncr the body, rub it oucr with angil-ra, a (commiac) for the body.

33-34. Then agan washing the image, present two new cloths agam as before Then present the jewel chama-vina (garland of Victory) of gold and of three threads, drops for the car, karna-mudra, belt, epaulets, bangles, kalakas (ornamented bangles) and finger rings
35. Belt over the stomach, anklets, bāhubandla (armlets), hair-binder (stkhāmam), head-gear and then the thrend for fasteming the cloth at the wast
36. Then flowers, garlands, for the head, and for the shoulders. All these should be presented with the Rüpamantra, then the jewels Sruatsa (image of Lalshmi), Kaustubla, and the ever present V'amamãla (garland of lotus beads)
37. In the same manner present conch and disc, in the forms of sıgns, mentally, and then with Rupa-mamira, mirror and collynum for the eyes
38. Then present Hom with incense and lamps as also water for washing the fect and rinsing the mouth Guing Him the sanduls, again take Him up to the place where the pedcstal is set

39-10. Grung Him water agan for washing the fect, and for the holy sup in the prescribed menner, present, with both your hands, and with the rasa-mantra, madlut-parka (honey misture) made of a good misture of honey; sugar, ghec, curds, and mulh.

41-t3. Then, having guen water in a new vesscl made clean by rubbing with ghee, bring a thurd part of the cooked food, and, pouring ghte, offer it to God Haung given watcr agun in other separate ressels, present as bcfore coohed cat ables and fruts ripening by tume Then a wisc man will hecp for a whule, mutterng thc Panchopanshud-mantra, and, then having gisen water from another ressel, he will present betcl-nut cte ( $n$ tukhǜ $\bar{a} a)$.

14-45. Haung uttered a luud of prasc, and, haman bowed in ruserance to him in the dircetion of the manec, then gong curamomously round the mensc, trat Puruhathum as a hing and show hm honour, as if in fear, thin, obtaming his permenon with the satha-mantra, protect vourclf with the Astra-muntra.

45b-47(1) Getting neve the vessel contanng the secrifical fire, and, having 2gin sought permission in the prescribed form, ploce with the suma mantra the thitee stechs (called parddlu), one on the ground neer to the officant and one cach North and South, then, heving offered sondil and flowises by why of decoration, to the Bralmanas nommated as the guardians of the directions, and being seated there, sech their permission, after prostrating beforc them twice

47b-48(a) Hoving tahen twenty-five sterificinl sticks together and dippugg thar ends in ghec, throw them logether into the fire pronouncmg the ashitasshara-manlra endmg with sıalia

48(b)-49. Haung made three oblations of ghee wth the three ahumaras, and, sprobling water rowad the firc with the guma-mantra, and then, migining a lotus with ts pericarp in the fire thus alit, then mohe in it the Suprome God in the menner instructed before

50 Hzung mentally presented water for the hand, offic ghee oblition with the spoon (sruvam) pronouncing the pithamantra ending in staha.

51 Then wiping out the daril (3 spoon or a Butcz frondosz leaf) and placing upon it a bolus of coohed food and putting a little ghec over it, offer it into the fire unshahen with the mantrn (followng)

52 With the same mantra(Vasudcaa) offer twelve oblutions with the sitiza, and smilurly eight tumes with the mantra ashhthishitra (Nar tann)

53 Agun offer the oblition of a bolus of coohed food with ghec, with the Rudra manlra Put iside the darze after washing it

54-56 Huning placed onc sacrifenal stich, offer oblations of ghee with the sruve sepurately for cach, with the manirus muilit, sakti ctc ending with the gurrdinns of the dircctions, leaving only the chatra-mamtra, but the chakra should be included in case of fire-oblations for $d i k 3 / a($ imitation)

56 Then agun offer obithons in expintion with the Panchopanshud mantra five times, at the end of this, offer ghee in one contuntuous stram
57. This kind of fire-ccremony, a learned Brahman is entitled to perform. It may be performed by a Kshatriya of good qualities, or even by a Vasya of much information.
58. No $\mathrm{S}^{\prime} \mathrm{udra}$ should perform the fire ceremony-above described even though he be a learned man. An mitate, a wise man, and a man of learnung among them, should really get another competent person to do it for hum.
59. Even a Brahmana if of bad conduct, and a Kshatrıya of the same hind run the greatest rish if they attempt to perform the fire-rites.
60. In ceremones, ordaned to be performed on special occasions in ceremonies intended to gain cherished objects, 1 m those meant for purposes of intitation and for institutung places of worship, firc-rites may be performed, not on other occasion unless one is entitled to do it.
61. In all cases, this is the accepted rule in regard to the performance of fire-rites For the guardans of the directions offer ghee oblations in their names
62. Inttate Brahmans only shall perform fire-rites called pari-homa. They must have attaned to the position of Ächärya (achnowledged teacher), and be gratified with tic presentation of gifts.
63. They alone shall assist by service who are selected by the Acharya in the rites of imtation (for any holy rife), or in the institution of places of worship, and nonc other as they are not acceptable to the Tantra (Pänchanaitra S'ästra).

Gt. A worslupper, by always performmg the fire-rite m the mannar ordaned, destroys sims, and attans to the ught great achrevements (sudihu).

In the Paramasambluha of the Päncharàras lhe hacentells Cluthler cnitled agmharya (Firc-ric)

## CHAPTER XYI

1 Bualma For Muhimida (Vishnu) thus installed, whatare the ceremomes ordund for the thre days (of intersal) At the end of thas interval in what minuce is worship to be perform cde These be pletsed to explan

2 Paramalh Howng installed God m the munaer described, and hans performed the forshoma, the acharya should first of all hive food, drinh and mones gifts distributed frecly

3 All should have food seatered outste in all publec places where ronds med When the three days should have passed he should do the nucdful for the bathing of the mage

4 Between the two doorwiss of the tempic, mahe ? low platform each way four hands in Iength spretd all over with sind and provded with 7 cenopy

5 On the platform let the achury a plice new waterpots of gold, sllver copper or earth decornted, for all dravyas (things used for the bathung)

6-8 On the platform liy a cloth sprend over and place the pots on it Hzung placed them upside down and hruing made the water by rubbing over it with a faulra ( 1 ring with i tail made of kusa grass,) 1gan set the pots crect and spronhle water thrice over with the paramestitemanha Then let the achurya fill in thesc vessels with the thungs to be used for the bath, filtered through cloth and carcfully examined hiving got the pots to be brought over by the mirtipas, five in order should be filled first of all, with panchagatsa with the incentation of panchopanshadmantra

9-10 Then agma, one pot should be filled with these all together Another pot should be filled with water and kust ends Honey, gingeily onl, sugir cane juce, clezn water should
cach be filled in one pot separately. Another vessel should be filled with earth brought from one of the following buthing-ghats, in holy places, from hills, caverns of wild hogs and rats, ant-hulls, earth dug up by the horns of bulls
11. Having filled these pots as above, fill them over again with flowers, leaves, sandal, gems and garlands, according to means
12. Other artucles wanted for worship, and placed awny from the Vedl (platform), should be brought in and cleaned by servants mitiated for the purpose
13. Then, having gone up to the sanctum, let hum open the door with the Väyu-mantia, removing the coverng of the God with the Visira-mantra.
14. First of all putting the God out of the mage, and removing all the dress and decorations, let the ächärya then bathe the rmage getting the things prepared for the both by duly mitated servants.
15. For the purpose of purifying the mage of God, let the ächärya perform the bathing of the mage with all that is ready placed on the platform for the purpose, by tahing them up one after the other in order.
16. First of all he should bethe the mage with panchagavya with the panchöpamshad-manlra in regular order, then with honcy ctc. uttering the guma-mantra, and then agun with the juces of two plants.
17. Then with the cight other articles (drany as), the five subtle clements (tanmantias), and the threc, namely, mund, indıviduation and understandmg (manas, ahamhïrt and buddhu). These eight are the mantra.
18. If the bothing be with sis articles (dray yas), the sis, the three egotisms and the three quilitics arising from salien ranas and tamas, then constitute the mantra.
19. Onc who hnows the mantra should first of all bethe the mage sightly (by sproming), and, then houng mohed the deity mito it, let hum bathe the God with all the thangs collected for the ablution.
20. Then let hem do the propintory nie with the holy water first, and then, with witer contunurg sindit, flowers cte.

Frnally let lum perform the highest rite of propitiation with water contaming (ralna)

21-22 (a) Let the accesssiry deitics be also sumilarly buthed in water and other things Having buthed the gods in this manner, let the ichirya proceed in the course of worshyp as before, ending in the fire-rite.

22(b)-23(a) let him have food cooked another time for the giving of the balt offering to the Bhatas (cvil spirits about) in hnother secular firc, without any manlra. This is what is called outer offcring (bülya-balı)

23(b)-24(a) Let the worship be offered in the manner prescribed, and, according to one's own means, with the materials for the fitya and pleasing to the mind and with the fire-nte duly performed

24(b)-25(a) Let the eatables, and other presentations meluding sandal and flowers, be of excellent quility when offered to the Supreme God on the occasion of the bath. At the end of this, mahe the balh offerng as prescribed

26-32. Then bringing a round vessel of gold, silver or copper, haveng placed it on the sacrficial altar, and, sprinkling over it by means of the bundled bunch of hutsa (pazifra), mahe a seat out of the second coohed food mit. Then let the achary a place the mage of the Supreme God on it., The mage would be clean if made of gold, gem or silver Then having performed acceptable worship of Him, with sundal and flowers, let the guru phace the sessel on the ircad of pne of the intrates Let hum fill another iessel with dite unosed remamder of the looked food so as to be floating oh water Let the remuning mintates carry the incensecorricr, flag and umbrella Then, hiving circumambutated the stitcfum, with the conch and drum sounding, let the gimm seattertituith his hand the balt at the place where the dety is to be installed. In the samic munner going round the balt nilars round the 'temple itself and nutside the procession pathway round the temple (pratira), Iet hum seatter the balt food on the altors, saying "Worship to the Bhutas".
33. Circummbulating as3un, and then entenng the stinctum, place the umage in one part of the platform for worshap.
34. Let also the outer deities be gratificd by the gift of these offerings, three times a day (morning, noon and evening); there should however be no transgression in this.
35. Where, after the installation of Hari (Vishṇu), the bali offering cases to be made in that Vishṇu temple, onc ought not to take food even if occasion arises for doing so.
36. Whichever men are low enough to obstruct the bali offering, they acquire such a load of $\sin$ as accrues by killing cows.
37. For Déva (God), duly installed, worship should be made ending in bali offering, and this should not be given up. On occasions arising, the bathing of the image should also be performed to the extent of onc's ability.

38-41. On the fourth day after installation, on the twelfth day, on the days of vishuvat (equinoxial days, first days of Chaitra and Tula months), at the end of journcys, on days of eclipses, on days of evil omen, when epidemic diseases prevail, or famine or molestation by enemies occurs, when a festival is but half gone through (and not carried to completion), and when worship had been suspended for long, when the image had been defiled by touch of thieves, sinners of a grave character, or reprehensible people, when death takes place within the bounds of the temple, or when something inglorious occurs; when evil happenmgs such as these supervene, then let the ablution of the God of Gods be performed as ordained.
42. This ablution averts all cevil and destroys all sin; this ablution of $P_{\text {culn }}$ namāblal (Vishụu) should be performed by all desiring welfare.
43. Let all the vessels, cloths etc. be presented to the ächäry; whatever may be available otherwise may be presented to the Vaishnavas as dakshina (fees).
4. From the fourth day of installation onwards let Haribe offered worship daily: let the fire-rites also be performed as well as the ball offerings by the Dötika (officiating priest).
45. Whare Hari is daily worshipped by thois devoted to him there occurs no troubles from Pièichas. Grahas (other evil spirits) and Riaskivis.

46 Where Hart is danly worshipped with clean artucles of worship, people there flourish with everything desirable and free from $1 l l$ discasc

47 If people devoted to Vishnu, suffering from illness, go to those places they get frec from discase is if from medt cine
to Lal the God duly mstalled be not caposed to the vicw thinzs Except on occasions of worship, such exposure is not plasing to Hart

49 Exclude from the temple of Vishnu any collection of timgs unclean, and the collecting of unclean people also things in duly use by people should be hept out

50 Let the devotec of Vishnu heep the artucies with great care Whencver he wishes to go out let him heep the temple door shut

51 Lct the Vushnave instill the dety (Vishnu) in the temple in accordince with the rules lad down So long is he does not first devinte from the prescribud course of worship he hecps free from all calmoty destuctive of hus wealth and welfare

52 If there be many people anvous to build temples the bencfits urising from the act will be greater in proportion

53 In this manner 1 h hve explined to you all about the institution of 7 temple for worshup Hercafter I sitill expound the festivils conncted therewith

> In Parmasamhtha of the Pancharatra the Chapfur 11 I whtilcal (Smapana) B athuns

## CHAPTER XXII

1. O Brahman! now listen to the ordmances regulating the festivals to the God, already installed in temples, their $\operatorname{leg}_{1-}$ tmate occasions and the indications therefor.
2. O Kamalödbhava (lohus-born)! these festivals to God are of two kinds the first for the purposs of a holy ablution, and the second for consecration of the temple
3. When the lotus-eyed Vishnu is mstalled by pcople in a temple intended for Vishnu, the dety should be carred for the bath to where there is a flowing river if there should be one.
4. Even though well installed, the Supreme God is pleased only when festivals are celebrated, ablutions are given at the end of these, and the dety is brougbt back to the temple, not otherwise, O Padmasamblava'
5. Beginning with takmg out the dety to the bathing place up to the going to the final bath, the worship conducted, in accordance with the ordinances therefor, constitutes Vishṇu worship.
6. First of all, cause a festival of twelve days to be celebrated with dancing and music, if destred, the duration may bc longer.
7. Having listened to casual words spoken, having consulted omens, and having understood the mdications of other signs, make the commencement of the fcstival.

8-9. When the day, the presidng asterom and the hour chosen happen to be auspicious, at a moment when all round in the ifnmednate vicminty of the patron, auspicious indications appear, then begin the festival to Vishnu S'ärngn (carryng the bow)
10. When the naksluatra, in wheh all these qualities combine, is found, celebrate an claborate festival on the day previous.
11. Adorn the directions with pennons, held aloft at the und of stacks, festoons and lamps on posts.
12. Worshup dethes all over, spectally those of the directions, with balt offered of coohed food and other articles.

13 That evening offer a great ball offering at the outskirts of the village, to the sound of conch and drum, and, with the assistance of the mhabitants of the village (mahajana)

1-. Scatter round, in all the pathways, food and drme of all hinds, as also in groves, on the borders of forcsts and temples
15. Having thus offered the great bal offerng, and havmg celcbrated overngght a great festival, the âchürya, gettung up early in the morning and having bathed, should offer worslup to God

16-17. At the end of all this, bring out the mage of God for the purpose of yătra (jätra or festival) For this purpose the mage ought to be of gold, silver or copper, and no other material is acceptable for this purpose. It must be small of body, beautful in features, and provided with conch and discus. Bring also a car or clephant, as the velucle for God for this festival.

18-21(a) The Guru, at an auspicious hour, having brought together experts in vanous musical instruments, a large number of body servants, umbrcllas, flags and canopics, varoous hinds of drummers using drums, tabours and cymbals, arisans (silprs), servants, dancing-women and women-servants of the temple, with four of his discipics accompanying hum, should obtain the permission of the cscellent Brahmans assembled, and then, going round the mage of God and pfacmg humself in front of the unage, he should announce slowly let the tirthayaitra (journcy to the bithing place) be performed

21(b)-23(a) Then, hzving destroy ed the maternal body of the mage, and having created it anew as prescribed, nevole the dety into it as was explained for occasions for worship. Then, contemplating the derty thus mvohed, and, having presented water for washing in the minner preseribed, cover the mage with a large piece of cloth with new-cut ends.

23(b)-26 Let him himself bear in his right hand the image, heeping himself silent as he docs so, and, accompanied by the four disciples, let him go out of the sanctum, let one of the disciples carry a water-pot, one an umbrella opened out, another, the things equired for worship, and the fourth, the cooled food (havis). Going out with band playing but himself silent, and, having reached the place where the car or elephant is wating, let him place the Ganuḍa on this (car or elephant), get up himself with the other four without fear.

27 All of them beng silent, weanng their upper garments and otherwise decorated, and, surrounded by the people (nualaăana), let them proceed to where the river is
28. Having made first of all a round of the village out side it, saying the dig-mantra, let them go out of it (to the river) within a distance of one yogana ( $7 \frac{1}{2}$ miles). Beyond that, one should not go (for the niver).

29 In between make festival with band playing, music, dance, and other sounds, carrying the dety on various veh1cles for the gratification of God

30 Having got near the water, mahe first of all an altar. Having got down the mage from the vehicle, place it on the altar.
31. In a place free from people, offer coohed food and sweet gruel to God, and then, water for washing the fect and for the holy sip, and then present water for washing the hands.

32-33. Having remounted the mage on the elephent siyung the saran-mantra, tahe it into the riser, then, haung, with the zürt-mantra, invohed all the holy waters, all round the God in the river, and, tahing hold of the image, let ham tahe three drps in the water pronoming the manhm-paramesht. Having approzched the altar, offer to the God water for washing the fect and for tahing the holy spp.

34-36 Tahing the kusa-bunch in the hand spromile water over the God with senses under control, pronouncung the pancha-mantra. Then agzo, tiking the mige mino the witer, and having got the Brahmens to recite the mantra-aghamarshaya, Ict ham buthe, wth all the people Geltang on to the
buhk of the river and bruging the mige bach, iet hm offer worship with sandil and flowers, hiving offcred witer for washing fect and hands, and presented offerings in the pres cribed manner Having come to the end of this, bring the mige bach to the vehicle as before

37-38(2) Having mounted the imige of Han, is before, let him return without delhy, reaching the temple the same dzy, is else great evil will beftll the officinting achurya.

38(b)-39(a) Hzving returned by the same way and then having entered the sanctum, let the Supreme God enter the mm-imnge (mila-lumbam), by recting the sara-mantra

39(b)-41 Having mvohed God into water, contuming sandel and flowers with the manla a proper, let hum bathe, with that water, that mige (bimba) at the end of festival is at the beginning of the water journcy ( atradan) Hang done all this and having offered worship, let him present unter for washing, nd then, having made obeisnnce, let hum close the sanctum and go out is he pleases Let him then gratify Brahmans outstede with food and drinh

42-44(y) Let hum ash the Brihmans, thus pleased with food and drinh, to recite Vedic verses anvohing blessings Even then let the achaysa, llong with his disciples be dismissed after the presentation of dakshuna (fces) ithace in this manner described to you the festival of bething in holy water. I shall also describe now, the sccond hind of festivel of S'urngin (Vishnu with the bow) whech, is already satd before, was in connection with the construction of the temple

44(b)-45(3) When the temple becomes dilipudited, or when the sunctum of Hart needs repars, or the ampge has brohen or deczyed by 7ge, the yatra festival to God must be performed

45(b)-16 With nerv wood of zuspicious trees, having constructed, to the East or North, 3 square house with well protected contrance place on the muldie of it $\%$ wooden sent

47 On the seat, place 3 smill metilic imige, with four hands ind artisticeilly made fin it to the seat so as to be unshahezble

48-51. Then, on the auspicious day arnuing, having gratified Brahmans of evecllent character, and, having performed a propitatory ceremony at the end of the recital of pumaiha (manta for a holy day) for mahing the place pure, get first of all a big vessel of gold, sulver or copper, and place in it gold and jewels to the extent of jour ability, then make the sandal and flowers etc., and all around pure by clean water, and then decorate all round, and then offer worshap to God most elaborately. At the end of the worshp let the ächürya proceed to the new bult-house.
52. Having adorned st all round with sandal, flowers and shoots of plants, and then, having entered inside, let him contemplate upon his own soul.

53-56(a) Having then contemplated the seat of joga, and the image on it, in the manner described already, and, miohing the dety first of all and then made arrangements for protection, then let him go out. Going to the doorway of the temple, the officiating ächàna should ash to hnow, from the architect staff, how long the God should reside with difficulty in the temporary structure. This the learned should wish to hear. Then he should not fis a tume nearer than what thev estumate The tume however should be fised by those men if it is orer a month If shorter than that, nothing is wanted.

50 (b)-58 Then tahing the vessel with hum and enterng the sanctum, let him insohe God Purushöttama into it, by pronouncing the sar، $a$-mantra, then, contemplating the time fived by them, and then, carrying on his head carefully the hrge vessel, and going round the sanctum rightwise, let him proceed to the nes home for God.

59-62. Hzuing gone round this as well, let him enter the shrine with his senses under conirol. Having then intumated to the Brahmans the time fived, and having obtained thar permission, then let him contemplate Harl with the fanchö-famshd-mantra first, and then with the saroa-mantra. Having prayed for His presence, and, presenting water as before for washung, let hum do the other ceremonies, with the appropronte mantras, along with the fire-rite. At the end of all this, provide eicry one assembled with food as also money
gift, according to meinc, gettmg them to pronounce their benedictions The phang of gems, stoncs etc under the seat of the imge, should not be done in this case by one sho clums hnowledge of the manila

63-64(2) What is importint in thus case is the placing in the manner detuled above, therefore, "ith minor aceessors thin ${ }^{5}$ s and without the burying of gems ete, let the installation be made as if in ? phace of residence without comicnences, for the accomplishment of one's object

64(b)-65(7) When the temple or sunctum is $\operatorname{yg}$ an reads, let the image be placed in the $"$ ater-vessel, croned breh and duly mstalled in ats former phece

65(b)-68 If the mage should have decayed, then the achurs a having obtuned the permission of the Brahmins, placing humself face-eastward and imagining humself to be I'sle aksena (the guardan-denty), proceed near the mage and pull it out with the assistincl of scriants Let him tale charge of all the mula-ratuas (gems etc buned under the mage) Carrying the tmage in 3 sehucle to 2 great body of water Iet it be deposited in the middle of it contemplating the while $\mathrm{I}^{\prime}$ minaksèna

68(1)-69 Hung got nnother nem mage made with all its fentures beautiful (2s beforc), let the achury a get through all the rites preseribed in the tantra (Pancharatra) beginmog wth the placing in the water and stopping short of miohing the dety into it

70 Hung done this let the plitform be made, having buried under it three gems to be placed there Then igun place the amuge on the phatform and make at fast

71 Hzing then contempinted the seat of God, is also the migc, mvol c into the witer-icssel the God in the outhouse

72-74 When the auspicious hour has arried, Iet that imp je be not washed ln ease, howerer, the mun unage is not lost or dumaged, let hum get the building constructed all round, and, having it purfied with panchagman cte, and calling up, the God from the water-vessel let hum moohe

Him into the image. In casc of images broken or decayed, or otherwise made unfit by contact with dirt, reject it altogether; otherwise do not pull it out.
75. In this manner I have ceplained to you the two kunds of procession festivals to God in the proper order. What else would you wish to hear from me?

In the Paramasaminita of the Päncharātra Chapter XXII, cutitled Yätrā (Fstival).

## CHAPTER XXIII

1. Brahma--Please tcll me how the imige should be, in respect of its fertures, with all mesururements connected therevith; also the position of the organs as also the features of the pedestal platform.
2. Paramah - I have already cyplaned that the material for mages may be gold ctc. Haung first of all cleaned thess, let these amages be made by expert artisans
3. When the gold is all melted together, mahe it into an ingot of unform thrchness all round. Such an ingot is acceptable for an image of God, as otherwisc, the mage will bring no grod.

4-5(a) Khadıra, Panasa, Madhüha, Sandal, Sarala, Dẽvadảru, Jãtı, Asana, Tımısiz, Chandan, these trees are consıdered acceptable among trees

5(b)-6(a). For auspicious images, the pieces of wood ought to be straght, close-fibred, symmetrical sn shape, without hnots, ummured, heavy, full grown but not dned.

6 (b)-10(a). A stone dug up from ground well hnown for good stonc, clean and cold to the touch, but without flaws of any hind, should be chosen That wheh gaves a brohen sound is unacceptable, and is to be understood as mpregnated with other substances, it is easily brohen. Stones are of three hinds, according to locality, and are sadd to be of different colours Those stones are mauspicious wheh show, when dug up, the figure of a crow, an ass, a monhey, a dog, a smzhe, a scorpon or a bandicoot, on the dug up surface. If, in some other stones, flaws applar in mature, that stone is to be understood as ashhagarbhu, and is destructue of the whole famly (kuta).

10(b)-11. If the stone shows the signs of the conch, discus, mace, lotus, umbrella, festoon and clephant, or hon, swine, decr, strictlon (sign like a curl of harr), clephant-goad or water pot, such a stone is auspicious.

12-13 (a) If the stone shows when washed other signs auspicious or mauspicious such a stone should be regarded middling when it is evenly heavy all round.

13(b)-16(a). If a stone is, in appearance, like gingelly or rice, or sand, except at the lines on the stone, that also has to be counted middling if through the mason's carelessness or due to exposure to wind and sun, the stone shows itsclf defective though free from other stones, preces of wood or sand, and there is no evidence of impurity by smell, colour, touch or sound, that stone is auspicious for all classes of people.

16(b)-17(a) Even earth has to be tested in the same way as detaled above and, if dug up from a clean place, the material is considered auspicious

17(b)-18. The image of God made in this manner with the geod materials described above, and called in the science varı ously bumba, accha, bea am and pratima, are of various sizes according as they are to be housed in prasada or blavana.
19. In this Sästra, the sizes of mages meant for beng carried about, and for those represented in painting, are sand to be of three hinds of measurements, O , Pitamaha 1

20-22(a) The height, the width and the permeter are the three measures of an mage, the first is spohen of as anmäna, the nest vimána, and the last parmaana in the $S^{\prime}$ astica. Whatever is measured in this manner with the threc measurements, is to be understood as chutira (picture), and is fit for worship by the learned.

22(b)-23(a) When the size of the image ss made one-half, it is calice achutia, but is yet considered fit for worship Images ete , made irrespective of the measurements prescribed are called cluträblàsa. Whatever is made beautfully, with colours on cloth, walls, etc. for the use of the devout, such are called blaktivaidhama (what mereases devotion).

24(b)-25(a) Sct up beautifully made aclufra mages of half size made of stone or wood for the merense of devotion in women and chuldren.

25(b)-26(a). Set up chulra mages mpräsida temples, or temples of the blatama class, for onc's own prospcrily. Worshup
images wheh can be carried about (Jangama) daty mvohing God into them, or evohang as oceasion demands.

26(b)-29. The dust particles danceng in the sun-beam, bursting through a window ( $\&$ other wind-holc)-the smallest ones moung about are called paramãmu. Eight of these mahe a kësia. Eight kèsas make a liklyä. Eight likhyàs make onc $j u i k a$ Eught $y$ akas make one 3 awa. That which measures ught javas is one angula. Twelve angulas make one illast or tàlam. Two tälas make onc hasta (hand) Fue hastas make a purusha (man).
30. It is not desirable that an image of Visinu should excced five lastas, nor be smaller than one hasla for a prüsäda temple
31. An mage to be set up in a bhavana temple should not exceed one hand From the Vindhyas............

The manuscript seems broken herc.

## CHAPTER XXIV

## (Beginnung of Clapter not avalable in manusci ipt)

2. Even the doing of it by one's own devices, is capable of destroying sin. If one gives himself up to such thoughts, his mind will not entertain what is unrightcous conduct.
3. The senses, by ther very nature, roam after whatever is pleasint. Therefore a knowing man should not devote himself to contemplating the Supreme in its true form.

4-5(a) Considering that that form of Achyuta is unrealizable, a wise man shouid offer worship to that form of $\mathrm{H}_{15}$, which is intended for our benefit, contemplating upon it and talling of $1 t$, so that his mind enjoys it the while.

5(b)-6(a) Therefore let a learned man, without giving up the form chosen by him, devote himself to offering worship to it, ether for the attainment of salvation, or for gamme other benefits.

6(b)-7(a) Let him worship only that form, which I have described to you in the course of thus treatise, and not a form which is the creation of his fancy.

7(b)-8 In the ablution of his own body, let him make use of the Sàanti-mantıa, as well as for his own protection in performing àtma-rakslat (self protection), and, as bringing about purty and holiness, in the washing of the artucles of worship. Do not use samudh (prepared stichs of wood) and ghee, in the fircrites to propitate the deity.
9. Contemplate upon Him by day and nyght in the form already described, till you obtain His grace, which you look forward to, serving always with determination.

10-11. By practice all will happen as described, and there need be no anvety. By contemplation upon the form of Hari, mahe it familarto you always By that means, devotion grows in yot, and, from that, attachment grows and joit reman ever atteched to the feet of the God of Gods.

 fect of Vishan, Ins form shous atsolf in the huddin (conuprehansim) of the devola, and thence devoton to Hen spromg All the mantrus arc matundul to gian bheth (love of God), and all worship lins the same olyce! Conkmphan and compick attriction (frimedhumen) both alic are mezos to decotions to God

14(b)-17(1) Whenonc gets to low Harswith gecat fersour of heart, in thans acecptable is in times the opposite, that one sh he who is cilled a desotec of God (Bhathe) Whocier conseders the good thit comes to him 35 Gotigiten, and, in t guncd by his own cfforts, ith is adcsotee of the supreme Vishint When one regards the colls befalling hum as the result of oncis own acts in the prosious custence, such \& one is icecpted is a desofec of Vishms

17(b)-18(i) For the growth of Bhakhtin this wisc cien a learned un in should offer his desotion to God pos,essing forms, otherwise the desired good will not result

18(b)-22(2) Fhis God, though He transeends the forms alrend described by me, from the undistangurshed (a., akkia) to the cmbodicd (or possessed of substantal bods), should be regirded is possessed of bod), thought produced Understand His form is the result of the combintion of all objects of evistence, brought about, as in act of grace to His devotecs, and not as cxisting in very truth at first, contcmplate His form is in truth casting, carrying wetpons and wcaring ornments, dressed in clothes and possessed of bright shoul ders To people still leading the life of worhs (karma) this is the form of Harifor duly worship, and no other

22(b)-25. If one his turned bacl. upon works, and his mind is bent on the control of the senses, then, let hum wor ship Purushothama in the subtle form(Sithshma-sanim) His actuc powers are to be resarded as his weapons, his arms as the directions, his hezd is to be remrdied as the sh3, lis stomacli cther, his fect the Earth, his çes the Gun, the moon is liss mind, is also the life of the embodicd ones He is incepable of buing hurt, or bung burnt, being worried, or
being dried up. He is eternal, all-pervading, fived, and is thus worthy of the worship by the wise.
26. That supreme form which is undefinable, and which is without features, no man, even though he be very wise, would wish to worship.
27. Contemplating God as the Supreme Dharma by means of Piayava higher and yet higher, and then regarding Him as unrealizable, let one heep reperting the mantra. Such a one is a wise mon.
28. Whenever he becomes aware of His grace, let him then contemplate upon the subtle body of God, with his senses fully under control.
29. O, Padmaja ! Even though one should have maslercd the Vedas with the auxilary sciences, and should have learnt much by hearmg of the learned, he suffers much by being undecided in respect of what to do.
30. A high-souled one, should gan a truc conception of the teachng of the agama (szcred tradition) and hold it in mind by the application of all his learning and pure discernment, and should never do anything to let it slip
31. Even that man of wisdom, by abandoning scriptural tradition, becomes moolved in the meshes of the bodily organism, and is given up to suffering somewhere, without the slightest chance of protection from anyone.

32-33 (a). The gross body orignating from the subtle body, is indeed the means to achreve devotion. The God who has to be realized by this means, must also be possessed of a gross body like it. Therefore how is it possible to realize the subtle form of Huri by contemplation of Him in the gross form ?

33 (b)-34. The form of the Supreme Being, as the Beloved of Siri, which the wise man contemplates upon, actually does become so through various good births through which he has attaned to his present exstence. I shall now briefly expound to you, O Pitamahar the method of contemplating Paramèsht in the form of S'ri Käma.

34-38. Contemplating a golden palace surrounded by enclosing walls of gold, with floonng inlat with gems and
used by fols atkendag for service, muninc, in the moddle of n, Vishmu (l'uhhun(lan) comfortably scated on 1 red lotus, wath four arms, bemgant and screnc, bestowing His grice upon all thos, who worship lim, and approzch Him through the four c'oornves s, furdicd by $I$ aripalas, and decornted with festoons I hive Jreads described to you who, His worshit) pers and attendants, arc (Such 7 wise man adophing this
 (Prosperity) unchinging

In the Paramasaminta of Ihe Panchatatra Chatler $\lambda \lambda \mathrm{I}^{\prime}$, el tilled' I'sd albutat<br>(a orlup by lic laurnad)

## CHAPTER XXV

1 Brahma - To people who arc unable to worship you by mezns of gnäna-yās sa (path of wise contemplation), but who are stall ever devoted to you, what indeed is the best course of worship for their ultimate good ?

2 Paramah --To these is prescribed as Dherma (duty), O, Kamläsina ' the usit to holy places, in the manner prescribed for devotees of Vishnu.

3 Even those, who are possessed of hnowledge, but have not given up life (as housc-holders), and still desire to pursuc the best path of Dharma, shculd vist holy places all round

4 In whatever place a man's senses attan to serenity, that place is to be understood as a holy place, destructive of the sins of men
5. The manner in wheh those places sloould be visted to bring about the growth of devotion in the pilgrim, I shall describe to you with a view to the good of the world

0 Those holy places whech can be visted in one day, or even two diys, do not gan for the pilgrim, holiness, while those requirng threc days and more, bring him merit.
7. A holy phace ncarer than tun Yogamas (leagucs, about 75 miles) is not productive of ment The greater the time and the longer the distance, the greater is the ment of the pilgrimge

8-9. Even with the length of tume and distance, if one hippens to go on other busness, or for pleasure, or, if through some delusion the phace is held in smill estecm, or, if a holy place hipppens to be asted in the coursc of buymess, or at thi cupense of another, by a foolsh man, such wsits bring no mernt.
10. Even in undertaking a pilgrimate, if the pilgrim happens, for some teason or oflar, to lowe estecm for the place, by forlinhess arising fron growing nescience, even then the pibgrimage brimgs sogond.

1f. Therefore a man shoukd mate the pilkrimage, on his own responsibitity, and, with the fixed paryose to gain meril, wilh a mind screne, and wiftrout thought of oher business.
12. One who is able, should provide his food, else carn his food by beghing. He should aever aceept food which is suppleed with at view to gaining ment.
13. To a pilgrim, means of loving is provided only to the extent of keepmg his hody fron becoming unfit. This is taid down for all cascs of pilgrmage by men, as it in understood by people.

14-15. Revers that flow into the sea, and places where they fon the sea are holy places (firlhas). Wells used by sinitly people, temples on the tops of halls, places dedicated to gods, macessible and fearsome forest-hermitages in the occupation of sages (Stddlas), places possessing vestuges of gods (Divamkistas) are also such.
16. Holy places on the Bhigirathí and Sarasvati, are found along their course down to the sca; they are particularly holy for men.

17-18, Holy places there are in Kurukstictra, and on the Salawima Rever (R. Gandahs); so abo on the $\mathrm{S}^{\prime} \mathrm{n}^{+}$-parvata (S'ri-'Sulam) and in the holy Kumár (Comorin). Other holy places are the bredge butt by Rama (Rama-selu), the holy place of Gokarna; so also Surparaka, Pushkara, and Naunis.a (forest).

19-21 (a). Among the holy plates, places dedicated to Vishupu are the most holy is our highest conviction. A wise man, having reached any one of the holy phaces, should, first of all fast for three days, or at least for one day. If one is unable to do so. ' should live on alms or roots and fruits; and, kecping . - siving limself to contemplation, Iet devote $\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{t}}$

21-(b)-25 Having buthed and the en the holy stp with other pure water thereby becoming pure, one who hnows the mantra should imvgine the seat of yogi-contemplition in water, and mentally mvoling God thereon, should offer, with that same water, padja (water for whshing feet), achamana (hoh sup) and arghya (water for washing ones hinds) Then magmeng the water flowing from God sfeet is falling on his own head, let the devotec of Bhagzuat tal c his plunge in silence in the holy water Spronhling the water over his hend with the panclo pamsikad mantra, z thousand or a hundred temes, and then, hiving got through all the prescribed rites for 2 holy bath, and having offered water-oblations to the gods, let lum then tahe carth from holy place, having given befor, money lurgesses to the extent of bus means If he rubs lus body over with that erth in his duly buth, he becomes pure

25 Branging the water from the holy place, a Vishmen if desiring purity, should sprinlle it over humself, one diy or three duys

27-28 A wise men will histen to the Ithlusas in the holy place, cven mhing the effort to git the clinnce of domg so, is these are arrunged to be read from generation to genertion is conducis to devotion By licaring kt hum learn the
 cd way, so also the wonderful explots of the gods und sages

29 Let the gods of the holy pleces be bornc in mund, both munardly and outwiddy, by the pilgrom Wisc Vushma is are olu as decioted to thar own duties of devoton to $V_{1}$ shimu, 15 else thicy would not be Vushntios

30 In whiteccr mather ork should condent limmelf When onc his arrived at the holy place is detulad thoue, the whole set of cis is called the mode of the pharaminc tact tit not be restrded as scrvice mpomg hardship)
i1 A mon should take for compiny, when fic gion on pismmase thox befter than bumself or thow who are equit, to the number of one, fion or lifec at the ment, bit micer thoce inferior to ham
32. A wisc man will make his pilgrimage with those who have renounced life and have attained to the control of their senses. In the course of the pilgrimage let him give them proper treatment (due to their station in life).
33. Whatever men give up their all, and with shaven heads and dyed robes wander the world over, they are my dearest ones.
34. Thercfore a Bhăgavta (a worshipper of Bhagavat or Vishnu), should render service always unto them only. Service rendered to them is scrviee rendered to God.
35. Giving to them begging-bowls etc., with full devotion, and gettung in return instruction from them, a wisc man becomes the most beloved of Vishnu.
36. Do nothing unpleasing to the residents of those holy' places; nor to the gods of the place, nor to the creatures all round.
37. Whatever is the season for pilgrimage to a particular holy place by good people, one should go to those places then; if one is unable to do so let lum vist the place at the parvas (new moon and full moon days).
38. Visit the principal ones among the places, on the twelth day of the month $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ razapa (month m which the sun is in Leo), or when the sun enters each house of tite Zodiac. To other holy places there is no fixed time appointed.
39. Othervise, to yogins devoted to Vishmu, who lead a wanderng life on this earth, all tumes are prescribed as suitable.
40. Whichever holy place gives one's mund serenty on reaching $2 t$, a wisc man will stay there long, with a fixed defermination to carry out his vow.
41. W'herever one's mind docs not attain to serenity, even after reachung the holy place, let hm not stay there long, even of it be one of the chief places of pilgrimage 'to devotecs of Vishṇu
42. Even under great distress, a man devoted to Vishnut should never accept even a little of money, from small minded men, for daily existence.
43. A wise man should not accept alms in a holy batheng place; but he should go out and first beg enough to sustan himself.
44. Where great crowds gather, amidst bad people, and, when one is m great danger to life itself, one is permitted to cke out his existence somehow.
45. A wise man will go on hus pilgrmage, muttering manthas sacred to Vishṇu. He should also engage hmmself in reciting stories relating to Vishṇu for the delectation of his companions on pilgrimage.
46. Having gonc to assemblics of pcople, full of eserything desmable and of high character, stay there only till one gets what is wanted and no longer, if that one is eager to gam the bencfit of the pilgrimage.
47. A wise man even though he be given to enjoyment of holy places, he should give up playful acts there; such as clapping hands, joking, laughng, playing at dice and sevual mdulgence.
48. If one indulges in these in the course of pilgrimages undertaken by him, all the bencfits arising from the pilgrimage will be approprated by Bralmarāhshasas (cual sprits moto which Brabmans are transformed for lapse in the conduct of holy rites).
49. To those going on palgrimages there are great benefits, namely, fath in the path of desoton, and adequatc knowledge of meditation on the Suprence.
50. One who goes round the world on pilgrimage bent, obtans the highest bencfit desired, he will not be troubled by sins.
51. He obtams great hnowledge and recollection of anterior births. He hnows how to atert cul, and obtams the grace of the God of Gods.
52. Thercfore a devote should, by all cfforts possible, perform pllgrimages for the attainment of the desired cond. That is the supreme good.

In the Paramasamhita of the Pimeharritra Chaffar NXV', ahtiled fugrmaze (Yïtra)

## CHAPTER XXVI

1. Brahma - What is the root of life in this world (samisarir)? What is its cnd and what tis middle? Explain this to me in fuil and in ts true nature.

2-3. Paramah:-The ultimate root of Samsira is yourself, O Lotus-born! who, having established humself in Bralmaloha, are known as the First Great One. The middle part of it is tahen to be thes world ( m its various stages); and the top of it is the nether world. For this tree of Samsaina the root is at the top, the branches are in the middle, and the head bclow.
4. The embodied (souls) heep moving, in the grandstone of Fate called Samsïra To the tree (of Samsära) seven branches are ascribed each being in a separate plane set one above the other.
5. Prithvi (earth), Antarl-sha (the atmosphere), Sxarga (heaven), Mahar-loka, Janalüka, Tapö̈üha and Satyalöka. These are the seven worlds in order, one above the other from the carth.

6-7. Below these are sad to be the neflhervorlds (NarakaUhilmayah). Among these let me first of all deserbe to you the earth (Bhümi), O Pitamahal whech is possessed of length and breadth, and varous other features. Seven circular worlds are regarded as constituting the earth.
8. These are each onc twice the length of the one around which it is, and is mhabited by vanous peoples. Each one of these is surrounded by a sea of equal length and breadth. $9-10$. These are named by the differences in their land divisions and mountans; Jambudvipa is the middle; siiki dvipa comes next around, after thus Kusa and Kmuncha dvipas; then Sizmalidvipa and then Gömédha and Pushkara. These constitute the sesen dapas in oracr.

11-12 (a) The first sea is of salt water, the nevt is the sea of sugar-cane juice, then liquor, curds, and ghee, then milh, and fresh water last of all. These seven seas are lihe the divisions of land placed in order.

12 (b)-13(a). Among the land divisions, in the middle one are mountans called Y'arsha-Par cata, with many peahs and of great height, and stretching out from sea to sca. In between there are divisions called Varsha, and varous Jamapalas (inhabited regions).

14 (a) In these Varshas are also hundreds and thousands of cities, villages and nuvers

14 (b)-15. In the maddle of Jambudipa there is a great mountain called Mëru of golden body, decorated with jewelled peahs of great variety, that mountan possessed of various wonderful places is the pleasure-ground of the Gods

16-17 (a). The nver Jambu (Sanpu or Brahmaputra) flows round the root of the Mountann Meru, to the south of wheh is placed the Jambnl (Engena Jambolana or rose apple) tree Very high, very estensive and producing all that one would desire

17 (b)-18 (a) Around Mëru lies extensive land divisons Ilāıarta, the inhabitants of which live on the fruit of the roseapple (Jambu) very high, very estensive and producmg all that one would desire.
18 (b). To the north of Meru are threc mountams making land divisions
19. Thesc are Nila (Blue), $S^{\prime}$ cha (white), Tri!unga (threc-peaked) ench slightly smiller than the preceding one. The first land dinsion is called Rambaka, and the next one in Harranya (golden) With the Uttara Kurn these make three Ind divisions, O Lotus-born' To the south of Micruhikewise, are three mountans mahing land divisions

21-22 (a) These three are Nishadh, Hemmūuta and Himasaila (Himalyyas) making the three the three land datisons are Han, Kimpurusha and Bhinta, dimmishng in stee in the order numed.

22 (b)-23. To the east of Miru however, lics the Gandhamidhana Mountain, extendng from the Nila to the Nishada, and to the west tes Malyavin. Outside these two he Bhadrisva and Kétumala respectively.
24. The great land division (dvipa) in between, is ien lacs of yojumas (prayuta) in Jength. In the smaller land dwisons of these live men of various forms.
25. To them lenglh of life, counge and strength are different. Among the mountans of these divisions live Yakshas (demi-gods), Pamnagas (snakes) and Rảkshazas (demons).
26. The southern land division is called Bhüruta. It is divided into nime divisions by the waters of the salt ocean, flowmg in between.
27. Following these divisions are mountams and nuers mnumerable-so innumerable that even years will not suffice to count them, O Lotus-born!
28. Placed in the midst of the salt occan are many mountans with wings. There are also many small islands inhabited by Mfecchas.
29. Among the other six land dusions begmang "Sikadvipa", there are innumerable mountains and divisions, nvers etc. in hundreds and thousands
30. In these large divisions live men of righteous conduct, of settled age, so also anmals, birds, wild anımals and crawing creatures
31. Kings thereare observant of duty, of merciful conduct and cver without hostlity produced by desire, anger etc.
32. The pcopic are devoted to giving to those m need, possessed of learnmg and free from coveting what belongs to others. They are not given to dong evil to others, nor bringing sorrow to others.
"'33." There trees and , plants bear abundant frut, and provide all that one may wish; the cows yuld plenty of mulk, fird people are free from vices (such as dice).
6. 34: In the middle of Pushkaradipa lies the mountam Manasöttara. The guardans of the directions begmang with Indm are in residence there.

35 The seas are infested with aquatic creatures such as makara (sharls), tum (a large fish), nahoa (crocodile), hurma (tortonse), näga (snahc) and dantumaly (elephants of the sea, hippopotamus).

36 The creatures of the sea are far more in number than those of the land, and they live upon sea-water unobstructed.
37. Outside the fresh watcr lies, O Bmhmant the mountan Lobaloha surrounding the Earth completely, and lying quite outside of it

38 On the nearer half of this mountan, sunbeems play. On the other side is eternal darkness, and hence the name Lohiloha (shming and dark) for the mountan.
39. In this manner is described Bhüm, rich in mineral, where embodied human beings do good and bad decds

40 Set over the carth is the world of air (atmospherc). This is of seven divisions of Maruts (arr) set one above the other.

41 In this region are clear-bodied plancts, the asterisms, stars, the Great Bear (siges or Rshis) They eust there undisturbed, with bodies of light.

42 There live in happoness, moving about as they please and unobstructed, Yahshas, Vadhsadharas, Gandharvas and Kithnayas.

43 This atmosphere is of scven divisions of equal height Sitting on the top of this, the Great Rsin, Dhrun by name, hecps it turnong round

44 The thard divison is the world of heght, and is hnown as Svargaloha where live in happucss, by the thounads, the Divas called Vibudhas.
45. Ther also hise so many groups of thousunds of DC wis with the haacoly ladics, called Apsams, in their acral ars, mouns about as they plate
$+6-47$ In that world live under the protection of l'iasa, a

 knt nectar placed in the muddle of Chuhramumdalat

 ais of a Killa

49 Their cons yield all they desirc, and the Kalpa-V/rthishas (wish-ycelding trecs) always fill them with all that they wish, of jencls ctc
50. These threc worlds just described to you, are altumblic by good decds, and are lost, when the good results of the deeds are evhausted

51 There are four other vorkds above, whech are attan zble by gnank (sacred honowledge) alone whace restede the great jogins who have risen to the position by practice of jesa (nicditution)

52 In the fourth world of the Mahar-loha peoplu hive to
 wish, they arc devotecs of Vishnu, liveing gined complete. control of their scnses

53 In the fifth world of Janaloka people hac in hippiness to hundred halpas in we living upon dect meditation alone, hinving suned complete control of their senses

54 In the sisth, Tapoloka, he Suddhas, in perfect control of ther retivitus to the age of one thousand kerlpas, in on effort to conquer the great Bhiltas (the five maternl elements)

55 In the scienth, satya-loka peoply calked Pofdilunas with complete control over thar sensus, Tive to the age of ien thousind halpes hange accomphshicd all their wishes and thercfore fice from uny wish

56 Even there lives Bramiz capert in the ereation of the worlds, being thercfore called Brahmaloh 2, where you preside

27 Goins to these worlds is the result of good deeds whice the result of cvil decds is going to the worlds below

58 Down bclow the eath we the grezt Hehtinds (Nar aka-Bhumasath) of various forms and inhizbited by Pisäcluts for those of sinful deeds

59-60(1) The first mong them is Rauraza, the net atalue Riulrana, then Kulasilfam, then Panchahashtaun then come
 menn!

60(b)-61(2) Hzwing gone through these worlds, passing throush whele is full of cutct sufferngs, all cubodied beungs suffer the evil cffects of thar bad deeds

61(b)-62. Beneath these hes the hell well known as Avichu hell. That is the place of residence of Danazaa chicfs, and the place to which condemned people are taken for punishment. In this manner I have described to you the creation of hell-worlds.
63. Outside of this mundane egg, Védha (Brahma) remains, having created this in this manner. Outside of where he 1s, is Tegas (Buddhi).

6t. Outside of this Buddhu is Avyakia (the undistingurshed). Outside of Avyakta is the Supreme Puruslia. The esternal Vásudēva is Vishṇu formed of the five powers.
65. There is nothing outstde of this that exists, O Pitamala! He is however, without beginning and end, and has no mcasurc.
66. By His wish, creation attains to blossoming, and, by His desire, it slirinks back at the end of each Kalpa of timc.
67. The course of creation of the world has been described to you completcly, smilar other creations, and many times, are made by Him.

68-69 (a). These are unseen of ono another, but seen of those who are given to meditating upon Him. These worlds are uncountable in number. The begmning and the end of these worlds, and therr vanous forms and transformations, are His creation playfully brought about.

69 (b)-70. As in the branchcs of a tree arc found mnumerable fruts, so understand are the worlds in Hm . The Supreme God is clangeless, but creates by the process of changing.
71. Secing the conditions of hife in living thangs, He remams as if it is all sport. In this menticr, 1 have now deserbed to you the nature of creation.

| about in life. Hiwn . ! ! . : : . . . . they go down to middling condition agma, mud then wam to the lowest, as the result of binding diceds of thar own. All these conditions of hife, O l3ralumin ', whech are cuperienced by men only in life, are dectrosed when the results of works are crhuented, but not so the life beyond, wor is it free from suffering |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

74 (b)-75 (a). In that life beyond, whatever is attanced by the grace of God is theen to have been achated by oneself, and thus, bringing about destruction down to the roots, one attuns to nothing of permanent bencfit

75 (b)-76 Thercfore, tahing note bcforchand of what brings sorrow or cvil, onc regards humself not his own master, ind thinhs of God as the creator and ruler of the Universe. To one who is not a devotce of Vishnu, there is no escape from the enemy called Samisăra (life in this world)
77. Toa man not devoted to Vishnu, even in life there is no lasting happiness. Falling under the conlrol of the senses, he is not able to get over worldly life

78-79 (a) By enmity to senses alone, cin one get over the bonds of worldly life By means of that comity to the senses, one should devote lumsclf, at all tumes, to Junzrdhana, the God of Gods By this devotion one attains his wishes

79 (b)-81 (a) Those devoted to Vishnu are supenor to ammals, men, Deras (Gods) and Yöguns (people always medı tating (iod) in all worlds for certan, as the Dëvas arc to men, as Han is to the Divas, as the Siddhis among the Yogins, as Hari among the Siddhas (the accomplished)

81 (b)-83 (a) Sceng the vast, the impassable and the long cxisting conditions of this world, the Supreme Beng remuns hippy in the lughest hezven As one sces with case, the lotus seeds of a rosiry in his hand, so in the sume manncr, the Supreme God sees the seven worlds

83 (b)-84 As long as the world lasts, so long docs Bralma crist When lus life reaches its fultuss, all crcation comes docs to an end All created things reach bach to their cause ( Кătama) exch its own, zlways

85 (a) Thise causcs (Käranas) get absorbed in Azyakla, thus in itsclf is absorbed in Paramatma (the Supreme Soul)

85 (b)-86 (a) a thousand less sic (994) yutas make a day of Brumz, his night is also of the sume lengith, and is called Sankalpa

86 (b)-87 (a). A year of man is to the Dēvas one nädıka (about 24 minutes), twelve thousind of this measure mahe one year of the Dēvas

87 (b)-88. In every Yuga, Kalpa and Manvanfaıa creation takes place. When, by this measure, creation tahes place a hundred times, the Supreme Purusha drave in all creatures and remains by Himself alone.

In the Paramasamluta of Pänchanātia<br>Chapter XXVI, cntitled Loka (Unversc).

## CHAPTER XXVII

1. Buabma.-The dutics which sou lave prescribed to us here and there commangled, these, O God of Gods ! please give to us in order.
2. Paramalr-Glad I shall be to recite to you in order, all that you have to do the dauly dutics, the occasional ones for specific purposes, and those intended to gan a moshed for object.
3. First of all one should get up, then he must pronounce the word Niraiyan?, then, carefully turning to the East, mahe protection for himself.

4-10 (a) Revolving in mand everything as having been created (by God), by the combintion of elements forming the body in duc order, then get down to the earth, and go out as usual before. Then having thrown off the wastes in the body, in the manner prescribed for cleaning these, wash, with water and earth, both hands and feet, and then the face, then, having cleaned, in the manner preseribed, the nose, the eyes and the ears, chew the footh stich and wash the mouth. Then, having tahen the holy sip in the manner ordaned and having tahen the water for a drink and wiping off the face once, and then agam, tahing the holy sip once agan, sprinhle water over yourself as directed. Then, throwing the water round you, offer the water oblation due in the morning. Then agan wash your hands in water, mahe an incantition of the Pancha-mantra, and then circumambulate God. Thereafter, having biohen silence by speahing to a Brahmana, breal your vow of silence.

10 (b)-12. Even if one be poor, he should not give up what is auspicious to humself, namcly, sandal, flowers, the two maniras, and the top-knot, which is strength-giving, as also loohing-glass, collyrum, some protective thisman, and betel and nut for chewng (mukhằäsam) when avainble. Then
agan one should wear the ornaments and weרpons priscribed for hum. Haviug first done all these, then let hum pro ceed to the performance of his dally round of vorldly duties

13-14. A wise man who wishes success in whatever he does even of worldly work, should sit pronouncing the mantra of the earth (Ksluti-inantra), he should move reciting the Väyı-mantıa (mantıa of arr), he should speah with the moocation to the Ahäsia (ether), he should see things mvolung Light (Agni), and he should touch water whenever necessary invohing the manisa of water.

15-21. When the time for worship has arrived and the artucles for worship are ready collected, having cast off things which he had worn and bathed, and then offered the wateroblation to the Gods, let him go to the place of worship. When there, having made humself tormed of mantia, let him imagine the place and the vessels in it as being made of gems, and the chapel itself of gold, and the water brought for worslup as brought from holy places. Having fived upon the place for throwing the cast off things outside of the outer crrcuit of the temple, let him fill first one vesscl, and then another, with water. From out of one of these, let him do the feet-washing and the taking of the holy sip, and from the other, the bathing. Sumilurly water for washung hands and feet, fill another vessel with things needed for worship. For all purposes fill another large vessel with water. Let other vessels for sandal etc. be placed fived in ther postion. Placing the things needed for the fire-oblations to the right of the fire, and then mahang the scat and the circumembuhtmg space all right, and then, thang in the hand sweet-smelling flowers, mvohe the supreme God
22. Then let hum place the flowers ete an the hand on the seat and then pray that Vishan be present thereon from the beginning of the worshap to the end.

23-25. Then let ham offer worshup, in the preseribed manner, and surrender humself to God. Then let hum pray for the return of God in the manner of insoction. Then hamg cleaned the place and the sessels, and, hanimg made
the boll offering routside, kt hm offer to Vishatiseria; the cast off apparel of God, with worhlup. Then, having tahen the holy sup, iet hum the his food with other Vastnnavaguests to the extent of his abilty. In taking the food, let hm do so as Agnt (fire), the food itself bemg Somu (moon).

26-30. Having then tahen the holy stp, let hum contemplate the senses (bndryas) and the cluments (bluthas) in mand, after his hands and fect had become dry after the washing, or else touch them with the approprate mantras. Let him, spend the rest of the day in discourses upon stories relating to God or, in dong work which is not opposed to rightcous dong. When the evening lias annved let hum perform the evening rights of worship. A wise man will thereafter recite prayers in prase of God. Haxing then taken his food and the holy $\operatorname{sip}$ at the end of tt , when nught comes on let him instell God in the àkisisa of his own heart. After haung offered worship to the Supreme God, agan let hum go to slecp happily, aloptng the course of mvolution. This is the accepted rule of life for the famly man among the worshup. pers of Vishnu
31. To others as well, this abridged course is considered sutable. To a Sudra the firc-rites are not intended, nor the morning and evening devotion
32. I have so far discoursed on Pushita-jagk (worshy) with flowers) in this abridged course of worship. Sumular abridged courses ot other forms of worship I shatl now describe to you.
33. One who is desirous of mitiztion (dllslia), should go to another who is nightcous and merciful, and, propitiating ${ }^{\prime}$ him, let hum know whit he wishes

34-35. The teacher, having understood the disposition, and the course of conduct of the applicant, should first of all instruct him in the doctrine of this form of religion Then haung formed the Chatra-mandala (the circle of lotus figure) in a clean and sequestered place, and then, livimg mooked into it the Supreme Lord and having offered worship mentally, he should then admit the disciple.

36-37. Then the expert in the mantra (preceptor), having made the circle mantra-maya (invoking the varous detics by holy invocations) by the process of creation, and then, showing it to the disciple, should first of all make him listen to a discourse on Blakki (devotion), the preceptor, the teaching, and the various forms of conduct prescribed. Agan the preceptor should teach him the mantra (the mystic text) which has come down in regular tradition from of old.

38-42 (a). Having caused figures to be made of powder, give hum intiation into the hiterature, then give him the mstruction, and then agan the mode of worship. Then mahe him perform worship with flowers, the muttering of mystic formulae, and the course of discipline, then give him the formal invitation with the accompanying mantras and fire-rites. Then again go through whatever has to be done by recitation and by means of the fire-rite. In the performance of the firerite, and in the course of intiation previous, protective rites are prescribed. The third part is the dismission of the various detties ctc. separately. In this manner having got through the three parts of the inttation rites, each part more claborate than the preceding, a devotee of Vishṇu in control of his passions attans to the accomplishment of his wishes.

42 (b)-43. Onc who wishes to establish God permenently for worship, should first construct a temple, according to lis means, of stonc, brick or wood, with all the prescribed features.

4+-47 (a) Having ascertained that the day of installation is nerr, having propitated the arclutect with money, and having ganed self-satisfaction thercby, let hum set about collectung things for the cercmony of mstallation. First of all Kt hum tale over, from the sculptor, the new mage of the duty by paying ham whatuer may be duc and pleasing lum with words of prase, let lum then choose a priest of good conduct and decply learned in the $S^{\prime}$ äshat ( ${ }^{\prime}$ änchuràtra), clever and devoted, giving hmmony and other thugs to hecp hum satisficel.

47 (b) -48 . Whatacr of other thangs may hatc to be got ancw, let them le brought tegether, and then, hating got the
ground cleaned up, ict him have the cye of the mage opened in the prescribed manner
49. Place the mage in water, and have the surroundings protected Then get the admeāsana (preparatory rites) according to the rules lasd down

50-51 (a) Then let the wise mon install the image on an auspicious duy. Hiving installed the image, give to those who sech, without omission, clothing and food everydivy in the usull form.

51 (b)-53 (a) To all those devoted to Vishmu, and to those who are learned without exception, provide danly food and clothing so also let all servants and all artisans, be propitated in the proper manner, as wall as the officils, the prosts and those officiating at worship Otherwise great harm will befall one who estrblshes a place of worshup.

53 (b)-56 When the fourth day has arrived, having put the ime re through inelzborite ablution, let the mage in festive arr y g ) on th. Tirll 2 -Yatra (journey to the holy bathing phec) At the end of this festival, Iet him instal the God in the tumple and cause daly worship being done. Offer should be made of ball evciydzy, ether three times or once 0 , Pitmahal this is the and of the installation cctemony Having thus established the mage in this manner, one accomplishes his wishes

> In the Parama Samhuta of lice Pàncharàira Chapler XXVII, cutilled Sansralat (abrudgment)

## CHAPTER XXVIII

Chafter X.XVIII entilled Amugraha (the gamms of fanom bu scizice) relatus to acts of aorshit prescribed for periods of emersincus It is not transhated as the chapter is 100 much broken to size a cosent account (Lditor)

## CHAPTER XXIX

1. Bralma - In this worl (Tantra), if there should be any acts of worship which you have not so fir expounded, hindly expound them now as I am anvious to know them

2 Paramah -Then, as arising from your question, I shall explain to you what has been omitted of the works unc hins to do, in their actual relation to those already described, O, Pitamaha'

3-5. When the pedestal or scating for God is not avail able, make the lotus-seat by mystic signs (mudra), placing the various $S^{\prime}$ atits (powers or attendant dettes) and their garland of lotuses in the petils and the stamens of this central lotus, and then, placing mentally also the guardans of the directions on the outshirts of the lotus, and then agin pizong the two cardinal letters (bua ahsharas) in their respective places in the nemu of the Divatas and in the mulumantra, proceed to offer worship with this arrangement The mula-mantia is completed, when one's own desired object is declarcd, as it is in bis mind.

6 The principzl devotee alone should be placed in the heart etc This is the rule of worship, conducted to gan one's wish, for the purpose of effectuating shatanga-mjäsa
7. This myäsa should be pefformed at the bcymung of worshup, in places of fear, in the midst of forests, in rucrs, and at junctures when life itself is in danger.

8-9. One should hecp sslent, even by mann cffort, on the following occasions in offcring worslup, whink at food. in prayer, while bathung, in thhug the holy sip, in performang the fire-rite, in pissing urine, in throwins off cacreta, in the performence of worshap morming and cucnums, in the my atie al surrender of onc's body, in acts of worshup, such as prostra tion before a duty, and in the offerine of witer-oblitions

9 In muing protection for the body, in prostration with the body, and in offering propitatory worship, remin silent even by in effort, is otherwise one cannot gain the bunefit of worshup

10-11(ヶ) The spitulas should be of gold, silver, copper or Kludira wood (rosewood) Gold brings power, silver fumc, copper peace and hadira wood wealth

11(b)-18 Its length must be 12 angulas, the carcumference of the bottom end should be one angutla The circumfurence of the handle should be twice as much, it the neck, the rudse should hive leaves. The two hollows in the petzl should be each one yava in depth, and circular in shope The murgon round the petal should be a quarter less thin the vishlianiba (the ridge round the nceh), the petal itself being one gaua Che handle shonld be like a cows tul in shipe, and the spout should be shaped lihe mens nose A hnowing man will mike the shucham (coverng spoon) of equal size with the sriza The penmeter of it should be fivec that of the a shihamba, while round the nech also it should be twice Divide the whole into five parts Two of these shall be tic petal, and the rest the measure of the inindic Let the surfice of the indie be lowier then the snout and round in shape" Let the end of the snout be of the shrpe of the two lips in their normal position and serie as passige for the ghee Let the bottom be one taza in perimeter, and the end half y yaua In offering food ctc of all hinds onc who hins control over las senses should trost mohe the ghee offering Having poured the phec and covern, it with the hand utter the mamira Ashhtikshura

19-23 Utterins the Parmanamsa-mantra phace the food in a cle in piace Then muke the offurng of the remzin ing food in the manner above described By such scrucc one destroys has sims Havin.' placed the food, with well prepared condinients, and hiving sprinhled water over $t$, a wise man should mohe God pritahe of it, wth the layimmantra, in face offermgs for the five 1 ay $u$-manhas nancly Prama, dpama Vyama, Vdana, Samama These mre to bc undurstond the firc I'ay i-mantras by nume

[^14]24-25. Having offeced the food, let Hm be given water to dronk with the same mantra, and let Him be then given water for washung hands. Then, having offered worship to the Supreme God daily with undisturbed mind, let him offer the following prayer when the tune for it should have arrived.

24-37.
Victory to Thee O Lotus-eyed ' Reverence unto Thee the Creator of all
Let my worslup go to Thee, Lord of the senses! the Great Onc, the First of all.
Thou art the common Supreme Deity, alike to the Deirus (friends), and Dänazas(encmies). I always sech protection in the pair of thy feet. Thou art the one Creator of all the Universe, and so art Thou the sole destroyer.
Surrounded by the Guyamàya (the qualitics), Thou art the Lord of the Unverse, as well as its Guide.
Men of great minds place themselves under Thy protection, and cross the ocean of being-a place of endless suffering.
Possessed of no form or body, nether weapons nor place of residence, Thou appearest yet in the form of Man (Purusha) to Thy devotees.
Nothang is unseen by Thec, nor art Thou seen by any. There is nothmg unattainable by Thec, nor art Thon atlamable by any.
Thou art the first cause of all things created, of words Thou art the hughest. For loughs, Thou art the Supreme attamable, and they how not anythang higher.
Affrighted I am, $O$ Lord of Gods' in this fearsome world of bcing. Protect me, O Lotus-cyed ! I know of no other, through all time, and through all space; and, when the body is lift belind, the fear only grows the greater.
Even in other heec, I see nothing other than Thy tolusfect to bring me that grod which ascures me my ultimate shation.

The wisdon thus ifturd, and the postion then acepurced, may I not lox cich in ofloce lince of mane
Exen in the worst condition of curtence, if onls ing atheliment to Tlice is bot lost, I shitl decm myself to hase ittumed the lughest and of cxistence
Mis my mend, incont tmumed by desire und fixed on「hy fect, ramm, it ill my biths, purcly Vimshan: in futh, is mf solc wish
3f l'risms to God daly, with tlis, und priscm smilit, mounce yourself b fore God that you are His scri mit

35 freat your oun body with whitever is left oicr of the trecks of worbhip, ind seat sourself on 7 mat close to the platiorm for worshup

36 In the manker that onc would make ill cfforts to please 1 man of arent cmancuce, or a teacher pir caccllance, so should worshinp be offered to God

37 O, Padmaj? three thang arc essentent to fire-rites memely, samedh (drued stichs of wood) Int is (cooled foorl), and ajja (bhec) Offer duly oblations with these

38 Flowers with stadil, tre to be the 子ritices of norshap to be used, for Iohapalas (Guzrdinns of the drections) Firerite has to be performed on all occisions of worbup after offermg these

39 When $\boldsymbol{y}$ specenl object is sought to be atfuncd, or on occasions of extroordinary clamater, oblations of coohed food are prescribed

39 (b)-43 Nuther the fire-obiation wth the stichs of wood, nor obltion with the srana (one of the lidles) is pre scribed on mb oflacr ocezsion Tahing ezeh stich separately, throw it into the fire, with all the maniras in the presenbed order Then offer the ghec-oblation with the sre $a$, and the offering of coohed food with the hand At the end of the oblation collect the ash mised witlo witer and let at be pant ed over purts of the body, for the protection of oncself and for the destruction of onc s suns, the top-hnot of hur, the face the throat, over the herrt on the arms on the nusicl and at the end of the fect Let this never be done is $₹$ mark of
decoration-Iet thus ash-pantıng be done with the mantia of fire, and in the shape of a mace. This should be of the sume form and only one in each place indicated.
44. One should not elect as an àchärya one of mferior birth. One who desires to gan his wish, should not elect one of bad conduct, even though he be a high-born Vaishṇva.
45. If the ächüt ya should have to intrite into the dıksha, many at one time, one course of ceremonies will be enough for all.
46. Let the ächanya however go through the mitating diksha of a novice, and that of one of the twelve miiltipas (assistants) in one process.

47-48 (a) Let not the minhtipas offer coohed oblations, let the aechärya do it himself. Let him also offer, in the prescribed manner, ghee oblations to the twelve mirths (beginming Késava), the twelve powers (sjakls), and to Vásudẽva and others.

48 (b)-52. Making the ground level after mahing it wet, fin the peg without effort. Then let a carcle be made on the carth of unform radial length, of twelve angulas with the mark of a crab in the centre. Then let the peg be fised in the centre, with equal length of space all round, then marh the end of the shadow cast withn the circle. Mark sumilarly the end of the shadow cast in the afternoon, and then, by casting the thread between the points, marh the directions cast and west. Then, by means of the dameter in between them, make the fish marh and by casting the threads across note the directoons south and north.
53. In thus manner let the directions be marhed out always for the house of God (temple) In the drawnes of the circle of worship also this measure is held to appiy on a smailer scale.
54. Otherwise let a wise man make out the directoons on a large scale from the middle spice of the picture, or the centmal portion of the buldime.
55. A bachelor should offer, with a desoted mud, worship wath flowers. If au uinble, mituralls ripe frouts mis ako be offered

50 If one is a V'amaphasllur (retired to the forest in old 2 ge ) he should offer cool ed forest food, that is, root, fruts cte One who liss not become on asectic should not go from lins wilhye to mother for the purpose of performing worshup

57 A houscholder, on the contrary, should periorm gapa (secret muttering) at the time and then offer worship by con templation Doing whitever is iecessory to jogn pretice let him ust holy plices

58-60 A men who has become ? samyast (asectic) should spend the four rany manths of the jear (chaturmassa) in the proncipal holy bithing places or in phaces sucred to Vishm, contuning temples to Vishun muhing the chakramandala (the circle of worship) He should mahe pilgrimage to holy buth ing places and offer worship there He should learn from worthy teachers works on Pincharatr (funtam) with ther esqteric explantions When death approzehes, he should mahe efforts even at great pains to atton the place regurded us the most sccret

61-64 (2) In the course of carcummbulating a temple, ? Vashneva should not pass the god who wears the cast off ip preel (Vishvahsem the gurdian derty) Go astar is the Vishva h.scm shrme and then return to the temple gate After offerng, the handful of flowers (Pusihtanjali) qgan, and bending alittle, uttering "my worship to Thee with folded hands, he should offer obessance in the same minner, to all the attendent deties round the temple this is the prescribed course of conduct for the minted others devoted to worship my adopt whatever course pleases them

64 (b)-65 In all hinds of worshp, the $S^{\prime}$ akts 3 uga and aisvara a, should be placed outside the sent of worship is in the case of the placing of the Ifurts in the prescribed order The gurrdians of the directions should be pliced outside of these in all directions

66 In the case of initiztion ceremomics the gurdiuis of the compzss should be phaced outstde of these, but each in his own direction To them worsinp is to be offered separately with sindul ind flowers

67-68. This is considered maläyàga (great worshup) capable of giving all that one may desire. This elaborate course of ritual ought not to be adopted at all acts of worship. On special occasions, or at great happenings, this claborate course should be adopted. In worship intended to attain a wish, this elaborate course is recommended to be always adopled.
69. In all these kinds of worship, if one detall should be wanting, the desired object will not be obtaned. Invoke the deity by offering arglya (holy water) with devotion, and then offer Him worship.

70 (a). Arghya should sımilarly be offered at the tıme of completing the decoration, and at the end of worshup, every day.

70 (b)-71. Any five of the following is called sindestroyng $a_{i} h / y a$ when combined, and they are water, milk, the end of kusia grass, ghec, powdered gingelly, frut, sandalpaste, flowers etc., haryālı grass.

72-73. Having taken the arghya from one vessel into another, present it with both your hands. A devoted worshipper of Vishṇu (Vashṇava) should heep eser mutterng the eight letters, or the twelve, dauly, even though unnmitated; but one unmintated should never mutter the Paramalanisalamanlra.

7+-75. Ignorant peopic should mutter the two other mantras without the pranaiac. For women, chlldren, the deaf etc., a learned man should alwas" offer worshp to God with a happy heart. If it should be offered for them alone, it is then the most auspicious. God, the most mscrutable, will not be pleased soon.
76. The deeds that you do are never destroyed; therefore rumain free from anacty. In the presence of a concourse of people, do not offer worslup to the God of God.

77 (a) Do not tulk about worlup oficred, nor reette the lauds loudly:

77 (h)-79 It is not possible for me to detul to you in full harnu-sessha (the aets of worship undetailed), O Kumilasan (lotus-seated), owing to the vasiness of the subject, I have just given you the general account. Whenever there is any doubt, whatever the high-souled devotecs of Vishnu, expert in Panchretra, advise should befollowed without entertaming any doubt

In lhe Parama Samitata of the Pâncharàlra<br>Chupter XXIX, cntitled Karmasesha (duttes undclailed)

## CHAPTER XXX

1-3 Brahma -O Bhagavan, Vahuntha, Punḍarilalssha ' This hnowledge I have gamed, through Your grace, most completely All the doubts which had arisen all round, have been destroyed. O Lord of the Universe I I consider myself the accomplished, only as from to-day If there is yet any sacred howledge left in this matter, even that, explain to me in full. I am very anmous to how this
4. Paramalh-Be it so I shall recount to you thas secret hnowledge, O Pitamaha ' Knowledge which has never before bcen heard by anyone Knowiedge the most beneficial among the beneficial knowledge.
5. A man should serve me with constant devotion, without regard to any bencfit being derived thercby, in accordance with the method prescribed in the worl (Pancharatra).
6. At the end of worship thus offered, or in the middle of 1 t, with head bent down in reverence, and hand folded before onesclf in worship, let one dedicate onesclf as my (God's) servant

7-8 A worshipper should not pray to the Supreme Purushōttama even in times of danger, for food, dranh, weallh, children, years of life, power, position. Even though I should duly be appealed to in this manner, I grant none of these if I am not pleased If I should be pleased however, I shall grant all these without beng ashed.
9. In this matter, the cause of my grace is not the time, it is not the magntude of worshup, nor is it the suffering of the "orshupper.

10-13. I can myself understand the worshuppr's good qualities and bad, the ment of the worshp offered and the nature of tame. I shall my self bccome grecous, having underslood the merit of the worship at all times, and, buing gncious ly pleased, I shall beston my farour though nuscr quichlv.

If my favour is not gamed in this birth, it will bein the next, if not cven in the next, then in the next following If one should offer service to me once and gives up service, he will not attan to my grace even in a hundred burths

14 By the ripening of one's good decds and by the des truction of one's cvil ones, I shill show what my grace is to my devotecs

15-18 It is then that my grace reaches him in the form of good to him His frends incretse, fins encmics arc destroyed, his efforts succeed completcly, his alments disippear of themselves, he has no trouble in ganing food and drinh, his cattle increase, he gains years of life, hu begcts good chuldren, peoplc generally speak in prase of hm, theves do not steal his goods, his power and position rem3in firm, and he is spo hen of as a glorious min After enjoying unending happiness, death comes to hum in proper tume

19-20 Then he attans to another brth in a famly of great people Hegrows more prospcrous by devotion to me, ceven in that life After this, he g'uns another burth even greater than the previous one In this way he grows better and better from bith to birth

21-22 (a) Thereffter he ittans to the erght hunds of power without uny difficulty In this condition he remams long in cnjoyment, being devoted to me Or clse, pursung the path of howildge, he ittams to Nerzana (eternil happincss)

22 (b) It is not truc to szy that those devoted to me never fill from my grice

23-24 Evcn bung devoted to me alone as his protector by his own chorec, if he should only forget me, even under the mfluence of slecp-lihe hipppiness, he would then sce troubles rise around him Tliereifter he gets carted off by the flood of troubles
25. In consequence, lis mund gets filled with virous hinds of desires, and then, by the force of contict with them, he makes vain efforts at great things

26 Heving inct with obstruction in this he turns to some thung clse Having becin thus brulhed in lis efforts, he suffers difficulties in hife
27. To him all cause of prospenty is devotion directed townds me When he loses this feeling of devotion, difficul tics come to hum of themselves
28. Thercfore when devotion to me arises in a man, it must be fostered by all efforts That thes him to a good course of conduct.
29. As a bout cannot go up by itself on water, no one can go forw ard without lus own efforts at worship, not only that, but he would be carred bach wards by opposite currents

30 In this monner, th it mon's wealth mereases by means of devotion to $m e$; it also makes hum the best of men, being freed from all sorrow ansing out of life in the world
31. Just as a boat turns bach through the sator's fault, so, by givng up devotion to me, one's worlaly hife mereases
32. Therefore the only resort of embodied souls is complete devotion to me O, Pitamaha ' all else is only to foster its gronth.
33. Whocver worships me daly, or recies whaterer is in prase of me, or contemplates me inwardly, all that gocs orly to increase his devotion to mc.
31. Where devotion is absent, all effort, even though great, turns out to be only for worldly show, ard brings no result ether here in thas life or the life hercafter.
35. Therefore make your dewotion grow by all possible effort. So increased, this devotion leads the devotee to the highest heaven of Vishnu.
36. For the increase of that decotion, perception of Trutls is described as the cause Sce mealways as the Truth, and desotion to me mereases thereby.
37. "As you sce me at this time and in the form that you do, I am the only one born, having obtaned this form.
38. Ihase also had an antenor brth, somewhere in a parttcular place whech in the possession of the wealth of qualties, "is the best or middling or mfenor.
39. I hase also another buth of some hind, auspicious or otherme. Then agan there is yet another for cortan.
40. No one accompames me when I am born from my mother's womb somewhere, nor when I dk alone.
41. From my affletion, no affliction arises for anyone else. No one else is happy, because of my happmess. Therefore I have no one who is my friend.
42. I have come (into existence) alone, I am here alone, I pass on to another body by mysclf alonc for certain.
43. Whether I be long-lned, whether my life be of middling length, whether I be short-lived this condition of hife of mine is not cqualled by that of another.
44. This which was enjoyed by others before is now my emoyment, again this comes to be enjoyed by others, when I should have gonc.

45-46(a) This place is not mine, nether the wealth nor the power; these scrvants, these wives, these sons, and these friends, all these live for themselves, not one of these is placed liere for me .

46(b)-47(a) This discase gives me trouble, this old age gives me trouble, other sufferngs are also minc, as also the sorrow that results from these suffertugs

47(b)-48(a) Whatever was scen in the previous year, is seen agun this year Whatever work has then been donc, has now to be done over qgan.

48(b)-49. Though food was taken on the previous day, sumilar food has to be talen today as well. In the same manner one has to do his work and one has to go to sleep. In the same manner do anmals, birds and other creatures.
50. I do not see anything in me which makes me superior to them. When creatures are born they rejotee much.
51. Therefore burth may be good or bad, both are to me alike, therefore I have no love for birth or death.
52. Nor have I any love for learning, for good form, for friends and relations. I sce nothing under my control, no one obcying my commands.

53-54(a) I sce but mysclf alone, strugghang in the sea of samisita (cycle of burth and death) As one traucller meets frends on the way, gets his food, money and resting place, so I sec this life of minc as I am born into it.

54(b)-55(a). As a bird restdes in its hole in the tree and gives it up, so my life in this body is not worth wishing for.

55(b)-56(a). Wharefrom did I come before, where then do I go again, how long am I to live here, I hnow nothing of these.

56(b)-57 Whatever has happened I do not hnow nor, of any advantage derived therefrom; whatever is going to come.is without advantage similarly, what have I in between? Therefore, I desire the protection which is lhe that obtanable by one wholly devoted to God.

58-60(a) Otherwise my fear of death will not go away from me. Po-session of full powers of my senses, and of the discrimenting activity of my mind in this life, I have ganed by good fortunc, by good deeds, by all possible effort, so that in the next one I may have an mereased wealth of good deeds stored for me.

60 (b)-65. In the deeds I do I see nothing leading to eternal good. Therr results are incrensingly compounded with sorrow, and destructive of true lnowledge In the Vedas, Sästras and Ãgames, it is only worhs that are prescribed. By these deeds however, the affliction of the mind is not destroyed at any time. Therefore I must search for a teacher as relable support, so that what little I do may become capable of doing me good. I do not see any other person (purichia, than Vistume on the Ihhäsa, Purauna, Loka (world of experience), I'cda and Agama, to render me this help. Therefore I sech refuge m you, $O$, Bhahthavatsala ! without any desire, but with fived devotion in thought, word and deed. I shall not apply my mund to do any thing to saticify a wish of minc.

66-67 (a). What is the use of my ganing fulfiment of one or two of my wishes? Thercfore, without looking for any result, I shall devote myself to Harı as mu refuge. In this, my effort, my sugle-mmeded devotion all the time shall be unperturbed."

67 (b)-68 In this manner lit ? Vashnuı? make up his mind alone and with a cleqr mind, and, with 7 wish to ginn the accomphishment of complete devotion to Vishnu, let hum prictise, with mind collected, the conviction thus formed When one's mind attuns to serenty by this, let him contem plate Him, 752 wise m m should do

69 (2) If one is given to lowe and hatred, even the true apprecintion of truth becomes frutless

69 (b) -70 (2) The mind of cien 21 uncultured man attoms to cleqrness by going to hols places, or by commg into the presence of hermits and sunts, th the end of sicep, or when left to himself alone in the casc of a cuitured man, the mind attuns to the scremits the morc readily

71 In this hind of worh, 7 wise deiotce of Vishnu should gun the calmness of mind, ind do what is needful to get it the truth by hus own efforts alone

72 By so dong his devotion to me does not dimimsh at ony time, he is not worned by desires, nor does sorrow uffict him

73-75 A man devoted to Vishnn turns bach from the trinsactions of the world He is not over eager to gin enjoy ment nor is he carricd off by guning the enjoyzble What is not attamabic he is not anvous to gan, but if he should, he does not allow humself to be carricd off by the enjoy ment of it When evil befalls hm or when he is deprised of some cherished object, he puts them down to the result of Karmu, and does not gise hmself up to any sorron He is not troubled by the thought that one thing is sood, ind the other not

76-77 (2) He regurds lordiness is some little zeting in a drama, and holds it in little csteem He docs not boast of what he has donc, nor is he proud of has acheremants Fceling bound to do his duty, he docs not look for bencfits even from his worslup of the God of Gods

77 (b)-78 (2) In the manner that his mind is atteched to wealth, wife ind son, in the sume manner is his imud dewoted to the God of Gods

78 (b) -79 (1) When, in this manner, desotion to me is born in one, thit wise one, whereser he be placed gives up every thing and becomes an psectic

79 (b) -81 . He goes round the earth by humself alone He goes to the holy bathing places, and places sacred to me He must be devoted to me, he must contemplate me, he must surrender himself to me, and he mustairays be spezhing of me He then, at the last moments of his hife, would thinh of me and gans association (säylijyam) with me

82 Bialina - What is the lordliness (asvaryam) consisting of eight qualities which a devotec enjoys? Even after attaning thus, does enibodied man come bach to worldly life? What is the difference between eternal happiness ( $m, r / h$ ) and this lordlness which has been described by you as assocuation (sayuyam) with you?

84-87. Paıamah -A man possessed of lordlness can become just a visible atom, and can become as big as he hhes He can become as light as a bit of silh cotton (s'almalh, Bombate heptaphyllum) Whenever he wishes, he is able to bring all the world under lus control In the metter of food and diversions, he always does as he pleases He can bring under his control all other beings at the mere thought (of his wishing to do so) He can enter whatever body lie plezses in a moment These are the egght qualities mahing up the lordluness of which I told you before

88 Many are the people who, having obtuncd these powers, enjoy their possession and become lords of creation without meeting any obstacle in their way

89-90 These men, in all the world, are not gully of any offence, and do not even get rid of burth so long as they are dicvoted to me Should they however forgct me, being delud ed by the enjoyment of hippiness, they mect with obstacks in their course
91. Eien they, protected by thar devotion to me, with these obstacles around them struggle agunst the current of humen custence in other lives

92 Thes gun thar burth in good familes of great people, and, when mhife, derote themselice to worhuppins me alone in order to gim my grice as the recult of thar durotion (sthduhamad)

93 If a suntly mon, though in a lordly position, should devote lumself to me, he spends hus life in happiess in all the worlds, is if he werc a mulha( (released)

94 Then, those having guncd divine associztion (saluy) amp ind beng ngorously devoted to me, and wustere in life, become my scrvents, and remun cier in that condition (mils a) without my trouble
9) To them, life in the world will come zgan by lapses in thar devotion to me Otherwise this position is cternal here through my grace

96 Those, who hnve freed themselics from worldly life, (mirtlah or muktal) however are the best mong men and ure superor to all others superior to those in life, and besme' diwas not different from me

9798 To them there is no birth ngand, nor is there any lipse in them What is sud in the Vedantz as Paraman Padann of Vishnu is this alone, as also Apararga, Mfuth, and Ninanam to men This alone is the uitimate attanable object of 111 desirable objects This is the ultmate end of the attamable ends

99-101 All other attumble ends are lable to hapses $O$, Pitumihn! Olumg to differences in human nature, the onc or the other is wished for by some Therefore to men the fwo are gencrilly acceptable, namely Alsarya and tpavarga These cun be attained only by devotion to mc , the distunction between the two beng due to the difference in the qualities of those prictising the devotion

102 Whencecr a man mahes lis mand evelusively urtu ous in character, then he puls humself, by all efforts possible to the practice of various evercises leadins to contemptation of mind ( $Y_{g} a$ )

103 Whie thus engaged, he devotes humself to me whth $z$ concentrated mind which mahes ignornence perssh and ach vity case

10t-107 Therefter, by means of rcbirth in lugher forms, his devotion to me gins in sticngth Then if he guns th the course of this progress, a touch of the active quanitics (tajas) in his mind, then fic gins compicte lordiness (astaija) If, win the contrary, he funs satua (Screne strength) quitity of
mind, without the slightest touch of the quality of rajas (act1vity), then to him there is only release (moksha). In this manner are the two ends of existence described. Thercfore, wishing for a good end, let one be devoted to me always. Thus practising devotion, the wished for end is attaned.
108. Boalma.-By what fault is it that man loses the fecling of devotion in his mind etther in this world, or in the higher? Pray explain that to me, $O$, Purushōttama!

105-111. Paramalt.-A Vashṇava should consider the following as obstacles to the practice of Yöga (concentratcd application of mind) .-Disgust, Doubt, Illness, Falsc hnowledge in practice, the near presence of cooked food, the approach of the beloved, delusion produced by Goddess Mayä etc.; the attachment whech is engendercd by the contact of dear ones, the self-clation which springs in onc's mind at the hearing of one's own prase.

112(a) When these arise in the mind, practise the talliadarsiana (Realszation of the Truth).

112(b)-115(a) Even in respect of the passions, recede by steady effort, slowly. In the matter of food and drink, do not be too quick lest you should hurt the body. In the matter of sexual relations, in the case of the ttching palm, in the seemg of something never seen before, in the showing of one's devotion to the rulers of men, and in cases of dclusion of mind, let there not be too much hurry, and, in the practice of resignation, the body should not be put to pain as a consequence.

115 (b)-116 (a). When one has slowly recosered frem the surrender to these passions devotion to me grows in hum by: itsclf alone (and without his cffort).

116(b)-119. Without prewous enjoyment, it is impossible for men to completely renounce pleasures. Thercfore let them enjoy these, in the manner prescribed by the Dharma Sistra, but without allowing the desire for these to overpowier one. A wise man of good qualtics, having enjoyed them in all conditoons of life, should reflect, that indulsence in these pacions is a difficult matter, not exeriastens, uncleanty, capable of enjoyment only by sacrifiuns all, and othewhe beact with dingers, and then renounce it altorithor.

120 To one turning bach from the gratification of the scuses, screnty of mind results from thas rcsolsc. The best means to come to this decision is purnty of life ( $S^{\prime}$ uddiln)
121. To one who adopts purly of life, the feching of fear springs in the mind, in regard to indulgence in passion, and thus fear saves the man

122-123. A wise Bhägauata (Vaushnava), always practismg with cffort, purity in all hinds of food, in lus bedding and clothong, in his own old restlence and in the water lic uses, by lumself alone gives up any contact with things unclenn.
124. By absence of contact with thungs unclean, lus mind becomes clear and screne, and when that serenity is attamed, the desire for indulgence gradually gives way.
123. When indulgence in pleasure has given way, he be comes devoted to me, and, being thus devoted to me, he practises Yoga (concentrated meditation) olercoming all obstacles

126-127. Being then rid of all the past sins, he attans to the lughest hevven, $O$, Pitamzhal In this wise, I have detated the secret teaching to you. Hawing heard this, a man becomes one who has ful filled hes dutes

In the Paramaa Saminta of the Päncluaratra Chaplor XXX, entilled the Secrel Doctrinc (Rahasya)

## CHAPTER XXXI

1-2 (a). Palamall--In this manner I have related this teaching, with claboration here and there, when needed. Thus hnowledge is not to be taught in full to the undiscipined man who is not a devotee of Vishnu, who, from wrong conviction and the conceit arising therefiom, merely wishes to know it.

2(b)-3. This doctrme has completely been taught to you, cven elaborately here and there as occasion required. Teach this to him who is entirely devoted to me, with a singleness of mind and fixed discipline, and who is born of a good fatnily and is of good conduct.

4-5. Those great samts who, perpetually devote themselves to me, having come to Sivetaduiba, are the persons fit to learn this. Going there, therefore, quichly teach them, by My command, this hnowledge which should be tauglit by Me
6. They, being entirely devoted to me, desire no other good. I Mysclf give them this teaching in each cycle of time (Yuga)
7. Therefore going to $S^{\prime}$ vetadvipa, give them this teaching completely and fathfully, if you desire to do what pleasesme.
8. Those Yogins (saints) who go there by My grace, will in turn be taught by them, $O$, Pitämaha'
9. Märkandè ya -Brahma, whth hands folded before hum, hise eyes fived on the ground in front of him, and with all the glory of his position, told the God of Gods "Be it as You say".

10 Even Bhagatann Goumda disappeared the very moment. Seeng this, Brahma Kamalisana, remaned there struck with wonder

11-12(a). Brahma then went to Sivetadsipa, as commanded by Har1 Then the residents of Sivetadipa seemg Brahma thus approach them, all of them overcome by surprise, pleased hum by chanting lauds in prase of hum.

12(b)-15(a) Then Bralma told them, with a heart well pleased, "O, Stddhail Paramazathinatant the accomplished oncs, devoted to Vishanu, listen to my words, may you have all good. Plensed with you, the Supreme God of the lotus cyes, wishes, of his own free will, to impart to you divine hnowledge, in the fulness of His grace. Bung directed by Ham to go to jou and mp irt the teaching by myself alone, I have conve here, and am beforc you. I shall now impart to you the knomledgc."

15(a)-17 Thus addressed by Brahma, all the accomphshed ones (Stddhas) sud in reply, "Let the four, Sanathumara, Smika, Sanandmn, Samturh learn Irom you, as they are extraordmarily hnowing and intelhgent We shall learn from them afterwards as it suits our convemence $O$, Pitaimahal let them be teachers of logga (the path of devotion) by your grace'

18 Thus permitted by the accomplished ones (Stddhas), these four great sages, being, pleased with this fresh accession of hnowledge, sat round Brahmı.

19 To them he imparted the hnowledge which expluns creation, passage through hife here and herefter, rclease and tinal destruction, to them completcly in the course of five dzys ( $p a n c h a r a t r a$ )

20 Then, at the end of this course of instruction, Brahma, having accepted worshup by thesc great Rishus, disappeared as they were witnessing his exut

21 These great loogms, having obtaned this nnowledge and heving been enlightened by it, imparted it to those accomplished ones (Suddhas) in full afterwards

22 These (other jognis) in their turn, mpurted by grace of God, to those devotecs who, having duly practised the pre scribed discipline, reached that ishned (Svētadvipa)

23 Hewing, by the grace of Vishnu, gone to that auspcrous island, this work relating to the worship of Vishmi wis obtaned from Sinzh 3

24 Having again seen Sinztkum irn and the other accomplished ones, I returned by the way indicated by them, O , Devaln!
25. Having returncd from the residence of the Supreme Soul, I have becu lising heie in thas D،ipa (pat of the world Jambud, ipa) for many 3 cats

26 Going now and agun I am in the habit of secing the derotees of Vishnu there, having been blessed with long hife On these occasions I used to hear the great qualities of Vishunu described to me by them

27-28. Going on occasions I used to see the derotecs of Vishnu, namely, the very long-lited hing of the tortoises, Ahūpara, the chef rishi Jaggishavya who remans untroubled even at the pralaya (flood of destruction), similarly Rima, son of Jamadagm, Atri, Angrasz and other smular ones

29-30. Even these ishus, regulzr followers of the puth of Vishnu worshup, going to Svètduipa and, gumng hnowledge of the attanable truth, becume suggle-munded (ELänti), ever happy, always devoted to worslup of Vishnu, and bemg always decply interested in their devotion. They dedicate themselves to the service of Vasudèva

31-32. O, Dévala. This Vaishnava knowledge in its enturty has been obtained by me Having got red of all doubts, I have now become a single-minded devotec of Vishnu. There is nothong other thin this, for ginug even a little that is good, by which a man worshups the Supreme God as his sole object.
33. At all times and an all places of the world, Inrdly do men, even a ferx, excel derotes of Vishnu.

34-35. Whaterer men derote themselves whole-herted ly to the service of Vishnu-Purushöttimi, these s,un ther life's purpose, even in this worldly life without a doubt. Is it not a fact that I do not see in the world one, O, Disilu, who decotes himself to Juirdma, the God of Gods, without a wish to fulfil

36 Whosocier fives lis devotion to the feet of Vishnu and does not fall from it, has no death, no fere nor the aftum ment of another birth.

3i-38. Thercfore, though proficent in the Vedns and the sistras, since sou lave becin affheted with doubt in a good
course of cuquer, you will remm for ciar 1 datole of Vishan As a consequence of this you will get into a aeticd connction th the sume time zad ill jour doubts will be re mored without anj cffort on your pret

39 rou will ginn finours of God now and then $O$, Du yzh ' The efforts of 7 desotee are neser destroyed

40 Hc obtums without lus efforts texchers from whom he could gun ill hnowiddse combined with derotion
t1 Whatuer man with in this good way of life, become respected and spol en wcll of every where

42 The gods the demons Gundhrrves (buings of the urr) Yal shas (demi-gods) Ruhshas (cuil-dours) and thic snihes (bemgs of the undernorld) none of these will do hurt to 2 devo tce of Vishnu

43 Thos men who dusote themselves to Ihs serviec, in thou, ht word and deed find nothm, unttimable in thes world or the other

4+-47 The moving creatures are superior in qualities to the unmormg objects of cration Cattle stand hugher than moving beings men ure superior to cattle desotees of Vishnu amons men and amont them men of rast larming unons learned men those who have practised what they learnt and attomed to rual I nowicdge ( $\mathrm{gni}^{2} \mathrm{ta}$ ) among these those who have guncd mastery over the $r$ senses umong these the uccomplished ones (sid $/ h i s$ ) among the Siddhis the grent Maharshis zmong these those who hate gsen up poser (ats arya) amons these agun, those wishing for relense (mumukshu) These are groups into whel lising things are pheed by whom the Supreme abode of Vishnu is qttanzble by right I nowledge ( g ian mm )

48 To the Gods lordiness to the learned Lnowiedge and to the ordinary men decotion to Vishnu are the highest rew ards There is nothing that is equally frulful of good

49 Birth and deth bring good to men devoted to Vishnu to others these bring only eull

50 Thercfore O Der zha gre up all jour other activitics devote yoursulf to the Supreme Soul Achyut by 111 mezns possible

51-52 In this manner, O , Sunless Onel this work bearing on Vishnu worship (Vasslinava Tantia) including the esoteric section and various differing forms of worship, hnowledge which came to us from the God of Gods, should not be mparted by you to a devoted man whose antecedents you do not hnow, O, Dévala '
53. One who has had the three imitations from a really holy devctee of Vishnu alone is fit to receive the hnowledge of Vishnu worslup in its enfirety
54. This nowledge gñanam $\mathrm{O}, \overline{\mathrm{C}^{2}} \mathrm{valu}$, is not to be m parted by you to those who are eqger for the mere hnowledge of it and wish to learn it for that purpose only, thuugh they be good people.
35. Of all hands of gifts, the mparting of sacred hnowledge excels in mert. The good results of the spread of lnowledge are mnumerable
56. As by the suitability of a pupil, the gift of knowledge becomes mentorious, so the faults, in the recerpent of hnowledge, go to him that gives it.
57. Therefore the best of all knowledge should be imparted only after carcful exammation of the receipent, if one wishes to gan the great morit of the mpartung of how ldge with much trouble.
58. For thy bencfit, $O$, Dèvala ' I have mparted, in an abbrevated form, the Pänchanailra Tanha (the science of the Paincharatra) collecting the essence of all the treatises of the subject.
59. This Lnowledge should be acquired thoroughly, and should be put into practice, O, Derala ' It should be contemplated upon always, and, by so doing, you will grm all you desire.

60-61. O, Dcvala ' Have you comprchended all this science in full? Have you resolved all your doubts? Have you got to a fived conviction about it ? Having thus been addressed by Marthandeya, Dèrala plostrated at the fect of Märhandeya and spohe as follows -

62-65. I have obtaned this hnowledge by your grace, O Sige ' I have become one aecomphshed, and the darhness
enveloping my heart has been removed. My doubts have been resoliced and I have attanced to a convetion. Now, merested davotion arises mone for certam, as I have obtaned this hnowiedge, the most holy among the sacred howledre. Esci obedtent to your commands, I shall do as directed. In this manner, Dëvala, laving obtancd this escellent hnowledge pertanng to Visimu worshp, took leave of Márhandeya and went hus own way.

66-69 The devotec of Vishnu, who hears this work with a pure heart, destroys all his sus even though committed m another hife If one, haung heard this work, devotes homself to the worshup of the Supreme Purushz, that one gans God's grace in a short tme. He who reads this with interest, or gets it read for hum, his sins leave him and his devotion to God increases. Therefore worshup the Supreme Purushöttama in the prescribed manner of the Pänchariulra He also gans lordliness, du me or absolute, without other effort.

In the Param Sambita of the Panciriatra, oflheraise called Samsüna Sangraha, Chapter IXXI, cutitled Upasauhurra ( concluston)

## स्कोकानां सूची


enveloping my heart has bect removed My doubts have been resolied and lhase attaned to ? convicton Now, mercsted devotion ariscs in me for certan, is I hase obtun ed this howledse, the most holy zong the sacred hnow ledre Eici obedient to your commends, I shall do as dirceted In thus manner, Dërala, huving obtuned this excellent hnowledge partatuing to Vishnu worship, took lenie of Alarhandeya and went his own way

66-69 The devotee of Vishtu, who hears thus work with a pure heart, destroys all his sms even though committed in another hife if onc, haung heard this worh, devotes hmself to the worshp of the Supreme Purusin, that one guns God's grice in a short time He who reads this with interest, or gets it read for him, his sus leave hum and his devotion to God mereases Therefore norshup the Supreme Purushat tumi in the prescribed manner of the Pancharatra He also guns lordiness dune or abrolute, without other effort

In the Param Samhinn of the Pancliratra, othenasc called Samsuna Sangraha, Chaptet $\lambda$ XXI, chiffed Upasamhura ( conchusion)

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## ध्याय. ग्टोक मंख्या

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६५ अधर्मानि निट्तहर्ड $\rightarrow$

६० उध्रन प्राम मध्यक्य 24 ३५
§८ अस्तावुरुरेतेपा
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u५ अन्ताह्नरणाद्रोनि भs

०६ अनन्त मोगम हग्र्याया ?
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११ सनेमेंोष्टंजन
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२८ $3 \%$
अन्तरायेखलृंग्यु २८ ३६

अयाय. ग्ठेक संट्या

९८ अन्तर्जहगतो मुज्वा ₹ $\subset$

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अन्यथा मम सातरे ३० ५८
अन्यथाहि महान् दोग २२ ३८

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अन्यथा स्थृत मानेन २३ $4 \%$
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| 19 | आचार्याधपपि एम्बन्ते | 39 | \％o |
|  | आवायेण नियोक़्या： | २。 | 18 |

अध्याय：श्रोक संख्या

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |

9ร गाचार्योडपि विदित्वाच २० ३४

२१ आचायों मूर्तिपै₹छार्ध \＆४०
२२ आचार्य वरयेत् प्थश्चात् १८ २८ १₹ आचार्यः पुरतः कृत्ता is ט₹
२४ आचार्य：पूरयेतार्र्न् २१ ८
३५ आधार्य：प्राह्युलो भूला $\subset$ ५ $८$ २६ आचार्यः प्राहुसो भूत्वा २ः ६६ २७ आचार्य सकलं कुर्वर्त् २१ २२
२८ आवार्य विहितं दनं शै अ०


२० आच्छायन्नापयेत्प्यात् १८ ५२
३१ आजापवम्नंच सह्यालो ३० ३
३२ आक्शच सखमन्रेण २० भ乡
३₹ चारममतूममुदासीर्न १ ६२
₹४ थारमन स्तूपप्षाना १३ ११
₹५ आरमनोडन्तबहिस्तन 3५ ३९
₹f आतमन，वर्पँकेच \＆
२० आत्मन：प्रतियुष्येत् ध ४र
२८ भाट्मन्यंसंकमातृत्वा १८ उः


૪－आरमरद्धागु सर्वन्र \＆३？

$r$ आ आरमानँ चिन्तयँतन्र १० ज२
63 भारमानं परया भकत्या $c$ ૪
vr धार्मीग्रानां मश्रानाच १？३ः
r५ आद्ददीय मटरानं २२ หः

ro आबित्यमुरतिण्ण $\quad$＜s


|  |  |  | श्डोक <br> संख्या |  |  | अष्याय： | श्लोक <br> संख्या |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40 | आदों संकहपयेत् कामं | 94 | $\xi$ | c\％ | आसं पीठमुद्दिश्य | 93 | 4 |
| 49 | आय्तन्तयोस्त अणवं | 74 | $s$ | C\％ | आसनं ₹यनं यांगं | \} | צ6 |
| 42 | अनन्त्याहिक्षणस्यास्य | 98 | ३จ | C4 | आसमुद्रायता हैला | २६ | 93 |
| 43 | आनीलनिपधायाश्य | २§ | ₹ 3 | c\％ | आसीतक्षितिमुट्रेण | २ | 9\％ |
| 48 | अन्न्नदृध्या समालोक्य | 93 | $२ 7$. | cu | भासीनमाश्रमे रम्ये | 9 | 9 |
| 44 | आपत्कालेड़प घर्तरत | 3 | $\xi 0$ | 65 | आसीनः प्रणने नाथ | $\gamma$ | 4 |
| प¢ | आपस्कालेतु संप्राप्ते | F 6 | 9 | 69 | आहारे यह्य विद्वेप： | 99 | ६9 |
| 4 | आपत्वाले सकृत्कृत्वा | 26 | ३3 | 90 | आहोंपु च सर्वेपु | \} | タママ |
| 46 | आपस्त्वपि च कष्टासु | 34 | ૪2 | 89 | आहारेपु विहोरे | ₹。 | c¢ |
| 45 | आपदiं बहुलत्वातु | २८ | ४२ | 82 | आहुतीर्युतं हुल्वा | १६ | २२ |
| \＆o | आपण्डु नीलपेक्षोतु | 99 | ६२ |  | \％ |  |  |
| $\xi 9$ | आभिमुख्येन कुर्बोत | २० | $\checkmark$ | 9 | इच्छाद्वयं च मे वह्मन् | २ | 99マ |
| \＆ | आमन्येत नरो चिद्वान् | 97 | ३५ | २ | इच्छामान्नेग चोचारात्， | 90 | १₹ |
| ¢₹ | आमूटनाशं भुज्ञान： | २६ | 04 | \％ | इति कर्म कमेणोंत | 6 | ç |
| $\xi \gamma$ | आम्रक्लेन तोयेन | 4 | २१ | $\gamma$ | इति क््या ससमुद्द्यि： | ₹ 9 | 8 |
| \＆ 4 | आयाम विसतरोपेतां | २६ | $\checkmark$ | 4 | इति येयं तव प्रोत्ता | २६ | ¢ |
| ६₹ | BIयु：सत्व घलादीनि | २¢ | 2\％ | \＆ | इति संक्षेपत：प्रोष्त | ₹१ | 46 |
| § | आयुधाभरणददीनि | २ | १२ | $\checkmark$ | इति सिँद्यैरुज्ञाता | 39 | 96 |
| \＆ 6 | आयुधेनैबमन्त्रेण | १ई | ₹ 0 | 6 | इतिहास पुराजेणु | ३० | \＆ |
| \＆ | आयुरारोग्न पुन्रादि |  | ¢5，$\frac{1}{8}$ | 9 | इतिहासीक्व तीयेणु | २४ | マง |
| 9 | आयुष्यं दौंघं कालं च | 9 | २• | 90 | इतोदं चक्रमाईहीय | 2 | ७¢ |
| －1 | आरणयानां च बीजानां | 98 | 79 | 99 | इत्यम्रियेपु य：पर्रयेत् | २४ | 90 |
| งマ | आरमेत हरे：पूजा | 4 | 99 | 97 | इट्यम्युद्य कामस्य | $\gamma$ | 66 |
| v\％ | आराधनं प्रयुञीत | 29 | २४ | १\％ | इं्युत्या तं गु६：शिष्य | $<$ | ¢ 6 |
| טr | आरोग्येण च हपेण | 9३ | $\checkmark$ | － | इत्युता पादयोरस्य | $c$ | \＆ 0 |
| ט4 | आवाहितो यथा पूर्ब | $\gamma$ | $4 \%$ | 98 | इत्युज़ पाद्योरस्य | 6 | 46 |
| ט¢ | आघृत्तिगणनां कुर्नन् | 94 | 92 | 94 | इत्युक्तोडहं भगबता | 9 | 9\％ |
| ט | आशिपो चाचये द्विप्रै： | २२ | ४२ | १६ | इट्येतरक | 2 | 19६ |
| ט6 | आश्यर्यसिद्धि संगुतं | 9 | ४\％ | 95 | इत्येता द्वाद्रा प्रोका： | 2 | ¢\％ |
| us | आभ्रमं सनकस्याय | 9 | २४ | 96 | इलयेच मनगा हनुत्या | २\} | 43 |
| co | आसंने पद्महपे च | ． 98 | 90 | 98 | $"$ | 73 | $3 \gamma$ |
| 49 | आसंने $খ$ リापयित्वास्य | c | $\xi \gamma$ | 20 | इटयें त्रिविधो धन： | 92 | 44\％ |
| cマ | आसहानों सखीनांच | 92 | 96 | 27 |  | १ 1 | \＆ 4 |


|  |  | «ध्याय | श्रेक सल्या |  |  | अप्याय | शेकर <br> सष्या |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| २२ | इत्येन द्वि प्रताराणि | २२ | ט4 | 9\％ | उपचार कमस्तृल्य | 93 | २ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 2\％ | इसयेว वैष्ञन तरन | \％ 9 | 49 | 95 | उपचारैयुत सर्वे | २८ | $\xi$ |
| 28 | डट्येद समय प्रोच | ३ | $44^{4}$ | 98 | ससरिस्यापयेटेह | ใ | $\gamma$ |
| २५ | इत्येपा कधिना मूले | २₹ | 3s | 95 | उपतीत ततो द्यात् | \％ 0 | 39 |
| २₹ | इदमेशहो ₹प | 2r | $2 \bigcirc$ | 20 | उप्रुति रपप्रुत्य | วマ | $\checkmark$ |
| २० | इद चक भुपाईड | $\checkmark$ | vo | 39 | उपस्तोरी धृत नाड़ी | 4 | द\％ |
| $2<$ | इद मध्यादिद म¢गातू | 90 | r | २२ | उपत्थाय रहनाज | २₹ | $r^{2}$ |
| २＊ | इसदीन विणुपूरोंय | \％ | 59 | 21 | उपाध्यते सर्बै जने | $9 ¢$ | 40 |
| ३० | इन्द्यियणां स्रभावेन | 28 | 3 | 3 z | उोडदत पुरक्टरय | 9 | re |
| 39 | दृटचादाह प｜पाणे | 96 | 95 | 24 | उभयना भियोगेन | 90 | ¢\} |
| ३ ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | इट्टचादार पाराणान् | 96 | c | $2 ¢$ | उभयोद्वारयोमेंय | २9 | $\gamma$ |
| १） | दहु जामनि नस्याच्यत् | ३० | १२ | 20 | उभयोएन्तर दूर्रत् | 10 | 96 |
| १ช | इडलोर कुस सुड़ | qu | ५२ | २८ | ठभयोस्स निपातथ | 9 | \％ |
| 34 | ईर्ञान सोमयोम्नये | 16 | २० | २ร |  | २3 | 9 |
| そ\％ | इयरत्व च देवान！ | ३9 | 86 | \％ 0 | उमोट्ट सहुशउय | २3 | 75 |
|  | ई＇वस्य समृद्धर्य | － | \} | 39 | उचायध चहिfेa | 96 | 14 |
|  |  |  |  | ₹ ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | उड्ञलानि प्रयुपीव | 29 | २४ |
|  | 3 |  |  | 7？ | उसति मरण gुतl | 32 | ¢ |
| 9 | उस्को युगुनुना धूर | 93 | 40 | \％$\%$ | उससाद चार्यदाने च | $\checkmark$ | १५ |
| 2 | उफ्का परमहस च | २3 | 79 | 良 4 |  | १२ | ¢？ |
| 1 | उत्तमान् या समाना गा | २५ | 39 | 1\％ | उमील्य नयने सग्वक्र | 96 | 40 |
| $\gamma$ | उतरा छुखथेति | २६ | २० | 30 | उरसा बौन्तुभ $\mathrm{k}_{\text {ca }}$ | $\boldsymbol{r}$ | 43 |
| 4 | उतर दृपषण faयात | 99 | 98 | ३ 6 | उरसि प्पर्शन कुयान्त | 9\％ | 30 |
| 4 | उत्षरीयोपवीवच | 90 | 94 | 3¢ | उद काते मल्योल्मक | 1 | Ye |
| $\checkmark$ | उतरण च सपप्ण | २。 | 14 |  | \％ |  |  |
| $c$ | उतरोत्तर मूषिधा | 4 | $\xi 4$ | 9 | ऊघी अम्बिन सून्नेश | 9s | v3 |
| 5 | उत्तरोतरमेतशा | 1 | 2 r | ， | ऊँ菏 तिश्र प्रमन्ताश | ？${ }^{\text {a }}$ | १० |
| 80 | उत्तानान् द्रोधयेयद्रमाश | 29 | $\stackrel{\square}{*}$ | 1 | ऊखांचेतु fिッत तरिमन् | － | 90 |
| 17 | उदकाशल मोक्षच |  | $3 \times$ |  |  | ， | \％ |
| 12 | उदपाते वयेगेन |  | 44 |  | 年 |  |  |
| 17 | उदसया दर पूर्य | 1 | 92 | $\dagger$ |  | २ | v4 |
| \％ | उपकुशन्तित य शक्ष |  | 90 |  | \％ |  |  |
| 94 | डपकमैयేतुवरे | 90 | 39 | 9 | एक एवादमायात्व | 30 | ＊2 |


|  | अयायः श्कोक संख्या |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2．एकदेशामुपश्रित्य | 9 ३२ | १५ एभिरेव जलत्रूब्यै： | 29 |  |
| ₹ एक बीजेगु मन्न्नेप | 94 96 | ३६ एभिस्तं कारण्णन्नृणां | 90 |  |
| \％एकमासावधेराएक | 99 ५§ | ३० एमि：स्थूल शरीरं तु | ？ |  |
| 4 एक्मासावमं कालं | 94 | ३く एवमस्तिति ते घघ्म！ | 3.9 |  |
|  | २३ ४く | ३९ एवमादिपु कार्येपु | \％ 0 | 49 |
| $\checkmark$＂ | २९ २३ | ૪० एवमादिपु चान्येतु | २9 | 69 |
|  | 9३ 49 | ४१ एमादीनिय：कुर्यात् | 3\％ | re |
| 3 एसन्त दढढया भ干न्या | ？० छ๐ | ४२ एवमाया वि戶ारालु | งร | 97 |
| 90 एकान्तिो भुदायुक्ता： | 9 २४ | ૪₹ एदमालेखनं कुत्रा | $\checkmark$ | 40 |
| ใ9 | ३१ ३० | ૪४ एवमुर्त मयासर्व | $\checkmark$ | $\xi<$ |
| $9 २$ एकान्ते चिन्तयेनित्यं | १9 २¢ | ४५．एवमुक्तस्तदा याक्यं | 39 | \＆q |
| १३ एकान्ते विमलेस्थाने | マง ३५ |  | 99 | ३ |
| ir एकान्तं स्थिरमासीत | 90 ง9 |  | 80 | २ |
| १५ एकां समिधमादाय | 20.48 | ४८ एवमेतययान्यायं | r | 30 |
| १६ एँं०ं समिघं कृत्वा | २9 \％o | r）एवमेतन्मया प्रोंक | ใ9 | 9 |
| १ง एैैकेन दिनेनैव | 99 90 | ५० एवमेते न्रयो उोगा： | २६ | 40 |
| 96 एतदुद्देशात：प्रों़ | 18 $\frac{1}{}$ | 49 एवमेतेपु दुछेपु | 95 | $s$ |
| १9 एत呉वानरोनित्यं | そ० 9२० | पर एवमेततु विर्रेया | २८ | 10 |
| २० एतते सर्वमाख्यातं | २7 प₹ | प₹ एअमे7 परो देश： | २६ | c？ |
| २१ एतद्वीरविधि沊： | 40 | 48 एवमें परिनम्य | 31 | ？${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |
| २．एवतसर्₹ विधायाप्रे | 95 | 44 एनेन दारारेडहिनु | 1。 | 44 |
| २3 एवत्ञानं दुं पाख़ं | १9 49 | ५६ एवमेगह्य पंशयम | $3 \cdot$ | $4 \gamma$ |
| २४ एतजञानं मया बत्ध | 39 ¢？ |  | 39 | 47 |
| २५ एतस्मिमेग दिगमे | २८ १६ |  | 16 | 35 |
|  | 4 84 |  | 96 | 48 |
| २ง एनाम्यो मूत्ति？एट： | 7 c\％ |  | 18 | 21 |
| २८ एंते छोकालनु गतय： | २\％40 |  | 3.0 | 4 |
| 2\％एंतयां बिसरोनाये | 1299 | ¢？．एं क्षक कृस्याज | 4 | 3.6 |
| 3．एतेु गुणदुनेतु | 9519 | （7）एं | 20 | 4 |
| 31 एवंग जायमानेड | ₹－19？ |  | 4 | 4 |
| 12 एनें दोउुपेत | is 3 |  | 1 | C？ |
| 17 एते हार्य प्रृधन्ते | 10 Y |  | ir | ＜ |
|  | $\geqslant \mathrm{Y}$ |  | 2 | 11 |

६c 『ं मदूरि योगेन ६s एवं मन्न्रमये भूता ง. एवं महृ वर्लि दृत्ता งง एं यो वैणनีँ दोक्षां ७२ एवं चास यतसतःय งई एवं विधै: जुरैम्र्रव्यै: १₹ ₹₹ जै एवं शरीरिणस्सेंत ง4. एवं मून्रेग समित: ७६ एवं सृष्टि: रारीगन्ता ज० एवमन्ननु निर्दिट: जe एक्से कास्य देवेदो vs एपयोग: समासेन Co एपिसम्यं मयार्चिनित् ì
१ ऐंश्वर्य वामस्तैवैद्य
२ ऐथ्यंग्रूति रेखान्या


## ओ

9 ओौध्धीमि: सिख्दमिक्ष
क घ घं:
9) बिद्शानमिंद सई

२ कण उपन्न्त्र मनूपा -
₹ कउस्यभ्यन्नरे घोपे
$r$ कण्णे च श्रणान्तेव
५ छथमस्मादिद सर्वे
( करं पूर्ञार्य देवेश:
कधि का क्वायदेडत्प्टि
c कभं स परमो देव:
चंथं षंसारिगा पुंगो
9. यथितैनैन्पेश


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { अध्याय: त्रोक } \\
& \text { संख्या }
\end{aligned}
$$

अप्यायः श्रेक संस्या
३० ३० १२ कटन्वा कृतिमन्यं का १9 $४$
9३ करवीराचुर्भौ पझ्मौ $\quad$ ३?
१४ करीीरी हसरेंजिम्य १₹ र०

१६ करणश्व चलतः ह्यान्मात् ११ ६०
१० अर्णिका मृध्यमे शृत्ते $७$ ₹
9C कर्णिका माలिंत्रूूर्व $v$ ५?

२० कर्तारो यदि मूयांस. २१ 4.

२9 वर्तु जन्म भवेदद्य श० श०
२२ कर्मां पच्यमानत्वात् ३० १४
२₹ कर्मणा राधितो देव: १२ ६३

२६ कमे क्षेयन नर्यनित $3 ६$ जै

२८ कर्मेन्द्वियाणि पथैन $२$ Үe
२s कमैम्न्रियाणि दा干चनि \& 4.
३० कल्शान दिक्धु सर्वाप $c$ ?

३३ कर्तययित्वा पुन: पुर्यात् ?ः $\quad$ ?
३र घल्शयिखा हो: पूसां $\quad$ २
३५ कर्पये द्वादेशाध्र १० २४
१द कत्पयेग्रह्ड़िमये च १० १८

₹८ कल्पेष्वपि च संर्रुतु २₹ $4 x$
३ड घरानं राजनं तामं रु २६
४० घानि द्रव्याणि पूतारया:
9
$\forall$ घान्तामेच मजे़ेश्रा 9 पद

$x$ क्रामस्रणि सर्शाणि १? us


|  |  |  | लन्टक सेख्या |  |  | अर्याय： | स्लोक |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| งงร | को धमों विष्पुम्यानां | १२ | 9 | Qre | गुखमेनेत्वया पृष | ₹ |  |
| Q1\％ | あोरगदकणनर्ण च | 4 | 82 | $9 \times 9$ |  | २ |  |
| งงร | कियास्प：हमूतो धर्म | 92 | 43 | 940 |  | 92 |  |
| १9६ | हिट्यासे निगसति | २2 | 44 | 949 | गोमयेत Fच्यतिशेने | 18 |  |
| 99 | क्टेशाससमिंः प्राष्ते | २2 | ¢ $\gamma$ | 42 | गे मून गोमय सीप |  |  |
| 926 | सड़ुएय बोरवविश？： | 9\％ | २r | 43 | धृतेत वा समिधिवी | 9 |  |
| S95 | य्यアिउतं लक्ष्यते यह्य | 99 | ¢¢ |  | ， |  |  |
| 9२。 | सदिर：पनसर्यापि | 23 | $*$ | 9 |  | $2 ¢$ |  |
| १२ฯ | खयोतसदा | ง | १२ | २ | चन मण्ठडरश्षेग |  | \％ |
| १72 | सरोट्रम | $\checkmark$ | 2¢ | ३ | मनन्या इये पो | ¢ | ， |
| 97\％ |  | จง | ३₹ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | \％ |
| 928 | गल्बा गरवा वु प्र्यामि | 39 | २¢ | 4 | आउरनकधितो | s | 4 |
| १२५ | गन्पर्ण रसोोपें | 4 | ¢ 9 | \＆ |  | จง |  |
| 9२₹ | गन्युपष्पर्त | 4 | ¢ | $\checkmark$ | तुर्य महारख्ये तु | \％ | 47 |
| 9\％ | गम्यदुग干उप्षीर | c | 44 | c |  | 97 | 36 |
| 936 | गन्पुण्युतुं तोयं | 4 | 28 | s |  | 98 | १3 |
| 935 | गन्दुपष्पाणि मनेते | 26 | 49 | 90 | चुछघाने จ तस्याल्य | २० | 97 |
| 13。 | गन्पपुणादि | 2く | 2 r | 19 | चत्वारसु पेर लोंके | $2 ¢$ | 49 |
| ใวง | गन्नुपष्पादि दूरूं च | 35 | 49 | 13 | चन्रनद्य रोेनाकं | 93 | 39 |
| १३२ | गन्वपुपाक्षताद．नि | 22 | $4 \cdot$ | 9\％ | घह＞ानं समादृय | २• | 9 |
| 973 | गन्यमाश्रादिगः प | ？ | 42 | 98 | चातुर्माल्यजादेश | 98 | 48 |
| $9 \rightarrow 6$ |  | 29 | 90 | 94 |  | 95 | ט5 |
| 9३५ | गन्यादीनि व वारेपु | 30 | 2． | 9 c | （मौ：कठఫचुनै． | is |  |
| \％ | गर्भागयलप श्राप्य | २ง | 91 | 90 | मरं माउचलं จ | ， | २9 |
| ใ ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | गर्भागार समाश्रा | २マ | 81 | 14 | चामरं वाुमాन्रेण | c |  |
| 936 | गर्मावरस्य दiर ${ }^{\text {J }}$ | 13 | ¢ | 15 | चितर्ती को कल | 9. | us |
| 析 | गध्येन समिपा दोषा | 4 | 4 | ， | चित्ताो तरेैयर्ये | － | 904 |
| \％o | गाव：कामदुधातेवा | 31 | 5 | 21 | चिम्राभातमिति पाहु | 9 | 27 |
| 9 |  | 92 | $r$ | २マ | चनगे नियखत्प－ | $\gamma$ | ， |
| $9 \times 2$ |  | 92 | 90 | 22 | शपनकीजण्डार | 29 | ro |
| $9 \times 1$ | गुणन氏ितयं मघे | $\gamma$ | 19 | ＇r | जौलोगनयने चाह्य | 90 | 12 |
|  |  | 8 | 39 | з 4 | जुुयात प＞${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 14 | ¢ |
|  |  | ＊ | 42 | 24 |  | २ | 11 |
|  |  | २。 | 4 | 2v |  | 22 | 2 |
|  | गुत्यर्यमातसरफायायं | 3 |  | 26 | डिष्ष मे संशयात्बंक | ？ |  |


|  |  | अध्याय： | श्होक <br> संस्या |  |  | भथ्याय |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| २S | हिचे जीणेऽपि वा चिम्बे | २？ | सेल्य | ६₹ | जीवस्य देहनिर्मणन | v | c |
| ३。 | जघनेन्द्रियसड़गे च | ३。 | 9i8 | ¢ $\gamma$ | जुहुयहपपघमन्ञै़ | 93 | 93 |
| ३9 | जघन्यां तस्य मात्रागु | 9 | ¢9 | \＆ 4 | जुहुयत्पफलसिध्यंर्य | $\xi$ | ry |
| ？ | जड़मं धार्चयेन्निल्य | २₹ | २¢ | ¢¢ | जुहुयन्मधुरैस्तावत् | 99 | ₹६ |
| \％${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | जड़भभस्यापि सर्वस्य | 23 | 93 | ¢ט | ज्येष्ठाणिया च कान्तिश्र | ？ | ₹ |
| \％${ }^{\text {r }}$ | जन्म代敉विनाइादि | 90 | ₹ 0 | ¢ $¢$ | ज्ञानप्रसादसन्नोषा | 4 | 93 |
| ३ 4 | जन्मान्तरं च मे भावि | ३० | ३¢ | Es | ज्ञानमिच्छानि दातुं व： | 39 | 98 |
| ₹¢ | जन्मान्तरे ततो भूय： | $\gamma$ | 99 | －0 | ज्ञानयोग：त्यविकेय： | 90 |  |
| 30 | जपन्नेव सदा गचच्छेत | २4 | \％ 4 | งя | ज्ञानयोगो भउत्येक： | 90 |  |
|  |  |  |  | ७२ | ज्ञानहेतो：प्रपฑं वां | 9 | २ง |
| $3 \%$ | जपयक्ञं सदा कुर्यात् | २५ | २9 | ง३ | ज्ञानानां सडु स सैवi | 90 | २ |
|  | जपयक्ञां सद斤 कुर्वन् | २9 | 40 | ur | ज्ञानार्य सिद्यिकामश्य | २८ | ३१ |
| 81 | जपित्वा तु कृतहनान |  |  | u4 | ज्ञानिनामवियुक्तनां | 34 | \％ |
| 8 ． | जपेत् परमहंसं तु | \} | c6 | u§ | झानेने कर्मणा चापि | 96 | 90 |
| \％\％ | जपेल्डुद्रानं मन्र्र | १६ |  | us | ज्ञानं कियेति द्विविधम् | 9 | ¢₹ |
|  | जपेन मूतमनन्नाणों |  | ३६ | ve | फारादीनि पचे़े |  | 2． |
| 84 | जपेन मन्न्रा：सिष्यन्ति |  | \％ |  | 已वर्ग： |  |  |
|  | जय माने महाम－ |  | २₹ | 9 | डम्भार्य यतंते यघ | ， | २६ |
|  | जलमघयेऽपि यागस्य |  | \＆？ |  | तश पदषिण उंश |  |  |
| rc | जलापिवासनायेन |  | ¢s | 9 | तश पदक्षिण छरख्गा | २२ |  |
|  | अधिवास！ |  |  | २ | चिग्रमिति वि़ेगं | २\} | २3． |
|  |  |  |  | ₹ | चिछहन्नेयु निवेद्ये |  | \＆ |
|  | － |  |  | $\gamma$ | तล：पद्वमामेंति | 4 | ¢8 |
|  | जल़ं च जलमन्र्रेण | २ง | १¢ |  | तล：पूर्ञां यथा योगं | २० | 23． |
| 42 | जहं दल्या च तेनैग | 2。 | २५ |  |  | $9 \%$ | ใ\％ |
| प\％ | जातो युदेरेंकांश： | ？ | 74 |  | तล：हपूटक्रमेगे | วช | 7） |
| 98 | जानाति परसो निलयं | 9 | u |  | वत：तह्य | 22 | fo |
| 44 | जायन्ते बहव：पुन्रा： | 97 | $3 \times$ |  | सत：आस्वागयाने तु | 31 | \％o |
| 45 | लिशामं नास्तिकं म्रं | $\bigcirc$ | २४ |  | सदस्ड पै－ | 98 | ci |
| 40 | जितेन्द्रियस्य निदुप： | 12 | $4)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |  |  | ？ | 14 |
| 46 | जितं ते gुग्दरीमक्ष－ | २3 | 29 |  | बनस्तंनैंग बालेग | 19 | \％ 6 |
| 48 | जितें वे पुञ्डीयक्ष－ | १） | ¢ |  |  | 19 | tc |
| 60 |  | 19 | २० |  | वत： म भ भगान् द77： | 1 | 13 |
| （1） | जोगामस्त सं घ्याश | 9 | $\bigcirc$ | 14 | वडोडी हमंगे उन्न | 20 | \％ 0 |
| ！ | ज17 पड़िनापपं | 10 | $c \mid$ |  |  | 2－ | 109 |

अध्याय：श्रोक
संख्या

१ै तटोड्य घर्धते भहजत：२े：१9
96 तनोडस्य बासनाः रिंचित् 90
93 तबोडल्य विरद．किंनिन्न ₹०
२० दतोडम्य विविया：कममा：३०
३१ ततोग्ट्यगमंमैवर्य ३० २？बतोऽदें मृशानिई्दिग्ग：？
 २० तबो जन्मभिस्टृे ？ २१ तहो दव्वांदुस्तीभी २० २₹ ततो देशश्य महतो－
२० ततो घ्यानमयेनेन्ञ
२८ ततो भूयोडघ जुहुयात् भ4
२s ततो योगमयं ध्यानं अ १द
₹० ततो दि टमते उन्म १० भs
३१ तहो होमानखाने पु शै 9

3ः तृ्पादान्चिसृता धारा 34 २₹

34 ลरवानि व कृभांन $6>0$
7f तग्र जम्बूर्लाहारा २ः 9く
३० 日म्र तत्रूजधधजाहं

i5 तम ता देखसमेपः 93 94
४० ₹न तै पाग्यता सें २२ ३०
ห तम दोक्षो समाच⿳⺈⿴囗十一

r3 त才 पा．．．．．．．．．．．．२८ २६
rr तन्र पूर्व कृं पार्य ३० とe


र० तर्र मेख्या गृदासताप．३ई r
४く तन्र मे भगत्र भूहि ，，
rs तर्ग यद्वपाकं सें
५० तन्न योगतयं पीकं

५9 तन सत्वमयैमैनैँ


प4 तन स्यानानि दिस्वेख 0 x
प६ तनस्था देवता कृता १३ १८
५० तन्ह्या दे दaा घ्यात्वा qC vo

५८ तनातमनो यहिं चुद्धि：५＊
45 तन्नादावेय कुन्वौत २₹ ६
६० तनाधित्रास्य तं भूर．१० २？
§9 तन्रापि जातयोगेन १८ ३१
६२ तनापि विधिना विष्टन १६ १？
©1 तभाष्यावमनं कुर्याइ १२ १ै
६४ तौनैनें संल कुर्याव is 30
द५ तत्रेव कतिचते ध्याने v १०
६६ तन्रोफेन विधानेन ३० «．
६० तथोछेप्यादिकें घमं $<$ रु०

| ¢ 6 |  | $3 ¢$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢s | तथा वेशाभिभाषात | २५ |
|  | तथा विमुक्त प्रशुन्त： |  |

v9 สंथेज हु त्रिभदीना १3 46

v？तैयैद छिद्वबत् कलना ir in
ur तथैदन्याग्मनरा ₹० zo

| तนึช पूजया निंय | 4 |
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|  | 16 |
|  | ว¢ |
| C）तदिच्छया प्रकंन्ते | \％ |
| C2 बदि⿻्禸 | ${ }^{2}$ |
|  | 2r |
| Cr उद्वणानितमित्येय |  |


अध्याय: श्ठोक

- संध्या
 १५० तान् भुकू गुगथान् दोषान् ₹० १९८
 १५२ तामसानि पुनघ्बीणि $\quad$ ₹ १५३ สामसी परीदीधार्थ १५४ तानिसमन्वनामिसं १५५ तो पूजयिखा गन्धायै: १९
१५६ तामं शानिनकरं ग्रोंक २₹ ₹४
 १५८ तावता चिरकालेन १ ३१ १५ร तारंदन तब व्यषंत्र १ง २े १९० तावद्रखा निअर्तेत २९ १६१ ताडं विनसिनमप्याहुः २३ १६२ तालं शिलमझनं च $9 ร$ १६₹ तासामपि बहिः कुर्यात् $x$ १६४ तिथिनक्षग्रहोराध २२ व६५ तिसियोगेणु चद्याएम १६६ निर्थीना तु विभागेन १\} १६० तिमिशभ्धन्दन्ंश्रेति २३
१९८ तिश्नो दीशा: क्तित्ता येन रे १दs तीधैतोयें च संद्हत्य २५ qu* वीर्थगोयेन छुद्धेन
 १७₹ तौर्ययान्नों कुछ्छवेति २२ १งき तीर्षयाना च कुव्वॉत २९ भง้ तीर्मानां तสः फुर्याँ २० प्प तीर्थार्ध समासाग ?२ १०ई हीप्यान्नाओु कुत्ये़ ? T०० तीर्योनि च लिपेषेत श० १०८ तीधान्द्येकाहसिद्धानि २५ و०ड तीर्याम्भसा च तोमेन ? १८े० तीव्रभ किमवा नूणो


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\begin{aligned}
& \text { भृध्याय: क्होक } \\
& \text { संख्या }
\end{aligned}
$$

१४ः तन हुप्रा विषमयेनांहं १ २५
१५० त्वान् भुत्ता गुणवन् दोवान् ३० ११८ १५१ ताम्यामेगहभूतानु १४ ३० १५२ तामसानि पुनखोणि २ रे़ १५₹ तामसी परीीडांय ₹ ？ः و५४ ताममसमन्वनामिरे २द ६a १५५ तां पूज्ञयिलय गन्यायैः १ร $ข 9$
 १५० तंम्र्र शानिकरं प्रोंत्ता उร ११ १५० ताब्बा विरकालेन Sys तावंदव तरव व्यक्रं १प १६० तावर्त्रा निअंतर $3 \%$ १६१ साधं वितसिरमप्याहुः २₹ १ई₹ वालं शिलामझनं च भs ११३ तासमपपि वहि．कुर्यानू १दर तियिनक्षनहोराष्य २३
१६५ निधियोगेपु बस्ष्यामि ह
१६६ तिमीना तु विभागेन
9？
१६० तिमिशक्षन्दनघेति २३
१६८ तिस्रो दीक्षा：हुता येन ११
१६९ हीधतनोयं च संद्दृ्य २५
१०० तीर्थोगेने श्रें्वेन く
१०9 तीयैतोंयेन संगूरूः 95 эง १७२ तोर्थयाश्रा कुछवेति २२
१نे तंर्धयानां चक़बत २९ १ur तीपगाशां तजः कुर्यांत् २० १०५ तीयंगे समासाय २२ ₹० १०ई तीरंम्ननेशु मुत्ये २ु २०
 que सीर्घंन्येकाहसिद्धानि qus तीर्याम्भसा च तोयेन 16 प५


|  |  | भम्याय： | खोक |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 969 | तींगेपेता：प्रयोकर्या： | $\leqslant$ | संप्या $\times$ |
| 943 | तूर्यबादि च निबोपै： | 16 | c |
| 950 |  | 93 | $9 \%$ |
| 199 | तृतीयक्यमा＋्यों तु | ¢ | 93 |
| ハアマ | तृतीये परिमाणे तु | 2\％ | 9 |
| 183 | तृतीयं पूक्यदद् देवं | 6 | 99 |
| ทฺ\％ | तृतीयात्तेउसो ठोक： | २६ | 8 |
| 984 | तुतीया विर्तोरेणन | 30 | ช9 |
| 90\％ | तेsit तद्ञ्ञान मासाय | 39 | २\％ |
| 180 | तेऽवि तद्वोपमासाय | ว9 | २3 |
| 936 | तेजोमयेन बपुपा | 2\％ | \％ |
| 18s | ते तु निर्यकचित्तस्य | \％я | 14 |
| 200 | तेन तु प्रकृत्तेर्योगात् | २ | \％ 4 |
| 209 | तेन मे संशरा：छिघा： | 1 | 38 |
| 207 | तेनाह्य संगता भ敉： | \} 0 | ง2 |
| २०\％ | तेनैब कमयोगेन | 9\％ | 35 |
| 20\％ | तेनैन्₹ देवमम्यर्च्य | $\xi$ | ¢ |
| 204 | तेनैन्व नाभिदेश च | 4 | 8 |
| マ०¢ | तेम्यो निर्वतमानस्य | 30 | 9२＊ |
| ROU | वेषामधिगमो धर： | २५ | २ |
| २०C | तेषामपि विरोधेन | २₹ | uc |
| २०s | तेपामेव च भेवेन | २६ | २० |
| 290 | तेषां क्ञानमिंद केयें | 39 | 4 |
| マงร | तेपो［］पूरनाए | 14 | 4 |
| マงマ | तेपt तु समखं जन्म | ใ 1 | ใ |
| マง？ |  | \％ 0 | 94 |
| रir | तेषां मण्डलविज्यास： | $\checkmark$ | ¢ |
| २१4 | छेपा धुद्यिमृदा जैन्र | 13 | 1 |
| रशf | तेषो याश्वगुणोडेके | २ | \＆ |
| 290 | हेवां समान्यदेकोड ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\geqslant$ | 36 |
| श96 | वे¢ जीवन्ति मगुशा： | $2 ¢$ | － |
| र93 | 対 निर्या घूशघयप | 96 | १9 |

२२० तेपु सिथत्वा तु भजते ३० 9०३
२२१ तैखानीतमादाय
३२२ तोयपान्ने जलं सिक्ष़ं
२२३ तोयपूर्णन पात्रेण २२४ तोयंय च मुखा़सं च २२५ तोरणध्यविन्यासं २२६ तोपयेत् धनदानेन २३० त्रिकाहमेकमालं वा ३३८ त्रिगुणेन समम्नुष्य २३ः．ध्रिगुजैस्तिभिरण्बचं
२३० चीणि द्वे पुनोंक च
२३१ शोणि द्वे वै ौमेवाष्दं
२३२．त्रिषा स्थण्डलमालिय
9 9
२३३ त्रिमिरेतैधायैधछ

3．१५ न्रिभेख गुणैच्चसन
२३६ न्रिभिरेव गुणेरेते
२३० न्रिभेष गुणैयोंग：
२३८ न्रिमिस्रिभि：समृतैकैका
३३९ त्रिरान्मेकरान्नं वा
२．०० न्विरांन्रे देवेदेवस्य
2×१ त्रिविध：कधितो धर्म：
2४₹ न्रिशिस्बन्य त्रिपादल्य
२४₹ ख्वपादऋमलादन्यत् २२४ वततादकमहादन्यं २४५ लमपेवविंद ज्ञाने २．5 श्वाुप्यासितुमिच्च्यमि २०० रवां च छच्दा तथामूलं २४८ दषा देवाय निम्रेम्यो－ २४ड दत्वा व्रव्यं चयाइशक्ति २५० दाशा धुर्न माल्यादि ३५१ दवाท १ेणनमें चक्ष २५३ दवान्केप विधानेन 98 90 २० $9 ६$ qе 34 $\gamma \quad 42$ 9s 98

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| $\gamma$ | $8 \xi$ |
| 6 | $\xi q$ |
| 28 | 90 |

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अप्याय：श्ठोक

अन्याय：
घ्बोक संब्या
२५३ द्याझुणाणि माहाश्व $>$ ५०

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| :---: |
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| 248 | द्या«दाभरणं संर्ज | 96 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 244 | द्यादाभरणन्येब | $\gamma$ |
| 24\％ | दन्तकाष्ठनिपातेन | 9. |
| 240 | दइएम्यो योजनेम्योडवांक | २4 |
| २प\％ | दर्शंनीयेपु हैपे | 90 |
| २48 | दर्शंयेच्छिष्य ¢ाचार्य：$^{\text {a }}$ | $c$ |
| २६० | दर्शयेद्विधिना शिष्यं | $c$ |
| 2．¢9 | दर्शातानि तब वह्मन्य | $\xi$ |
| २६२ | दशक्टत्वस्तु जुहुयात् | 6 |

२६₹ दन्युपीडापहारध २८ ४३
२६૪ दक्षिणस्यां दिशि तयो： 99 ५४
२६५ दक्षिणों च यथाशत्ति २२ छ？
२६६ द्क्ष्किणेन बहिर्द्वरिं १९ २८
२६७ दानाघ्ययनझीलाध २६ ३३
२६८ दानेनाचार्यमन्विच्छेत्，१० ५१
श६९ दापयेत्र्रीतिदानं च ． 6 ૪s


| २ง२ | दिड्रारीणां करषृत्तै： | $\gamma$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \％ | दिछ्मन्नेण परिकम्य | $\gamma$ |
| ？ง¢ | दिएँ | 99 |
| 2u4 | दिएून्रेन्रेग बहिर्यमं | 22 |
| 20¢ | दिवापुषेट्दिवापूजा | 4 |
|  | ¢ं |  |


| 200 | （1） | 98. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| マuc | दीपं च तेजसए द़ता | 96 |
| zus | दीर्घकांटं भगत्यायु： | ₹ 0 |
| २く0 | दोर्घकालं ₹व्रयं ज्योति： | 9 |
| ¢9 | दीर्धचिन्ता प्रश® च |  |

२८२ दीर्धमायुम्माया ठब्धं $9<$
२く३ दीर्घमायुखवाज्यैन 9 ૪०

9§ 3 ₹


|  |  |  | श्लेक <br> सस्या |  |  | याय． | श्लोक संत्या |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \％ | दीध्रये द्रीधिना सक़ | 90 | ₹9 | 193 | देवपार्व तลो गत्वा | is | \％ |
| २く७ |  | २ | 13 | १२० | देवाग्र्य समासाघ | $\gamma$ | ro |
| २く6 | दीश्यकाले बिएयेग | $s$ | 99 | १२१ | देवचार्व समासाय | 98 | us， |
| 209 | देक्षातन्र्रमना जोगन | $\checkmark$ | 23 | ३२२ | देव्यार्य समासाथ | 70 |  |
| $2 \bigcirc 0$ | दोशाइसाने तस्तर्व | $c$ | wo | ३२३ | देथभोगाध्र संरक्षेत | 80 | 86 |
| 299 | दीक्षायों कीटरो भेद | $v$ | 3 | $3^{2} \times$ | देवमावाब द₹वार्य | ₹。 | \＆ |
| २3\％ | दोक्षाया ¢ वर्ट्वेती | २s | ＜\％ | २マ4 | देव प्रावा परं घर्म | 28 | 0 |
| २33 |  | $\checkmark$ | ir | 习习¢ | देवस्याराधन कुर्यात् | 32 | ¢ |
| \％ | दोक्षित श्राद्वसञ्ञात－ | \％ | 49 | アマง | देगार्ना दान पाना च | २ | \％ |
| 284 | दीक्ष्बतस्य नु तर717 | ว่ร | २\％ | ？ 26 | देबाना दानयाना च | 39 | ？ 2 |
| 29\％ | दीक्षित्याय्यमाचार | 29 | ¢ $\gamma$ | 32S | देवानेव धिया घ्यायेत् | IS | § |
| 25＊ | दीक्षिता एव जुहुযुयान् | 20 | ¢ 9 | ？ $0^{\circ}$ | देवे याग | २८ | 2＇s |
| 296 | दुकूक्षौऔनेनाणि | 4 | 48 | 3き， | देशच्य पुणद्दोसाम्यक | 93 | $\geqslant$ |
| 235 | दु ख्व₹₹ने जाते | 95 | 96 | ३३२ | दोरो काले तु दीर्षडपि | 24 |  |
| そ・0 | दुणत।ययं वापि जाताय। | 33 | 12 |  | देशे दुर्जनभूयिष्ठे | 95 | $\gamma$ |
| 109 | दुर्तरवपि जातायों | 3\％ | 40 | 3i＞ | देशें काइं च संभारान् | 93 | \％ 0 |
| ？ 2 | डुकृताना कलं धोरे | २₹ | \＆ 9 | 334 | दोपदेतुम्मनुण्याग | 9\％ | ₹ $¢$ |
| \}03 | द्वाभूस्तृ | 4 | 88 | २१६ | $a$ दौस्तनाइड्यमा कारे | 3\％ | 28 |
| zor | दूरां घृताना जुुगत् | 84 | ३२ |  | $b$ छूनभोजनयो हयने | 4 | 34 |
| 4 |  | 96 | \％ | ₹ ${ }^{0}$ | र्रठगचुद्यिसमायुतंक | २८ | 4. |
| き－¢ | देवप्वाय च हाने | 27 | ३3 | ア₹く | द्रव्याणि पूजनार्थानि | 95 | 14 |
| रou | देवपूञाशिधिजाने | $\bigcirc$ | Q 0 | ア引S | द्रव्याणि पूर्वमाद्धत्य | $r$ | 36 |
| 306 | देवतदिविभागेन | २ | c 6 | 180 | द्रव्य णों संग्रंद कुर्चॉत् | २ ${ }^{4}$ | \％ 4 |
| ？－9 | देवतानों तु षर्धसi | 9\％ | 98 | 2\％9 | श्रवयाहाये जु पूआय। | 4 | 6） |
| 190 | देख़ी पूर倍गt तु | \＆ | $\nabla^{2}$ | 3＞\％ | द्रद्यैमनोहरोंब | 90 | 4 |
| 319 | देबताया प्रसादो घा | $\checkmark$ | \％ | ३ 7 \％ | आबयित्वा सहुसिसकं | २ | ₹ |
| 1）2 | देवश्रनकगन्धर् | 37 | $\checkmark 2$ | 3 Fr | दोणनानोराम्यात | 4 | 3 |
| 31\％ | देवदारहत大 धुरे | 4 | 41 | ars | द्वन्द्वस्ताणि सभृत्य | २० | 9r |
| 19\％ | दे यने यग्रसादेन | 9 | r4 | 385 | दाश्रारहिन | $\bigcirc$ | ३－ |
| 394 | देबदेवं समुदिय | 92 | 49\％ | $3 \times 0$ | द्यादईाश्यो घनुएक या | c | 9r |
| 198 | देवलेँचवमुक्त斤तु | 9 | $\checkmark$ | 3re | द्वादोंद्रेन तह्यापि | 19 | 48 |
| 395 |  | 95 | v： | trs | द्वादरी₹ सह्याणि | 94 | १¢ |
| 398 | देखस्यारयनार्भाय | 12 | 2\％ | 140 | द्वादौौः सह्याणि | $1 \%$ | $9 ¢$ |

१५१ द्वाद习ैन सहस्ताणि ३५२ द्वादरैंज सहघाणि २६
३५े₹ द्वादरयां पौर्णमास्यों का ३५．द्वाद्र्यों वासुदेवं १₹ ३५५ द्वाधस्यां भ्रवणयां वा ३५६ द्वारदेरो तु संघगते ३५० द्वारपारान्यितेद्दां ३५८ द्वाराणि चतुरทाणि ३५९－द्वाराणि चोत्तरादंधि ३६० द्वावशो औौ च कु＂दथ ३६१ द्वावेद विपुलौ लामौ ३६२ द्दिपणं द्विगुणायामा
३६₹ द्वितीयं न पुन：कुर्यात् २८ ३६४ द्विष्रकारा सृृता यान्ना ३？ ३६५ द्विविध：पुछो मह्नन् ३६६ धनदानेन सत्रृृ्य ३ईง धनरंचयमन्विच्छन् ३६८ धनांय या यर्योड्रंद या ३६९ धर्मर्माविद्द्धानि ३०० धर्मादिय परां लिदिं ३०7 धर्मादिविपया सिद्धि： そ७२ धर्मेण च फृता ज्ञातं ३०३ धाराामु च वितेव： ₹०० धारयेत्र्न चैतन्यं ३०४ धारयेत्त्र चैतन्यं ३०६ जार्मिका भूमिताटाष Tuv धूरुतिं lue भुरं दींतं च द्वाहमे खus．धृथ्या न चगतरे पर्मार 12 i＜० वाद्वा योगनयं गयात iく9 प्यदिनाडनदानान्ं

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#### Abstract

अध्याय  आध्याय. श्ठोक संरगा


ข१६ न गसीदति गेकिन्द्ं ६ ४9० न मन्तोचरणात्त दोष १० r9e नमस्मरात्वi विद्ध छ

マ२० नमेति निसिद्धार्त २ः छ़
र२१ न मृयुर्व मयं तस्य
२२ว नस्यस्सदर्रगास्तीर्थ
२२₹ नरनगादिधैयाना

२२५ नराणां विषिया कामा $93 \quad 4$


$r 26$ न विद्यानुन हूपे ३० पर


ख११ न इोबहित न दुव्यनि ?
Y २₹ नथा मे क्षाया षें ३० ?

$\gamma 3 \%$ नदि वे परस देव $9 C$



Y३८ न बसही कारणे कधिन्
ras नक्षग्राणि परिंदोन ie 35
<8. न गृदस्यो न चाविद्यान is \&

rr₹ गयदिहामासर्षीये $19 \geqslant 2$

पुष नादिलोम च मन्वेत 9, if





| \%¢ |  | 99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| r¢* | निर्या पीज्यवे यद्वा | 3\% |
| rec | निद्यूर डु विदाबार्य | < |
| ras | निथायोत्तरतो वहे | २० |
| No | निल्योो हेमटटय | 24 |
| \% | निष्य पु | 9r |
| 3 | निमेंते | 33 |
| 3 | वमहीवन संशेग | 10 |
| rux | निस्य मार्शनों पारकि | 93 |
|  | निएक्रोड देवेंड | ; |
| rus |  | 10 |
|  |  |  |
| roc | निर्था चानिं दो | i4 |
|  |  | - |
|  |  | 97 |
|  | निर्माल्य एँ्युपे़ | ? |


|  |  | अध्याय： | श्यं五 <br> संख्या |  |  |  | श्होक <br> संख्या |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ४＜2 | निरिंत प्रमेणैन | 9 | ३४ | $?$ |  | २3 | 4. |
| と6？ | निर्बणणनाग़गहने | $9\}$ | 9 | \} | पं तु तुर्तिपालना | 96 | ¢く |
| rer | निर्द？：संशयो व्याधि： | ₹० | 909 | $\gamma$ | पघघगव्यादिमिर्द्रिच्यै： | २२ | ง3 |
| ชく५ | निगसो दानवेन्द्राणं | २६ | ६२ | 4 | पच्च श्रवृति वर्धन्डे | 99 | १६ |
| くく६ | निगृत्ते च यथोटसाहं | 3 9 | २५ | $\xi$ | पच बीजानि तानि स्यु： | $\xi$ | १₹ |
| 8くu |  | ₹० | ¢¢ | $\checkmark$ | पच मन्न्रान नमेगेका | 4 | 90 |
| rec | निदृत्तेस्य को भेद： | \}。 | く₹ | 6 | पच्चमे तु जने लोके | $2 \xi$ | 43 |
| res | निट्ट्या चरणं मूर्चि | ช | १२ | $\beta$ | पघटतंन्र विरोपेण | c | ६₹ |
| 890 | निवेद्य मक्श्यभोज्यादि | c | २． | 90 | पच्चरन्तिमयो देव： | २ | ३१ |
| 899 | निश्चहं ख्यानमातिपन् | 9 | 44 | 99 | पश्य हत्तপमाणातु | ？${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | ३＊ |
| 893 | निश्वसं च निगारं च | 99 | $\xi$ | १२ | पथ्येपनिपदा कृत्वा | $\gamma$ | 6 |
| re3 | निकғको देवदेवह्य | १६ | 43 | १३ | पश्चोपनिपदान् ध्यात्या | २२ | ¢о |
| rir | निस्तरत्यपवर्गोश | $\gamma$ | 45 | १ช | पघोपनिपदा प्रोक्ष | २५ | २४ |
| ris | नीखता प्रदृष्षिंग चैन | c | 84 | 94 | पणिडता योगिनो वापि | \} | ३१ |
| ४¢६ |  | २६ | 93 | $9 \%$ | पताकम चजविन्यासं | 96 | 80 |
| rsu | नी३抲 महाघोरं | १9 | 49 | 90 | पात्राणि तु सितेनै？ | $\checkmark$ | 43 |
| yse | नृत्तगीतादिभिस्तन्र | 96 | ט3 | 96 |  | 4 | 40 |
| 899 | नुत्तपीतादृहासेश्थ | 99 | 54 | 35 | पद्म｜नि जुहुयादमौ | $9 \xi$ | 39 |
| 400 | नेमिजे च तथान्येम्य： | c | 23 | २० | पद्मनाभ इये घह्मन् | २ | c4 |
| 409 |  | ₹० | 84 | マ7 | पम्य तु के दलं कृत्या | 9\％ | 90 |
| Y0？ | नैमिस्ति干नि कर्माणि | १० | २4 | २२ | पर एव पुमान घह्म | २ | us |
| $40 \%$ | नैमित्तिक ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ का | २० | 45 | २₹ | परपीअनिमितं वा | $\xi$ | ＊¢ |
| Yor |  | $\gamma$ | ३。 | २४ | पर्वाध｜स्तनाधध्या घ | $\gamma$ | vi |
| Yo4 | नैव किंचित्परोक्ष ते | 23 | 49 | २४ | परमें्ठी gमान् विग्य： | २ | ३० |
| Y०¢ | नैग fिचित्परोक्ष ते | २९ | २६ | २६ | परमेप्टी ₹मृतरान्दे | ₹ | ३२ |
| You | नैन सह्मापपर किंचित् | マ६ | ६५ |  | परमेक्याहमना प्रोश्ष | 3 | บ3 |
| 40 C | नै₹ संसारिणां इन्नं | 9 | ¢¢ |  | परमेछ्घात्मना मडजेत् | २？ | 37 |
| 408 | नोद्वासंत न भग्नं च | 98 | c |  | परमेष्घारमन। स्रायात | \％ | cs |
| 490 | नोपद्रगाथ घाधन्ते | 90 | $\xi ¢$ |  |  | ？• | ro |
| 499 | न्यप्रोपोदुम्बरोश्वटय | 5 | \％ |  | पर देव ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2＊ | C |
| 412 | न्यासमार्ग प्रुुओ7 | 99 | 9 १ |  | परन्य पुछ्यम्यैच | $?$ | 38 |
| प9\％ | न्यूने वा＇्रधिके वाषि | 93 | 34 |  | परह्य पुरमझ्यैत | 3 | Yc |
| 9 |  | $\xi$ | 9e | 3\％ |  | 2\｛ | $\xi<$ |



|  |  |  | ㅆ্ভに <br> सख्या |  |  | \％ृध्याय | श्लोक |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ४く？ | निमिंत परमेणै才 | 9 | ३४ | 2 | पक्षेरपि वनहारे | २s | 4\％ |
| とく3 | निर्वणणमार्ग़गहने | 93 | 9 | \％ | पद्य तु मूर्तिपालना | 94 | \＆ |
| ¢ | निंदंद सरायो व्याधि | ३。 | 909 | $\gamma$ | पश्वग०चयदिमिर्दिध्यै | २२ | ？ |
| 8Cy | निगसो दानवेन्द्रणा | २६ | ६？ | 4 | पश प्रशुति वर्धन | १9 | \＆ |
| $\checkmark$ | निट्त च यथोलसाह | ३9 | २५ | $\xi$ | पश थैनचनि तानि स्यु | $\xi$ | 9\} |
| r＜u | निट्तास्त्व विऐऐष्यन्ते | ₹。 | ¢\％ | $\checkmark$ | पच मन्गान् कमेगेक्षा | $\checkmark$ |  |
| c | निटत्तेएग को भेद | \}。 | ç | c | पच्यमे तु जन लोके | २६ | 3 |
| res | निख्या वरण मूर्जि | $\gamma$ | १२ | 9 | पचरान विईपेण | c | 约 |
| r80 | निवेद्य भश्र्रमोज्यादि | c | 2 P | 90 | पघरानिमयो देय | २ | ३ |
| 899 | निश्धठ खगनमातिष्टन | 9 | 44 | 99 | पच हसत⿹⿻丁𠃋㇒ | ？${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |  |
| 893 | निय्वस च निगारं च | 97 | $\xi$ | १२ | पसोपनिपदा कृत्वा | $\gamma$ |  |
| と体 | निष्नामो देवदेवस्य | १६ | प\％ | १₹ | पयोपनिपद्धन् ध्याटय | ว२ |  |
| ris | निस्तरत्यपवर्गोर्य | $\gamma$ | 49 | 9r | पघोपनिपदा प्रोक्य | २५ |  |
| res | नाटता प्रद彑्दिया चै？ | c | ry | 94 | पण्डिता योगिनो यापि | ₹ |  |
| sif | नीट उवतर | २६ | १ร | 9. | पताकण जडबिन्यास | 96 |  |
| 3 | नीलયर्ण महाघोर | १ | 49 | 90 | पानाणि तु सितेनै | $\checkmark$ |  |
| c | नृतगीतादिभिस्तन | 96 | －3 | 96 | पनाडराणि दनाय | 4 |  |
| res | नृत्तगोता’हासैथ | 99 | ¢4 | 19 | पध्यानि जुहुयद्रमं। | 9६ |  |
| 400 | नमिजे च तथान्येम्य | c | २3 | २० | पद्मनाभ इप घम्मन् | २ |  |
| 409 | नेगाष्पद ममैवेद | \％ 0 | －4 | २ 1 | पझ तु के | 9\％ |  |
| Y0？ | नैमित्तिचनि कर्माणि | 90 | २४ | ママ | पर एँ पुमान त ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | \％ |  |
| 403 | नैमितिरेप का | 20 | 48 | 2？ | परपाइएनिमित्त था | $\xi$ |  |
| yor | नेग्र या ज्ञानमूपतिस़ | $\gamma$ | ？ 0 | จr | परयกास्तनाधथा घ | $\gamma$ |  |
| Yo4 | नैन fिचितरोध ते | २3 | 49 | －4 | परमेष्टी gुमान वि＇व | ३ |  |
| $40 ¢$ | नैग fिचित्परोक्ष ते | २s | २६ | २¢ | परमघी ¢मृतरका－ | \％ |  |
| 400 |  | 7¢ | ¢ 4 | 30 | परमेछ्ठयतन | \％ |  |
|  | जैर संतारिपो क्न | 9 | ¢¢ | 26 | परमेख ${ }^{\text {c／}}$ | $2 \geqslant$ |  |
|  | Flato 3 न भुन 7 | 9 | 5 | \％s | परेग्युत्मना घ्रायान् | २ |  |
| 410 | न काताध घाघ्य त न्वरा यदुन्जोशय | 90 | ¢¢ | \} |  | マ・ |  |
| 412 |  | 15 | 97 | 32 | Qर देगुतामोत | २． 6 |  |
| 411 |  | 15 | 36 | $3^{2}$ | परण्य पुग्रम्ये | 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | परह्य पुर्वघ्येว | 2 |  |
|  | ¢ $¢$ रा मनको घी। | 9 | 26 | 38 | पcraximast | २ |  |



|  |  | अध्याय | P्लोक <br> सख्या |  |  | अध्याय | ल्लोक <br> सख्या |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 900 | पूजन देवदेवह्य | 8 | 9\％ | 1३३ | प्रणनानाधिको मन्न | $\xi$ | $\checkmark$ |
| 909 | पूनन बैप्णवाना चू | 96 | 36 | १き้ | प्रणत्रेन विना भुर्ख | २9 | ט¢ |
| $30 \%$ | पूननें हि विना मक्तब | $\gamma$ | ง२ | १३५ | प्रणिपत्य कथा छतोतन | 9 | 9\％ |
| 90\％ | पूजयित्वा तथा पूजा | ३。 | $\xi$ | १३६ | प्रतिपटप्रमृतीना तु | 9\％ | २६ |
| 908 | पुज़िचता परें देवं | $\xi$ | ४C | १३ง | प्रतियुद्यमति शुन्यं | 90 | 89 |
| 904 | पूर्जयित्ना समिद्धोमं | 6 | ₹ 9 | १३ 6 | प्रतिभा तु विधानेन | 96 | २३ |
| 90\％ | पूजयेने才 चृत्यर्थ | 26 | 78 | g३s | प्रतौकार च विद्याना | 96 | २。 |
| 900 | पूजात्रालश्व पूर्afeem | § | 98 | $9 \gamma 0$ | प्रत्यभिज्ञा च मुद्राकि | 98 | ३ |
| 906 | पूजाद्रव्याणि देवस्य | १२ | $2 \cup$ | 9ช9 | प्रत्यासने तु मरणे | 29 | $\xi 0$ |
| 909 | पूजाद्रव्याणि सर्ج | ＊ 9 | $9 २$ | १ช२ | प्रयम पघ्यवध्येन | २9 | 1\％ |
| 990 | पूजाव्रव्याण्यल कारनू | 99 | טv | 9r\％ |  | $\xi$ | 99 |
| 999 | पूंगत्रव्याव₹ंपेण | २३ | \＆o | $98 \%$ | प्रथमो उघुपन स्यात् | 8 | 50 |
| 992 | पूड़द्रव्याविशोपेण | २¢ | \％ 4 | १ช\％ | पृथिक्यादी ने मूतानि | \} | 82 |
| $99 \%$ | पूजान्ते नित्यद्वन च | 9ง | 84 | วช¢ | प्रद्यात्वरमं तन्न | 20 | \％ 0 |
| 918 | पू जापीठमसनर्यात |  | 46 | 780 | प्रदक्ष्तिणकियाया तु | 29 | \＆ 9 |
| 984 |  |  | vo | 986 | प्रदीप्य तेजसा भूय | 20 | $\%$ |
|  | पुजाया विनियुक्षात | ${ }^{4}$ | vo | $7 \times 8$ | प्रधानदेवतामेव | 2P | $\xi$ |
| 99\％ | पूजारमे भयस्थाने |  | $\checkmark$ | 94． | प्रधानमूल्मेतेपा | ₹ | $\gamma$ |
| 995 | पूरासु कियमागासु | 4 | ¢9 | 140 | प्रधानादडनन्नेप | १4 | 90 |
| 996 | पूरयिडवा जैलैरेक | 20 | 96 | 749 | प्रधानादड़गनन | 94 | 10 |
| 998 | पूरयिएख तयोऐकं | 90 | 4 | $94 \%$ | प्रमुख नाग़न करّचत् | \％ 0 | UF |
| 9 १० | पूरयित्याय तान् कुभान् | २9 | 93 | व प3 | प्रभाते च समुत्य य | 6 | \％ |
| १२१ | पूरपक्ष Fमृत काल | 93 | 93 | 348 | प्रभाむेऽगभृय गठठेन् | $c$ | e9 |
| フママ | पूर्वपप विनिर्मुच | 17 | १२६ | 744 | प्रभ才 सर्वविद्यानो | 9 | 4 |
| タマき | पूर्तमप्त्रभ习习习习 | ₹ 0 | ₹ 6 | 36¢ | प्रमाण सम入दादे | $\checkmark$ | q |
| 978 |  | 8 | 4 | 940 | प्रमादे वापरधे या | \％ | 44 |
| 124 | पूर्वमेपु भवेद＇ | $s$ | 4 | 14， | प्रयतन्ते तु य तन | 96 | 3 |
| 9 |  | － | 4 | 343 | प्रयुक्य लमत सिf्दि | $\gamma$ | ¢0 |
| 17\％ | पृयें चान्तरिक्ष च | 2 \＆ | 4 | १६० | प्रयुग्य टमते खिर्दि | 2ง | 82 |
| \％ิง | पृष्टभागे वनन्नस्य | 19 | 49 | १¢\％ | गलयम म माध्याय | \％ | 11 |
| १₹¢ | भरुतिस्तिगुणा क्षेया | 9 | บฐ | 1¢9 | गलयम ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | $\gamma$ | 1， |
| 175 | प्रहुस्तु उपेन्मन्न | $\varepsilon$ | ३ง | วใマ |  | 20 | 30 |
| 17． | पृृन्या तह्य स्योग | 9 | ve | 9¢？ |  | २ง | 20 |
| 179 |  | २ 7 | \％9 | १६＊ | प्रचयान पुन श＂त | \％ |  |
| 1\％マ | ज़नाधु परं घीजे | 4 | $C$ | ｜\％¢ | प्रीिएयास्तरित पर्ग | $<$ | c＊ |



१०० पूजनं देवदेवस्य
१०9 पूजन वैण्णमाना चू १ १०२ पूजवं हि विना भक्तया १०₹ पूजयिवा तथा पूजा १०४ पुजयित्ता परं देवं
१०४ पूजगिता समिद्दोमं
१०६ चूजयेन्नै₹ खत्यर्थ
YOט पूज्यामतथ पूर्वाह
१०० पूज्ञात्व्याणि देवस्य
9०9 पूज्तमवव्याणि सर्भरि
99० पूज्ञात्व्याण्यहं छकरान १ร
११9 पूजाइ्वावरपेण
११२ पूप्यद्रव्याविंरेपेण
११३ प्जजान्ते नित्यदानं च
११४ पूशामीठमसंदृधर्यात्
११५ पुजाया विनियुय्जीत
भ१६ पूज्ञारें मयंध्याने
११ง पूजासु क्रियमाणास
११८ पूरयिव्वा जहैरकं
११९ पूरयिधा तयोरेके १०

१२० पूरयिद्नाय तान कुमान्
१२१ पूर्वक्ष हमृत नाल
१२२ पूर्वापविनिम्भुक्त
१२₹ पूर्वमप्यभशजजन्म
श०．पर्व परोध्धिजां भूर्मि
1२५ पूर्दमेपु भवृद्ध
१२६ पृथिनी चान्बररिके च
१२० प्रपमागे तनननस्स्य
१३८ प्रहतिय्वियुगा शेरा
१२s शह्नेन्नु जंपमन्न
१२．शकून्या तस्य सरयोग
ใ9 घंस्य दउताध्यान


अध्याय．श्टोक
अध्याय
श्होक संख्या
$\gamma$ ९४ 9३३ प्रणगान्नाधिको मन्तः
$\xi$

|  | प्रणनेन विना मुर्खा | २S |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 934 | प्रणिषत्य मया ₹तोनै | 9 |
| 9३६ | प्रतिपस्रवतीना तु | १३ |
| 夗 | प्रतिवुद्धमति शु－यं | 90 |
| 93¢ | प्रतिभा तु विधानेन | 96 |

१३९ प्रतीकारे च विद्याना १४ २०
१४० घ्रत्यमिह्ञा च मुदामि
१ช ₹
१४१ प्रत्यससने तु मरणे २९ ६०
१४२ प्रयम पद्चगद्येन २१ १६
१४३ प्रथमैकादशानार छ ११
१४४ प्रयमो टहुरन स्यात् $\quad$ ऽ०

|  | पृथिव्यादीने भूनानि | \} |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3ヶ¢ | प्रदघारपपमं तन्न | 20 |


| 76 | प्रदक्षिणकियाय। तु | 23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9૪¢ | प्रदीप्य तेजसा भूय | २० |


| १४s प्रधानदेवतामेव | २९ ६ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| १५० प्रधनूलमेतेश | ₹ |

३५१ ग्रधानादछ्गनन्नेपु १५ १०
१५२ प्रभुलं नाइनं किंचित् ३० v६

१५५ प्रभनं सर्ववियाना १ ५३
अ०६ प्रमाण समरादेव $७$ ६०
१५० समादे बापराधे वा ₹ ५५

| 14. | प्रयतन्ते तु ये तश | 96 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| १५ร | प्रयुज्य लमते सिर्द्धि | $\gamma$ |
| १६० | प्रयुज्य ङमते सिर्दि | २ง |
| 1¢9 | प्रलग्यकम मान्याय | \％ |
| 1\＆\％ | प्रज्यन和माधथाय | $\gamma$ |
| 373 | पडगक्गम माध्याय | २ง |
| \％ | प्रहग्यान्वे पुन श्रप्त | マ |
| ¢¢\％ | प्रमिएयासतमित गुरं่ | 6 |

उद६ प्रत्तेखर्षम्षगत्
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२ लुर्मुभति कामेन उ० ८८
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|  | रा |  |  | ३\％ | शिसाललाट₹ण्णेप्ड | २ง | 82 |
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| 9. |  | २२ | qง | ¢ ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |  | c | ¢ |
| 91 | काँेम्रेय | 98 | ว． | $r$ | रिप्येग कल्पितां भूर्मि | $\checkmark$ | २¢ |
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| is | चरीरन्यागतोले श | १3 | 12 | 4. |  | $?$ | 68 |
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| 3） | चरी०मन्द्रोप्कर： | I＇ |  | 48 | पुद्विमेते यंज़न | 12 | 132 |
|  | शचनाभनदानें | 12 |  | 4 |  | 80 | \％ |








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| पृषसंভ्या | श्होकसंख्या | अधुद्य：पाठ： | शुद्ध：पाठ： |
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| 3 | 26 | अन्बुवं | अन्रवम् |
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 Arjuna's recovery of the cows of ling Virats bs Prahladanadera, the founder of Prlanpur and 8 hir younger brother of the Paramiri hine of Chandrisat! (a state un Marmir), and a feudators of the hines of Gurerat, who was a Yurariza in Summat 12:ll or


 Vavüragun, from Fistrnudra hinz of Kazsuj an ithorignator of the dinasts, to Natatans thit of Malürazm, by Rudra hari compooni in ash lils or AD líg edited br Pands Femat Finhns macharta mith Intrateetion bi C 1) Datal. 101:, $\mathrm{p} 21+12 n+4$. Ost of fias
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\begin{aligned}
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[^0]:    3. 1’aramaermhita I. 39-40
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[^1]:    14. 300 h V. II. 169-73, and Bh. XIX. 11. 7-10.
    15. Bh. XI. II. $35-55$ and II. 90 ff.
[^2]:    26
    Toibappiam Payıram and Nacchınarhkimıyar's Commentary thereon.

[^3]:    27. M. Bh. MII, $348 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime}$, 31-34, 156-10.
[^4]:    

[^5]:    9. ग. मिर. २. ก. नो.
[^6]:    

[^7]:    

[^8]:    

[^9]:    19 स चतु

[^10]:    9. अष्यक्षधानु ।
[^11]:    In the Parama Samluta of the Pāncharātrā, the second chapter entitled "the Order of Crealion (Srıstitt-Kranta).

[^12]:    * The meaning of the second balf of this sloka is not clear

[^13]:    2. In the Parana Samfuta of the Päncyariàra $\{1$ ! ; the Etghth Chapter, eulifled Diksha. -1」!
[^14]:    * Here there is a lapse one slokn and three quarters which are found in Chapter XDIII

    Tbe translation follows the latter text

